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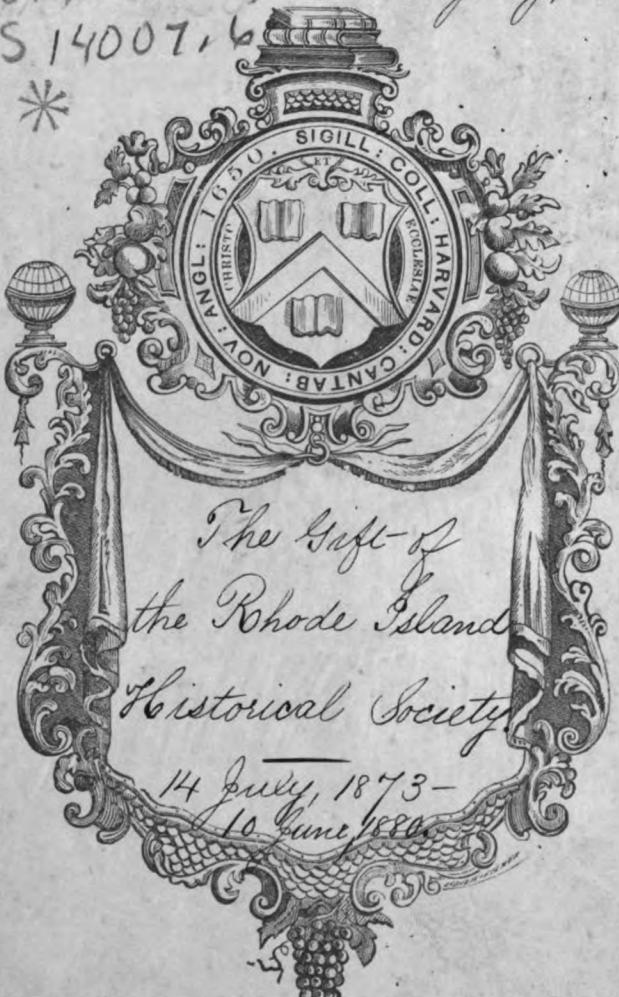
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PROCEEDINGS

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1872

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OF THE
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ELECTED JANUARY 16, 1872.

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HENRY T. BECKWITH,	PROVIDENCE.

RESIDENT MEMBERS

BEING ORIGINAL MEMBERS NAMED IN CHARTER, AND OTHERS IN THE
ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION.

DATE OF ELECTION.

Original.		Providence.
"	Jeremiah Lippitt,	
"	William Aplin,	"
"	Charles Norris Tibbitts,	
"	Walter R. Danforth,	Providence.
"	William R. Staples,	"
"	Richard W. Greene,	Warwick.
"	John Brown Francis,	"
"	William G. Goddard,	Providence.
"	Charles F. Tillinghast,	"
"	Richard J. Arnold,	"
"	Charles Jackson,	"
"	William E. Richmond,	"
"	James Fenner,	"
June 29, 1822.	Samuel Eddy,	"
	Rev. Allen Brown,	"
	Moses Brown,	"
	Henry Bowen,	"
	John Howland,	"
	Zachariah Allen,	"
	Samuel Y. Atwell,	"
	William Hunter,	Newport.
	Henry Bull,	"
	Christopher E. Robbins,	"
	Dutee J. Pearce,	"
	Stephen Gould,	"

June 29, 1822,	Theodore Foster,	Foster.
"	Williams Thayer, Jr.,	North Providence.
"	Albert C. Greene,	East Greenwich.
July 2, 1822,	Philip Crapo,	Providence.
"	Nathaniel Searle,	"
"	Job Durfee,	Tiverton.
August 12, 1822,	Thomas F. Carpenter,	Providence.
"	Joseph Howard,	"
"	Albert G. Greene,	"
"	Barzillai Cranston,	"
"	Samuel M. Bridgman,	"
"	Christopher G. Champlin,	Newport.
"	James Stevens,	"
"	William H. Vernon,	"
"	Henry Y. Cranston,	"
"	Christopher Fowler,	"
"	Henry Ruggles,	"
"	William H. Taylor,	Bristol.
July 19, 1823,	William Wilkinson,	Providence.
"	Joseph K. Angell,	"
"	Nicholas G. Boss,	Newport.
"	Tristam Burges,	Providence.
"	Welcome A. Burges,	"
"	John Pitman,	"
July 19, 1824,	Stephen Branch,	"
"	Nathaniel Bullock,	Bristol.
"	Nicholas Brown,	Providence.
"	Thomas P. Ives,	"
"	Moses B. Ives,	"
"	Thomas H. Webb,	"
"	Joseph T. Holroyd,	"
"	Stephen H. Smith,	"
"	John G. Anthony,	"
"	Samuel Greene,	North Providence.
"	John Cahoon,	Newport.
July 19, 1825,	David Benedict,	North Providence.
"	Philip Allen,	Providence.
"	Usher Parsons,	"
"	Robert H. Ives,	"
"	John Carter Brown,	"

July 19, 1826,	Joseph L. Tillinghast,	Providence.
"	John Miller,	"
July 19, 1827,	George Taft,	North Providence.
July 21, 1829,	George A. Brayton,	Warwick.
"	Aaron White, Jr.,	Cumberland.
"	Benjamin B. Howland,	Newport.
"	Burrington Anthony,	Providence.
July 19, 1830,	Jesse Howard,	Cranston.
"	George Baker,	Providence.
July 19, 1831,	Francis Wayland,	"
"	Romeo Elton,	"
"	Samuel B. Tobey,	"
"	Cyrus Butler,	"
"	Lemuel H. Arnold,	"
"	Oliver Angell,	"
"	John R. Bartlett,	"
July 19, 1832,	Samuel Ames,	"
"	George G. King,	Newport.
"	Elisha R. Potter, Jr.,	South Kingstown.
July 19, 1834,	Samuel B. Cushing,	Providence.
"	William D. Terry,	"
"	Robert Johnson,	Newport.
July 21, 1835,	John Whipple,	Providence.
"	Thomas W. Dorr,	"
"	William Anthony,	Coventry.
"	Charles Eldredge,	East Greenwich.
"	Theophilus C. Dunn,	Newport.
"	William Evans,	"
"	Christopher G. Perry,	"
"	John A. Hazard,	"
July 19, 1836,	Joseph Mauran,	Providence.
"	James G. Anthony,	"
"	Peter Pratt,	"
"	Tully D. Bowen,	"
"	John E. Brown,	"
"	Edward B. Hall,	"
"	Thomas C. Hartshorn,	"
"	Daniel C. Cushing,	"
"	Thomas B. Fenner,	"
"	John Kingsbury,	"

July 19, 1836.	William G. Bowen,	East Greenwich.
"	Amherst Everett,	Providence.
"	Joseph S. Cooke,	"
"	Rowland G. Hazard,	South Kingstown.
"	Richard Anthony,	North Providence.
"	Richard K. Randolph,	Newport.
"	John B. Herreshoff,	Bristol.
August 5, 1836,	Henry B. Anthony,	Providence.
"	George W. Jackson,	"
"	William T. Dorrance,	"
"	Hiram Fuller,	"
"	Christopher Allen,	South Kingstown.
July 19, 1837,	Thomas Shepard,	Bristol.
"	Arthur L. Ross,	Newport.
July 19, 1838,	Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Providence.
July 19, 1839,	Alexis Caswell.	"
July 19, 1840,	Thomas Vernon,	South Kingstown.
"	Alfred Bosworth,	Warren.
"	Samuel Larned,	Providence.
July 19, 1841,	John P. Knowles,	"
Sept. 8, 1841,	Nathan H. Gould,	Newport.
"	Wilkins Updike,	South Kingstown.
"	Nathau Bishop,	Providence.
"	Alexander Duncan,	"
July 18, 1842,	Charles C. Jewett,	"
"	Welcome A. Greene,	"
July 19, 1843.	Samuel Osgood,	"
"	John A. Howland,	"
July 19, 1844,	Stephen Randall,	North Providence.
"	Richard Waterman,	Providence.
"	William Gammell,	"
"	Samuel G. Arnold,	"
"	Rufus Waterman,	"
"	George B. Jastram,	"
July 21, 1846,	Josiah P. Tustin,	Warren.
"	Guy M. Fessenden,	"
"	Francis E. Hoppin,	Providence.
"	Charles S. Bradley,	"
"	Thomas L. Dunnell,	"
"	William P. Rathbone,	"

July 21, 1846,	Amasa Manton,	Providence.
"	Rollin Mathewson,	"
April 6, 1847,	Levi C. Eaton,	North Providence.
"	David King,	Newport.
"	Charles W. Parsons,	Providence.
"	Thomas M. Burgess,	"
"	Charles Burnett, Jr.,	"
"	John P. Cleveland,	"
1848,	Edwin M. Stone,	"
Jan'y 16, 1849.	James N. Granger,	"
"	Thomas Durfee,	"
"	Samuel W. Peckham,	"
"	Joseph Winsor,	East Greenwich.
Oct. 2, 1849,	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence.
Jan'y 15, 1850,	Shubael Hutchins,	"
"	William Goddard,	"
Jan'y 21, 1851,	George L. Collins,	"
"	George H. Browne,	Glocester.
April 1, 1851,	Thomas A. Doyle,	Providence.
Jan'y 20, 1852,	William Beach Lawrence,	Newport.
"	Allen O. Peck,	Providence.
"	Charles Potter,	"
July 6, 1852,	William H. Helme,	"
Jan'y 18, 1853,	Reuben A. Guild,	"
"	William M. Rodman,	"
July 5, 1853,	Stephen T. Olney,	"
"	William Sprague,	"
"	William M. Bailey,	North Providence..
April 4, 1854,	Henry C. Preston,	Providence.
Jan'y 16, 1855,	Henry Anthony,	"
"	William P. Bullock,	"
"	James B. Angell,	"
"	Charles H. Parkhurst,	"
"	Henry Jackson,	Newport.
"	Charles C. Beaman,	Scituate.
Oct. 2, 1855,	Walter S. Burges,	Providence.
"	Benjamin Cornell,	"
"	John H. Hamlin,	"
"	Henry A. Rogers,	"
"	Barnas Sears,	"

Oct. 2, 1855.	Thomas P. Shepard,	Providence.
"	Edwin M. Snow,	"
"	Albert S. Gallup,	Cranston.
"	Edward Harris,	Woonsocket.
"	S. C. Newman,	Pawtucket.
"	A. M. Gammell,	Warren.
"	Sylvester G. Shearman,	North Kingstown.
Jan'y 15, 1856,	Americus V. Potter,	Providence.
April 10, 1856,	J. W. C. Ely,	"
"	Charles Sabin,	"
"	Wingate Hayes,	"
"	Thomas A. Tefft,	"
"	Joseph S. Pitman,	"
"	Henry W. Lothrop,	"
"	James T. Rhodes,	"
"	Royal C. Taft,	"
Jan'y 20, 1857,	William O. Brown,	"
May 6, 1857,	Dexter M. Leonard,	"
"	Sidney S. Rider,	"
"	Amos D. Smith,	"
"	James Y. Smith,	"
"	J. Lewis Diman,	Fall River.
"	William D. Brayton,	Warwick.
July 7, 1857,	George L. Clarke,	Providence.
"	Seth Padelford,	"
"	Lewis Dexter, Jr.,	"
Jan'y 9, 1858,	Amos Perry,	"
"	Richmond P. Everett,	"
"	J. Dunham Hedge,	"
"	John Gorham,	"
"	Henry B. Drowne,	"
"	Byron Diman,	Bristol.
March 10, 1858,	Josiah Whitaker,	Providence.
"	William Binney,	"
"	Thomas P. Ives,	"
"	Elisha Dyer Vinton,	"
"	William C. Snow,	"
"	James H. Coggeshall,	"
"	John Holden,	Warwick.
Oct. 5, 1858,	William G. Williams,	Providence.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

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Oct. 5, 1858.	William T. Grinnell,	Providence.
"	Charles H. Denison,	Westerly.
Jan'y 18, 1859,	William D. Hilton,	Providence.
"	Daniel A. Taylor,	"
April 5, 1859.	Henry C. Whitaker,	"
"	George B. Calder,	"
Oct. 4, 1859,	Robinson P. Dunn,	"
"	William Earle,	"
"	Jervis J. Smith,	Glocester.
July 3, 1860,	William S. Haines,	Providence.
"	Daniel H. Greene,	East Greenwich.
"	Henry W. Diman,	Bristol.
Jan'y 15, 1861,	William A. Robinsion,	Providence.
"	Jabez C. Knight,	"
July 2, 1861,	Abraham Payne,	"
"	Rufus Waterman,	"
Jan'y 21, 1862,	William D. Ely,	"
Dec. 12, 1862,	John S. Ormsbee,	"
April 4, 1865.	John Oldfield,	"
"	Desmond Fitzgerald,	"
April 10, 1866,	William Greene,	Warwick.
"	J. Lewis Diman,	Providence.
"	Horatio Rogers,	"
April 9, 1867,	Henry T. Cornell,	"
"	Charles A. Nichols,	"
May 7, 1867,	George T. Paine,	"
"	John J. Meader,	"
"	Albert V. Jenckes,	"
"	Robert B. Chambers,	"
"	Stephen S. Keene,	"
July 16, 1867,	Charles Blake,	"
"	John D. Jones,	"
Jan'y 4, 1868,	Henry Rousmaniere,	Warwick.
"	Amasa S. Westcott,	Providence.
"	Henry J. Steere,	"
April 14, 1868,	Thomas W. Chace,	"
Oct. 27, 1868,	Henry Jacobs,	"
"	William B. Weeden,	"
Feb'y 9, 1869,	J. Erastus Lester,	"
"	William Staples,	"

Feb'y 9, 1869,	Isaac H. Southwick,	Providence.
July 13, 1869,	Peleg W. Gardiner,	Providence.
Feb'y 1, 1870,	Francis Brinley,	Newport.
"	B. Frank Pabodie,	Providence.
Jan'y 17, 1871,	Amos W. Snow,	"
April 4, 1871,	Rowland Hazard,	"
"	Frederic S. Hoppin,	"
"	Robert Wheaton,	"
"	Sidney Dean,	Warren.
April 2, 1872,	James H. Armitage,	Providence.
"	Holder B. Bowen,	"
"	Edwin Barrows,	"
"	Amasa M. Eaton,	North Providence.
"	J. Torry Smith,	Warwick.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Jan'y 16, 1872,	George T. Paine,	Providence.
Jan'y 17, 1872,	Henry T. Beckwith,	"
Feb'y 21, 1872,	William Greene,	Warwick.
April 3, 1872,	Rowland G. Hazard,	South Kingstown.
April 25, 1872,	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION.

July 29, 1823,	R. R. Ward, " Benjamin B. Carter, " George Gibbs, " Benjamin Allen, " Hon Francis Baylies, " Hon. Henry Wheaton,	New York. " Long Island. Hyde Park. Taunton. New York..
July 21, 1829,	James Thayer, " Amedie Thayer,	Paris, France, " "
July 29, 1830,	Prof. Chas. C. Rafn, P. D., Copenhagen, Denmark.. " Rev. Abiel Holmes, DD., LL.D.,	
		Cambridge, Mass.
July 29, 1831,	Henry N. Cruger, " John Tanner, " Hon. Wm. Lincoln, A. B., " Samuel Jennison,	Charleston, S. C. Concord, N. H. Worcester, Mass. " "
July 19, 1833,	Rev. Samuel Lee, " Francis A. Coxe, LL. D., " Rev. Charles W. Upham, " Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D.,	Cambridge, Eng. London, Eng. Salem, Mass. Albany, N. Y.
"	C. C. Baldwin,	Worcester, Mass.
July 19, 1834,	Joshua Wilson, " Rev. William Copley, " Thomas Robbins,	London, Eng. Oxford, " Mattapoisett, Mass.
July 21, 1835,	Robert Southey, " Thomas Thompson,	Keswick, Eng. Liverpool, Eng.

July 21, 1835,	Hon. Geo. Bancroft, LL.D. Northampton, Mass.
" "	Henry L. Ellsworth, Hartford, Conn.
" "	Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, LL. D., New York.
" "	John W. Francis, M. D., "
" "	Benj. Waterhouse, M. D., Cambridgeport, Mass.
" "	Rev. John Heckwelder, Philadelphia.
" "	Robert Vaux, "
" "	Lewis Cass, Washington, D. C.
" "	Henry R. Schoolcraft, New York.
" "	Rev. Timothy Flint, Cincinnati, O.
" "	Caleb Atwater, Circleville, O.
July 19, 1836,	Henry Agar Ellis, London, Eng.
" "	M. William Schlegel, Copenhagen.
" "	M. Finn Magunsen, "
" "	M. Carlo Botta, Italy.
" "	Robert Walsh, Philadelphia, Pa.
" "	Rev. Wm. E. Channing, Boston, Mass.
" "	Rt. Rev. Thos. M. Brownell, Hartford, Conn.
" "	Hon. Edw. Everett, LL.D., Boston, Mass.
" "	Hon. Joseph Story, LL.D., Cambridge, Mass.
April, 3, 1837,	Hon. Alexander H. Everett, Newtown, Mass.
July 19, 1837,	James L. Kingsley, New Haven, Conn.
July 19, 1838,	E. W. Werland, Copenhagen.
" "	Bertel Thowaldsen, "
Sept. 8, 1841,	Hon. John McPherson Berrien, Savannah, Ga.
Jan'y 18, 1859,	Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D., Boston, Mass.
April 15, 1861,	Don. Bartolomeo Mitre,
" "	Don. Domingo Sarmiento,
Jan'y 21, 1868,	William L. Stone, New York.
" "	George Hannah, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 12, 1869,	Don. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Peru.
April 22, 1870,	Hon. Charles P. Daly, New York.
April 4, 1871,	Hon. Geo. Grote, D. C. L., London, Eng.

C O R R E S P O N D I N G M E M B E R S .

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION.

July 19, 1836,	John Russell,	Bluffdale, Ill.
"	Peter Force,	Washington, D. C.
July 19, 1837,	John H. Clifford,	New Bedford, Mass.
July 19, 1838,	Maturin L. Fisher,	Worcester, Mass.
"	George W. Greene,	Rome, Italy.
"	J. K. Tefft,	Savannah, Ga.
"	Henry Barnard,	Hartford, Conn.
"	Henry W. Longfellow,	Cambridge, Mass.
"	Bela B. Edwards,	Andover, Mass.
July 21, 1846,	George Sumner,	Boston, Mass.
"	Cornelius G. Fenner,	Ohio.
"	Jacob Dunuell,	Pawtucket, Mass.
April 6, 1847,	Charles Deane,	Cambridge, Mass.
Jan'y 16, 1849,	J. Wingate Thornton,	Boston, Mass.
"	Ben. Perley Poore,	"
"	David Pulsifer,	"
"	Jacob B. Moore,	New York.
"	Charles N. Talbot,	"
"	W. Thaddeus Harris,	Cambridge, Mass.
"	Comté de Circourt,	Paris, France.
"	Samuel G. Drake,	Boston, Mass.
"	Rev. Joseph B. Felt,	"
Jan'y 15, 1850,	George Sears Greene,	New York.
Jan'y 18, 1853,	George Brinley,	Hartford, Ct.
July 7, 1857,	Charles Congdon,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan'y 9, 1858,	T. Stafford Drowne,	"

Jan'y 19, 1858,	John Ward Dean,	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 5, 1858,	Henry C. Dorr,	New York.
"	Horatio G. Jones,	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Giles Sanford,	Erie, Pa.
Jan'y 18, 1859,	Caleb Davis Bradlee,	Cambridge, Mass.
July 5, 1859,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston, Mass.
"	Samuel C. Eastman,	Concord, N. H.
Oct. 14, 1859,	Henry T. Drown,	New York.
"	James S. Loring,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Joseph Palmer,	Boston, Mass.
"	Almon D. Hodges,	"
"	Rev. William S. Perry,	Nashua.
July 3, 1860,	Charles I. Bushnell,	New York.
"	George H. Moore,	"
Jan'y 15, 1861,	William W. Dobbin,	Erie, Pa.
April 10, 1866,	Frederick W. DePeyster,	New York.
May 7, 1867,	Frederic A. Holden,	Washington, D. C.
July 16, 1867,	Samuel A. Greene, M. D.,	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 27, 1868,	Rev. James Shrigley,	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	C. W. Frederickson,	New York.
"	Nounce Rocca,	Carthage.
Feb'y 9, 1869,	John Gilmary Shea,	New York.
"	A. R. Spofford,	Washington, D. C.
"	Isaac Ray, M. D.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Charles J. Hoadley,	Hartford, Ct.
"	Daniel S. Durrier,	Madison, Wis.
July 13, 1869,	Gen'l J. W. De Peyster,	New York.
"	Elbridge H. Goss,	Melrose, Mass.
"	Rev. Solon W. Bush,	Boston, Mass.
"	Rev. J. Langdon Sibley,	Cambridge, Mass.
"	Rev. N. Bouton,	Concord, N. H.
"	James B. Angell,	Burlington, Vt.
"	William P. Upham,	Salem, Mass.
Oct. 12, 1869,	Rev. E. A. Dalrymple,	Baltimore, Md.
"	Stephen C. Stockwell,	New York.
"	Samuel L. M. Barlow,	"
"	Stephen W. Pleurix,	"
Feb'y 1, 1870,	Samuel A. Briggs,	Chicago, Ill.
April 22, 1870,	Charles M. Thurston,	New Rochelle, N.Y.
"	Evert A. Duyckinck,	New York.

April 22, 1870,	William P. Palmer,	New York.
"	Charles Rau,	"
"	D. G. Brinton,	Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1871,	Hon. Increase A. Lapham,	Milwaukee, Wis.
"	John Wilson,	Cambridge, Mass.
"	Benjamin F. Brown,	Salem, Mass.
"	Joseph L. Chester,	Loudon, Eng.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME.

PRESIDENTS.

James Fenner,	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1833.
John Howland,*	-	-	-	July, 1833 to Nov. 5, 1854.
Albert G. Greene,*	-	-	-	Jau'y, 1855 to Jau'y, 1868.
Samuel G. Arnold,	-	-	-	Jau'y, 1868 to

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

Theodore Foster,	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1823.
Henry Bull,	-	-	-	July, 1823 to July, 1832.
William Hunter,	-	-	-	July, 1832 to July, 1835.
Christopher G. Champlin,	-	-	-	July, 1835 to July, 1840.
Job Durfee,	-	-	-	July, 1840 to July, 1845.
William Hunter,	-	-	-	July, 1845 to Jau'y, 1849.
Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	Jau'y, 1849 to Jau'y, 1855.
Samuel G. Arnold,	-	-	-	Jau'y, 1855 to Jau'y, 1868.
George A. Brayton,	-	-	-	Jau'y, 1868 to Jau'y, 1870.
Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	Jau'y, 1870,

JUNIOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Howland,	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1823.
Theodore Foster,	-	-	-	July, 1823 to July, 1828.
Samuel Eddy,	-	-	-	July, 1828 to July, 1831.
John B. Francis,	-	-	-	July, 1831 to July, 1835.
Moses Brown,	-	-	-	July, 1835 to July, 1837.

*Died in office.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

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Romeo Elton,	-	-	-	July, 1837 to July, 1843.
Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	July, 1843 to Jan'y, 1849.
William Hunter,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1849 to Jan'y, 1850.
Elisha R. Potter,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1850 to Jan'y, 1855.
George A. Brayton,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1855 to Jan'y, 1868.
William R. Staples,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1868 to Jan'y, 1869.
Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1869 to Jan'y, 1870.
George A. Brayton,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1870 to

SECRETARIES.

William R. Staples,	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1830.
Thomas H. Webb,	-	-	-	July, 1830 to July, 1839.
William R. Staples,	-	-	-	July, 1839 to July, 1841.
John P. Knowles,	-	-	-	July, 1841 to July, 1845.
Thomas C. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	July, 1845 to Jan'y, 1849.
Charles W. Parsons,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1849 to Jan'y, 1851.
Henry T. Beckwith,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1851 to Jan'y, 1861.
Sidney S. Rider,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1861 to Jan'y, 1866.
Edwin M. Snow,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1866 to Jan'y, 1867.
Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1867 to Jan'y, 1868.
George T. Paine,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1868 to

TREASURERS.

John B. Francis,	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1824.
John Howland,	-	-	-	July, 1824 to July, 1833.
John R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	July, 1833 to July, 1836.
Thomas W. Dorr,	-	-	-	July, 1836 to July, 1842.
George Baker,	-	-	-	July, 1842 to Jan'y, 1854.
Welcome A. Greene,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1854 to Jan'y, 1867.
Richmond P. Everett,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1867

CABINET KEEPERS OF NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

William R. Staples,	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1823.
Walter R. Danforth,	-	-	-	July, 1823 to July, 1824.
Joseph Howard,	-	-	-	July, 1824 to July, 1825.
John G. Anthony,	-	-	-	July, 1825 to July, 1826.
Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	July, 1826 to July, 1836.
William R. Staples,	-	-	-	July, 1836 to July, 1841.

George Baker,	-	-	-	July, 1841 to July, 1845.
Thomas C. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	July, 1845 to Jan'y, 1849.
George W. Greene,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1849 to Jan'y, 1851.
Edwin M. Stone,	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1851

CABINET KEEPERS OF SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Stephen Gould,	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1829.
Benjamin B. Howland,	-	-	-	July, 1829 to July, 1835.
Stephen Gould,	-	-	-	July, 1835 to July, 1837.
George G. King,	-	-	-	July, 1837 to July, 1838.
Benjamin B. Howland,	-	-	-	July, 1838

TRUSTEES.

Job Durfee,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1828.
Albert C. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1824.
Samuel Eddy,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1824.
Richard W. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1832.
Philip Crapo,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1829.
William E. Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1828.
Christopher E. Robbins,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1829.
William G. Goddard,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1824.
William Alpin,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1825.
John B. Francis,	-	-	-	-	-	1824 to 1831.
John Pitman,	-	-	-	-	-	1824 to 1828.
Tristam Burges,	-	-	-	-	-	1824 to 1828.
Nathaniel Bullock,	-	-	-	-	-	1825 to 1830.
William Hunter,	-	-	-	-	-	1827 to 1832.
David Benedict,	-	-	-	-	-	1827 to 1840.
William G. Goddard,	-	-	-	-	-	1827 to 1830.
Nicholas G. Boss,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1830.
Joseph L. Tillinghast,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1836.
Stephen Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1840.
Thomas F. Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1842.
William H. Taylor,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1830.
William E. Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	1829 to 1836.
John Pitman,	-	-	-	-	-	1829 to 1831.
William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	-	1830 to 1837.
Usher Parsons,	-	-	-	-	-	1830 to 1835.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

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Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1830 to 1844.
William Wilkinson,	-	-	-	-	-	1831 to 1833.
George Baker,	-	-	-	-	-	1831 to 1836.
Thomas H. Webb,	-	-	-	-	-	1832 to 1839.
Romeo Elton,	-	-	-	-	-	1832 to 1837.
George A. Brayton,	-	-	-	-	-	1833 to 1834.
John Carter Brown,	-	-	-	-	-	1834 to 1845.
Stephen Gould,	-	-	-	-	-	1834 to 1835.
Robert Johnston,	-	-	-	-	-	1835 to 1839.
William G. Goddard,	-	-	-	-	-	1836 to 1845.
John Pitman,	-	-	-	-	-	1836 to 1846.
Richard J. Arnold,	-	-	-	-	-	1836 to 1841.
Joseph L. Tillinghast,	-	-	-	-	-	1837 to 1838.
Edward B. Hall,	-	-	-	-	-	1837 to 1849.
Joseph Mauran,	-	-	-	-	-	1838 to 1846.
William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	-	1839 to 1841.
Elisha R. Potter,	-	-	-	-	-	1839 to 1845.
Samuel Y. Atwell,	-	-	-	-	-	1840 to 1841.
Barzillai Cranston,	-	-	-	-	-	1840 to 1847.
Thomas B. Fenner,	-	-	-	-	-	1841 to 1845.
John P. Knowles,	-	-	-	-	-	1841 to 1845.
George Baker,	-	-	-	-	-	1841 to 1842.
George A. Brayton,	-	-	-	-	-	1842 to 1849.
Amherst Everett,	-	-	-	-	-	1842 to 1849.
Alexis Caswell,	-	-	-	-	-	1844 to 1845.
William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1846.
Thomas F. Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1846.
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1849.
Thomas C. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1849.
Samuel G. Arnold,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1849.
Christopher G. Perry,	-	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1849.
Elisha R. Potter,	-	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1849.
Usher Parsons,	-	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1849.
Samuel Osgood,	-	-	-	-	-	1847 to 1849.
Josiah P. Tustin,	-	-	-	-	-	1847 to 1849.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Wilkins Updike,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1852.

Samuel Osgood,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Edwin M. Stone,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to
John A. Howland,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to 1854.
Charles W. Parsons,	-	-	-	-	-	1852 to 1860.
William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	-	1854 to 1868.
John A. Howland,	-	-	-	-	-	1860 to 1868.
J. Lewis Diman,	-	-	-	-	-	1868 to 1871.
G. L. Collins,	-	-	-	-	-	1867 to
William G. Williams,	-	-	-	-	-	1871 to

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.*

John R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	-	-	1871 to
George T. Paine,	-	-	.	-	-	1871 to
J. Lewis Diman,	-	-	-	-	-	1871 to

AUDIT COMMITTEE.

Amherst Everett,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1865.
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1856.
William H. Helme,	-	-	-	-	-	1856 to 1865.
Henry B. Drowne,	-	-	-	-	-	1865 to
Richmond P. Everett,	-	-	-	-	-	1865 to 1867.
Henry T. Beckwith,	-	-	-	-	-	1867 to

FINANCE COMMITTEE.†

Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	-	May, 1867 to Jan'y, 1870.
W. R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	May, 1867 to Jan'y, 1868.
William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	May, 1867 to Jan'y, 1870.
E. M. Stone,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1868 to Jan'y, 1870,

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES AND READING OF PAPERS.

William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1857.
Nathan Bishop,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1851.
Samuel Osgood,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Edwin M. Stone,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to 1861.

* In 1871 a new Constitution was adopted and then, for the first time, this was made a Standing Committee.

† This Committee was inaugurated in 1867, and abolished in 1870.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

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Henry T. Beckwith,	-	-	-	-	1857 to 1861.
William H. Helme,	-	-	-	-	1857 to 1863.
Sidney S. Rider,	-	.	-	-	1861 to 1866.
Amos Perry,	-	-	-	-	1861 to 1862.
Thomas A. Doyle,	-	-	-	-	1862 to 1866.
R. P. Everett,	-	-	-	-	1863 to 1866.
Albert G. Greene,	-	-	.	-	1866 to 1868.
William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	1866 to
Edwin M. Stone,	-	-	.	-	1866 to
Amos Perry,	-	-	-	-	1868 to

COMMITTEE ON CARE OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1868.
George W. Greene,	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Thomas C. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Samuel G. Arnold,	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Welcome A. Greene,	-	-	-	-	1850 to 1858.
Thomas A. Doyle,	-	-	-	-	1854 to 1858.
Henry W. Lothrop,	-	-	-	-	1858 to
John A. Howland,	-	-	-	-	1858 to 1869.
Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	-	1868 to
William G. Williams,	.	-	-	-	1869 to 1871.
Richmond P. Everett,	-	-	-	-	1871 to

RESIDENT MEMBERS

ON JANUARY 16, 1872, IN ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION.

Richard W. Greene,
Zachariah Allen,
Robert H. Ives,
John Carter Brown,
George A. Brayton,
Benjamin B. Howland,
George Baker,
John R. Bartlett,
John A. Howland,
Stephen Raudall,
William Gammell,
Samuel G. Arnold,
Charles S. Bradley,
William P. Rathbone,
Charles W. Parsons,
Edwin M. Stone,
Thomas Durfee,
Samuel W. Peckham,
William Goddard,
George L. Collins,
Thomas A. Doyle,
John Kingsbury,
Henry B. Anthony,
William T. Dorrance,
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Alexis Caswell,
William Sprague,

William M. Bailey,
Edwin M. Snow,
Albert S. Gallup,
J. W. C. Ely,
Charles Sabin,
Wingate Hayes,
Henry W. Lothrop,
James T. Rhodes,
Royal C. Taft,
William O. Brown,
Amos D. Smith,
James Y. Smith,
Seth Padelford,
Amos Perry,
Richmond P. Everett,
John Gorham,
Henry B. Drowne,
William Binney,
William C. Snow,
William G. Williams,
William D. Hilton,
Daniel A. Taylor,
George B. Calder,
William Earle,
Rufus Waterman,
William D. Ely,
John S. Ormsbee,

John Oldfield,
J. Lewis Diman,
Horatio Rogers,
Henry T. Cornett,
Charles A. Nichols,
John J. Meader,
Albert V. Jenks,
Robert B. Chambers,
Stephen S. Keene,
Charles Blake,
Amasa S. Westcott,
Henry J. Steere,
Thomas W. Chace,
Henry Jacobs,

William B. Weeden,
J. Erastus Lester,
William Staples,
Isaac H. Southwick,
Peleg W. Gardiner,
Francis Brinley,
B. Frank Pabodie,
Amos W. Snow,
Rowland Hazard,
Frederic S. Hoppin,
Robert Wheaton,
Sidney Dean,
Henry C. Cranston,

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1872.

The meeting was called to order by the President at half past seven o'clock.

PRESENT :—Messrs. Arnold, Allen, Beckwith, Calder, Chambers, Cornett, Drowne, Everett, Howland, Jenks, Lothrop, Paine, Perry, Stone, Staples, Southwick and Williams.

The records of the last annual and special meetings were read by the Secretary, and were approved.

The Treasurer offered the following as his report for the year of 1871, which was accepted and ordered on file.

*Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the
R. I. Historical Society.*

1871.

Jan'y 18.	To taxes from S. G. Arnold, H. T. Cornett, I. H. Southwick, Wm. Gammell, A. V. Jenckes, H. W. Lothrop, J. A. How- land, E. M. Stone, W. G. Williams, H. T. Beckwith, R. H. Ives,	\$63 00
19.	J. C. Brown, G. B. Calder, R. B.	
23.	Chambers, H. Jacobs, H. B. Anthony, W. Sprague, A. S. Gallup, R. C. Taft, W. B. Weeden, H. J. Steere, - - -	30 00
25.	J.W. C. Ely, W. Earle, C. Blake, A. D. Smith, J. Y. Smith, C. A. Nichols, E. Dyer, G. Baker, W. T. Dorrance, G. L. Collins, - - - -	24 00
Feb'y 2.	W. D. Ely, J. S. Ormshee, John Gor- ham, H. Rogers, W. Goddard, B. F. Pabodie, W. O. Brown, W. D. Hilton,	18 00
4.	J. Kingsbury, P. W. Gardiner, W. P. Rathbone, (17.) W. C. Snow, C. Sabin,	30 00
22.	W. Staples, A. S. Westcott, H. B. Drowne, T. A. Doyle, (23.) S. Randall, J. E. Lester, A. Caswell, (24.) R. W. Greeue, W. Binney, J. R. Barlett,	20 00
April 12.	Sidney Dean, Robert Wheaton, F. S. Hoppiu, and H. C. Cranston, for mem- bership, - - - -	6 00
June 5.	Z. Allen, J. Oldfield, for taxes, - -	15 00
July 13.	T. W. Chace, J. J. Meader, - - -	8 00
Oct. 3.	E. M. Stone, for sale of books, - -	6 47
Nov. 30.	R. P. Everett, tax, - - - -	8 00
1872.	George T. Paine, tax, - - - -	\$218 00
Jan'y 11.		

The amount on deposit in City Savings

Bank to this date, Jan'y 15, 1872, is	\$729 21
Cash on hand, - - - -	6 47
	\$735 68

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the
R. I. Historical Society.* Cr.

1871.			
Jan'y 18.	By balance of last year's account, due treas.,		5
April 21.	Knowles, Anthony & Co., - - - -	4 87	
	Providence Gas bill, - - - -	90	
May 19.	Rev. E. M. Stone, for expresses, &c., -	16 06	
June 13.	Peck, for shovelling snow and cutting grass, - - - - -	9 03	
19.	J. A. Townsend, for painting door, -	5 10	
27.	R. I. Concrete Pavement Co., for side walk, - - - - -	65 71	
	Knowles, Anthony, & Co., - - - -	1 25	
	Providence Press Co., - - - -	5 75	
	N. D. Paine & Co., - - - -	6 50	
	Providence Gas bill, - - - - -	1 05	
July 1.	Rev. E. M. Stone, for expresses, - -	6 06	
8.	Deposited in City Savings Bauk, - -	30 00	
Nov. 16.	Knowles, Anthouy & Co., - - - -	2 00	
Dec. 18.	Scott Smith, for coal, - - - -	9 00	
1872.			
Jan'y 4.	Providence Press Co., - - - -	5 25	
	Knowles, Anthony & Co., - - - -	3 00	
	N. D. Paine & Co., - - - -	2 75	
	R. P. Everett, for cash paid for postage stamps, memorandum book, and paper,	5 50	
12.	Deposited in City Savings Bank, -	20 00	
	Rev. E. M. Stone, for expresses, &c., -	11 70	
15.	Balance of cash on hand, - - - -	6 47	
			\$218 00

Resumé.

Sixty-one taxes received from Jan'y 19, 1871

to Jan'y 15, 1872, at \$3.00	- - - -	\$183 00
Four memberships at \$5.00	- - - -	20 00
Librarian, for sale of books,	- - - -	15 00
		\$218 00

Balance due Treasurer Jan'y 18, 1871,	5
Concreting side walk,	65 71
Deposited in City Savings Bank, July and Jan'y,	50 00
Advertising meetings in <i>Journal</i> , <i>Herald</i> and <i>Press</i> ,	31 37
Librarian, for expresses and postage,	33 82
Treasurer, for postages, memorandum book and paper,	5 50
Peck, for shovelling snow and cutting grass,	9 03
J. A. Townsend, for painting door,	5 10
Fuel,	9 00
Gas bill,	1 95
Cash on hand, balance account,	6 47
	<hr/>
	\$218 00

The undersigned have examined the foregoing account with the vouchers, and find it correct, the amount of funds on hand being seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixty-eight cents.

HENRY B. DROWNE,
HENRY T. BECKWITH, } Auditors.

PROVIDENCE, January 13, 1872.

The report of the Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department was then read, accepted, and ordered to be filed.

SOUTHERN CABINET OF THE R. I. HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
NEWPORT, January 9th, 1872. }

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:—It is made the duty of the Keeper of the Southern Cabinet, to make an annual report to the Society at this time. Accordingly, I report that I have received the Newport City Documents for 1871, which are deposited in this department.

According to the request of Mr. Stone, I sometime ago forwarded to him among other things, a bound volume of the Newport Mercury, from April, 1772 to December, 1773, which was sent to this Cabinet by the late John Howland, of Providence.

It has been suggested by some of our people that the volume should remain in Newport. If Mr. Howland had intended it for the Northern Cabinet, he would probably have deposited it there, and they think as it is a Newport paper, and the old files of the Mercury in this town are imperfect, it will help to render them more complete.

Should the Society be willing to return it to this Cabinet, it would be gratifying to the people here.

I am with respect,

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,

Keeper of the Southern Cabinet.

The Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department then read his annual report as follows. It was accepted and ordered to be filed.

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1871.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department of the Rhode Island Historical Society, respectfully reports :

That contributions to the Library and Cabinet have been received from the following institutions and persons.

Massachusetts Historical Society, N. E. Historical and Genealogical Society,	Wilmington (Del.) Historical So- ciety,
American Antiquarian Society, Essex Institute,	Albany Institute,
American Unitarian Association, Massachusetts Board of Health,	Boston Public Library,
Maine Historical Society,	Congressional Library,
Pennsylvania Historical Society,	New York Prison Society,
American Philosophical Society,	Pennsylvania Board of Charities,
Virginia Historical Society,	National Wool Growers Associa- tion,
Wisconsin Historical Society,	Quebec Historical Society,
Georgia Historical Society,	Royal Society of Northern Anti- quaries, Copenhagen,
Iowa Historical Society,	Royal University at Christiana,
Chicago Historical Society,	Narragansett Club,
Smithsonian Institute,	State of Rhode Island,
New Jersey Historical Society,	City of Providence,
	Rhode Island State Auditor,

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of R. I., of F. & A. Masons,	Samuel A. Greene, Boston,
Henry B. Anthouy, Providence,	Alfred T. Turner,
Benjamiu T. Eames, "	Barnard Capen, Boston,
Thomas A. Jenckes, "	J. K. Wiggen, Boston,
John R. Bartlett, "	G. P. Farrington, Salem,
Amos Perry, "	William P. Upham, Salem,
William G. Williams, "	Geueral Meigs, Washington,
Zachariah Allen, "	Frederic A. Holden, Washington,
Manchester Brothers, "	T. H. Wynne, Richmond, Va.,
Charles T. Miller, "	Henry T. Drowne, New York,
Edwin M. Stone, "	Charles Congdon, New York,
George L. Collins, "	Thomas S. Drowne, Brooklyn,
Akerman & Co., "	N. Y.
H. M. Coombs, "	Capt. G. II. Prebble, Charlestown,
William E. Browne, "	Mass.
Charles E. Carpenter, "	William S. Perry, Geneva, N. Y.
Matilda Metcalf, "	Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Samuel W. Brown, "	James Shrigley, Philadelphia,
Stephen Randall, N. Providence,	Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
Estate of Seth Adams, Providence,	Charles Scribner, New York,
William S. Bradley, Lime Rock,	J. Bouton, "
Thomas W. Bicknell, Barrington,	David Francis, "
Mrs. Alfred Bosworth, Warren,	E. Steiger, New York,
Francis Brinley, Newport,	Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven.

The entire number of contributions for the year is one thousand four hundred and four; of these, one hundred and thirty-nine are bound volumes, thirty-eight unbound volumes, one hundred and thirty-seven miscellaneous, comprising photographs, engravings, broadsides, manuscripts, maps and relics. Most of these have been obtained by personal solicitations and by exchanges. Nearly seventy volumes of Rhode Island newspapers have been bound, and made available for use, without cost to the Society, the expense having been defrayed by private subscriptions. The newspaper department of our collections is every year increasing in value and importance for historical, genealogical, and legal purposes. It has been much resorted to the past year by gentlemen seeking information which could not elsewhere be obtained. It would still further the objects of this Society, and greatly aid historical students in their researches, could the large mass of

newspapers still unbound be bound, and thus put in condition for convenient examination.

Three papers have been read before the Society during the year 1871, viz.:

FEBRUARY 3.—By Hon. Francis Brinley, of Newport. “Life of Matthew Craddock, the first Governor of the Massachusetts Company.”

MARCH 9.—By Henry C. Dorr, Esq., of New York. “Early History of Providence,” (third paper).

NOVEMBER 8.—By Rev. Thomas T. Stowe, D. D., of Brooklyn, Ct. “Roger Williams, the Prophetic Legislator.”

There is satisfaction in the review of the year, in being able to say, that with limited means a large amount of work has been done, and that the Society has returned to the public a full equivalent for the contributions it has received, in the valuable papers read before it, and in the numerous opportunities afforded to persons both in our own State and from abroad, for examining its collections. But much remains to be done; much that members of the Society can do with only the cost of time, and which in the aggregate, would vitalize the latent historical forces of our State. In the changes caused by a rapid growth of business, ancient landmarks are fast disappearing. These should be noted and described while they yet remain, and all well authenticated incidents and traditions which have gathered around them be put in form for preservation. Aged men, whose minds are stored with important unwritten Rhode Island history, are annually passing away. These fragmentary treasures should be secured before it is too late. Garrets, closets and family chests in various parts of the State are still stored with old books, pamphlets and manuscripts, which possess little or no value in the eyes of their owners, and which would illustrate the spirit, ideas and characteristics of other days. These should be gathered up and placed in our archives for safety, and use, before they fall a prey to time, vandalism or vermin. There is much local history, little, if at all, known beyond town or even a district of town boundaries. This should be at once written while the materials are accessible, as contributions to the historical knowledge of our State. In all these, and in many other ways that will naturally suggest themselves, members of this Society, in accordance with their varied gifts and opportunities, may render essential service to a common cause. In this connection there is per-

tinency in the following extract from the first annual report of the board of trustees, made to the Society in 1823 :

"The duty which is assigned us of collecting, arranging, and preserving the scattered and mutilated memorials of our early history, is important to the present and to the future. In performing that duty we shall realize those pleasures which result from a review of the human character in its most favorable and attractive traits. And as we have the well grounded assurance, that by a patient and persevering application of that time which the more necessary avocations of life may allow us for the purpose, we shall hereafter accomplish a work, required at once by our regard to the memory of our ancestors and by our wish that posterity may enjoy the benefit of our example."

A few years ago an alcove for works on theology and ecclesiastical history, and for denominational literature generally, was opened. The object was to bring together the standard writings of every denomination, ancient and modern, so that the student of church history and of the varied thought of different religious bodies, might here find the desired facilities for pursuing his investigations. The idea met with favor, and liberal responses were made to applications for donations, both from publishing societies and from individuals. The Baptist Publication Society at Philadelphia, through the friendly services of Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., sent us a complete set of their bound volumes. The American Unitarian Association at Boston, did the same. Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., made a large donation of tracts and other Protestant Episcopalian publications. Rt. Rev. Bishop Francis P. McFarland, D. D., of this city, presented one hundred and forty books and pamphlets, relating to the Catholic Church and teachings. Through Mr. Samuel Austin, many books and pamphlets representing the views of the Society of Friends were received. The Congregationalists and other denominations are more or less represented by their literature; and it only remains for such as approve the plan, to aid, by their donations, in perfecting it. This done, and the department so far as is known, will be the first of its kind connected with Historical Societies in the United States.

A considerable number of photographs have been added to our collection during the year. To William P. Upham, Esq., of Salem, we are indebted for two views of the house originally owned and occupied by Roger Williams, still standing in that city. One view represents it as it appeared in 1635, and the other as it now appears, after seve-

ral alterations. To Dr. G. P. Farrington we are also indebted for a section of wood taken from a timber of the house when undergoing repairs. This house has been made noted by its having been the scene of witchcraft trials in 1692, a delusion for which the founder of Rhode Island could have had no sympathy, had his residence been continued amidst its exciting and heart-rending occurrences. Several photographic carte de visite portraits of members of this Society have been obtained since the last annual report, and it is hoped that members not thus represented in our collection, will assist the librarian in making it complete. To Manchester Brothers, thanks are cordially tendered for a daguerreotype view of the Old Town House in the city of Providence, a structure within whose walls, at different periods, have been dispensed the gospel, law and politics, to waiting crowds, and the mention of whose name brings vividly before the mind, a host of men, giants in their day, whose piety, talents, social position and patriotism, contributed largely to form the character of the State, and to give an impetus to measures which have crowned her past with prosperity.

In surveying this half-century of the Society's life there is much to be remembered of a gratifying character. It was the first Historical Society to erect and own a suitable building for the reception and preservation of its collections. Its correspondence with the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, on the visit of the Northmen to Rhode Island, evinces a thorough familiarity with the subject. Its rejection of the Elliott medal shows a commendable sensitiveness to the honor of a favorite son of the State. Its publications, if fewer than could be desired, have given it a wide and honorable reputation for antiquarian research; and its collections of six thousand bound volumes, thirty thousand pamphlets, and more than seven thousand manuscripts, besides a unique collection of engraved and photographic portraits, and numerous Indian and other relics of the past, belonging to its cabinet, are evidences of steadfast industry in prosecuting labors appropriate to such an institution. Nor have its treasures been hoarded with miserly parsimony. Besides the works bearing the Society's imprint, and which drew freely from its resources, authors and editors have been allowed a liberal freedom in the use of its materials, a fact that should not be overlooked in estimating the value of its contributions to local and general history. As illustrations of this statement, reference may properly be made to Knowles' Life of Roger Williams; History of Rhode Island, two vol-

umes ; Rhode Island Colonial Records, ten volumes ; Life of Manning ; History of Brown University ; Life of John Howland ; Backus' History of the Baptists, new edition ; and many genealogical publications. To give greater efficiency, however, to its operations, the Society needs a publishing fund to enable it, at regular intervals, to add to its already printed volumes. It needs a binding fund, to defray the expense of binding numerous classified volumes of pamphlets, and also files of newspapers ; and it needs a purchasing fund, to aid in securing for its library important works that do not reach it as donations.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Society, which will occur on the 19th of July next, is an event that it would be unbecoming to pass over without appropriate recognition, and by a vote passed several months since, a Committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the occasion.

Since our last annual meeting, two eminent men, honorary members of this Society, Prof. Gervinus and Hon. George Grote, have died. Their position in the world of letters is well known. The works of both are their most fitting eulogy. Prof. Gervinus was a warm admirer of Rhode Island, and in the introduction to his "History of the Nineteenth Century," he takes appreciative notice of the principles upon which her government was originally organized. Of this accomplished scholar we have a fine portrait, the gift of Henry Thayer Drowne, Esq., of New York. Its value is enhanced by the fact that it is one of three or four imported from Germany by Mr. Drowne, and as an original will long be rare in this country.

"George Grote, D. C. L., F. R. S., vice-chancellor of the university, died in London on Sunday, at the age of 77. He was the son of George Grote, esq., of Bagmoor, Oxon, and was born in 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent. His ancestors came to England from Germany, and his grandfather founded, in company with Mr. Prescott, the banking-house of Prescott, Grote & Company in Threadneedle street. He was educated at the Charter House, and at the age of sixteen entered the bank as clerk. As a young man, he formed the acquaintance of James Mill, and threw in his lot with the philosophical radical party, studying history, contributing to the Westminster Review, and writing on the political subjects of the day. It was at this period of his life (1828) that the idea seems to have first occurred to him of that work with which his name will be principally

associated in the future. Struck with the anti-democratic sympathies exhibited in Mitford's 'History of Greece,' he applied himself to the examination of the facts there brought forward on behalf of the author's doctrines, and so his own democratic history came to be written. But between conception and execution some time was allowed to elapse, the excited political feeling raised by the first reform bill carried him along with it, and in 1832 we find him putting forth a pamphlet on the 'Essentials of Parliamentary Reform,' and in 1831 he was returned as one of the members for the city of London. As a speaker he continued to advocate the same advanced opinions, bringing forward, like Mr. Berkeley in later times, an annual motion in favor of the ballot; but on the triumph of the conservative party in 1841, he retired from active political life, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, the first two volumes of his *Greece* appearing five years afterwards, and the work being completed in 1856. Since then he has written on 'Plato and the other Companions of Socrates.' During the course of his great work, he left ancient Greece for a time, to reenter the lists of modern politics, publishing in 1847, a pamphlet entitled 'Seven Letters on the Recent Politics of Switzerland.' Mr. Grote married in 1820, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Lewin, esq., a lady of an old Kentish family, who is known as the author of 'The Life of Ary Scheffer.'—*Boston Daily Advertiser*, June 20, 1871.

Mr. Grote received the certificate of his membership not long before his decease, and to the members of his immediate family expressed warmly the satisfaction it gave him. In his letter of acknowledgment, addressed to the Secretary of this Society, he says, "I beg through you to return to that Society my sincere and grateful thanks for the honor which they have done me by this election. I rejoice to perceive that community of attachment to Historical pursuits constitutes a new and additional bond of union between intellectual minds on your side of the Atlantic and on ours."

It is to be hoped, that at some future day, not distant, an engraved or other portrait of the distinguished Historian of Greece will enrich our collection of celebrities.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. STONE,

JANUARY 16th, 1872.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper.

The Committee on nomination of new members, proposed the following names for membership. Being offered for ballot the gentlemen were all unanimously elected.

Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, of Barrington, as Resident Member.

Rev. Richard Eddy, of Gloucester, Mass., and Thomas H. Wynne, of Richmond, Va., as Corresponding Members.

The society then proceeded to election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following were elected.

President, - - - Hon. Samuel G. Arnold.

Senior Vice President, - - - Hon. Zachariah Allen.

Junior Vice President, - - - Hon. George A. Brayton.

Secretary, - - - - George T. Paine.

Treasurer, - - - - Richmond P. Everett.

Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department,
Rev. Edwin M. Stone, of Providence.

Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department,
Benjamin B. Howland, of Newport.

Committee on Nomination of New Members,

Edwin M. Stone,
William G. Williams,
George L. Collins.

Committee on Lectures and Readings of Papers,

William Gammell,
Amos Perry,
Edwin M. Snow.

Committee on Publications of the Society, John R. Bartlett,
George T. Paine,
J. Lewis Diman.

Committee on Care of Grounds and Buildings,

Zachariah Allen,
Henry W. Lothrop,
Richmond P. Everett.

Audit Committee, - - - - Henry B. Drowne,
Henry T. Beckwith.

On motion of Henry T. Cornett, a tax of three dollars was voted to be assessed on each *resident member*, to meet current expenses.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Cornett was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the "Committee on Publications" be authorized and instructed to print five hundred copies of the Record of the Annual Meeting of this Society, to embrace the reports of the Treasurer, and of the Cabinet Keepers of the Northern and Southern Departments, and also a Necrology of the members of the Society, who have deceased during the past year, and to draw on the Treasurer for payment of same.

On motion of Mr. Stone, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. Thomas T. Stone, D. D., of Brooklyn, Conn., be requested to furnish a copy of his paper, read at the special meeting in November, last, on "Roger Williams, the Prophetic Legislator," for publication under the imprint of the Society.

Mr. Stone, in behalf of the Committee on commemoration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Society, made report of partial progress. It is proposed to have the celebration as near the nineteenth of July next, as is possible. The Committee were continued and on motion of Mr. Perry, Messrs. Beckwith and Everett were added to the Committee.

Attention was called by Mr. Allen to the neglected condition of "Slate Rock," so called, and of the probability existing, that unless some preventive steps were taken, of the obliteration of that land mark in the history of the State. He informed the Society that he had learned that parties living in the vicinity of that spot, to which tradition has given the honor of being the first landing place of Roger Williams and his associates in their "Providence Plantations," had proposed to the City Council to deed certain lands for an open square, provided the Council

would take measures to preserve in some manner, that venerated portion of Rhode Island soil. On motion of Mr. Stone, Messrs. Allen and Williams were appointed a Committee in behalf of this Society to join with the parties mentioned, in presenting this matter to the attention of the City Council.

The following resolution, after some slight discussion, was adopted.

Resolved, That Messrs. Cornett, Southwick, and Beckwith be appointed a Committee to take into consideration and report at some future meeting, some plan for permanently keeping open during the day, the Northern Cabinet of the Society.

The Treasurer informed the Society, that a number of taxes for the last year had not been paid by members, that in presenting his bills he had been met many times with the reply that they had *subscribed* for special objects of the Society and *that* they supposed had covered all demands against them. He offered this in explanation of the number of taxes unpaid.

Meeting adjourned.

Rhode Island Historical Society 1872-3.

No. 332

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society.

1872-3.

PROVIDENCE:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

1873.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society.

1872 - 3.

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PROVIDENCE:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1873.

1873. July 1 -

W. C. C.

The Society

Committee on Publication.

JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT,
AMOS PERRY,
J. LEWIS DIMAN.

PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.

OFFICERS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED JANUARY 21, 1873.

President.

HON. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

Vice Presidents.

HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN. - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

HON. FRANCIS BRINLEY, - - - - - NEWPORT.

Secretary.

HON. AMOS PERRY, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

Treasurer.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department.

REV. EDWIN M. STONE, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, - - - - - NEWPORT.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Committee on Nomination of New Members.

REV. EDWIN M. STONE,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
GEORGE L. COLLINS, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers.

PROF. WILLIAM GAMMELL,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
HON. AMOS PERRY,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
GEORGE B. CALDER,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

Committee on Publications of the Society.

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
HON. AMOS PERRY,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

Committee on Care of Grounds and Building.

HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
HENRY W. LOTHROP,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
RICHMOND P. EVERETT,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

Audit Committee.

HENRY B. DROWNE,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
HENRY T. BECKWITH,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

RESIDENT MEMBERS,

BEING ORIGINAL MEMBERS NAMED IN CHARTER, AND OTHERS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION. THE RESIDENCES ARE GIVEN AS THEY WERE AT THE TIME OF ELECTION.

DATE OF ELECTION.

Original.	*Jeremiah Lippitt, A. M.	Providence.	*1846
"	*Hon. William Aplin,	"	
"	*Charles Norris Tibbitts, A. B.	"	*1847
"	*Hon. Walter R. Danforth, A. M.	"	*1861
"	*Hon. William R. Staples, LL. D.	"	*1868
"	Hon. Richard W. Greene, LL. D. Warwick.		
"	*Gov. John Brown Francis, A.B., M.C.	"	*1864
"	*Prof. Wm. G. Goddard, LL. D.	Providence.	*1843
"	*Charles F. Tillinghast, A. M.	"	*1864
"	*Hon. Richard J. Arnold, A. M.	"	*1873
"	Gov. Charles Jackson, A. M.	"	
"	*William E. Richmond, A. M.	"	*1873
"	*Gov. James Fenner, LL. D., M. C.	"	*1846
June 29, 1822.	*Hon. Samuel Eddy, LL. D., Sec.		
	State, M. C.	"	*1839
"	*Rev. Allen Brown,	"	*1860
"	*Moses Brown,	"	*1835
"	*Hon. Henry Bowen, A. B., Sec. State,	"	*1867
"	*John Howland, A. M.	"	*1854
"	Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL. D.	"	
"	*Samuel Y. Atwell, A. M.	"	*1844
"	*Hon. Wm. Hunter, LL. D., M. C.	Newport.	*1849
"	*Hon. Henry Bull,	"	*1841

* Deceased.

June 29, 1822.	*Hon. Christopher E. Robbins, A.M. Newport.	*1855
"	*Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, A. M., M. C. "	*1849
"	*Stephen Gould,	" *1839
"	*Hon. Theodore Foster, A.M., M.C. Foster.	*1828
"	*Williams Thayer, Jr. North Prov.	*1852
"	*Hon. Albert C. Greene, A. M. E. Greenwich.	*1863
July 2, 1822.	*Philip Crapo, Providence.	*1839
"	*Hon. Nathaniel Searle, LL. D. "	*1832
"	*Hon. Job Durfee, LL. D., M. C. Tiverton.	*1847
Aug. 12, 1822.	*Thomas F. Carpenter, A. M. Providence.	*1854
"	*Joseph Howard, "	*1868
"	*Hon. Albert G. Greene, A. B. "	*1868
"	*Barzillai Cranston, "	*1867
"	*Hon. Samuel W. Bridgman, A. M. "	*1840
"	*Hon. Christop'r G. Champlin, A. M., M. C. Newport.	*1840
"	*James Stevens, "	*1860
"	*William H. Vernon, "	*1833
"	*Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, "	*1864
"	*Christopher Fowler, "	
"	*Henry Ruggles, "	
"	William R. Taylor, Bristol.	
July 19, 1823.	*William Wilkinson, A. M. Providence.	*1852
"	*Joseph K. Angell, A. M. "	*1857
"	*Nicholas G. Boss, Newport.	*1836
"	*Hon. Tristam Burges, LL.D., M.C. Providence.	*1853
"	*Welcome A. Burges, A. B. "	*1828
"	*Hon. John Pitman, LL. D. "	*1864
July 19, 1824.	*Hon. Stephen Branch, "	*1851
"	*Lt. Gov. Nathan'l Bullock, A. M. Bristol.	*1867
"	*Nicholas Brown, A. M. Providence.	*1841
"	*Thomas P. Ives, A. M. "	*1835
"	*Moses B. Ives, A. M. "	*1857
"	*Thomas H. Webb, A. M., M. D. "	*1866
"	*Rev. Joseph T. Holroyd, "	
"	*Stephen H. Smith, Sec. So. D. Indust. "	*1858
"	John G. Anthony, "	
"	*Samuel Greene, North Prov.	*1868
"	*John Cahoon, Newport.	*1837
July 19, 1825.	Rev. David Benedict, D. D. North Prov.	

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

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July 19, 1825.	*Gov. Philip Allen, A. B., M. C.	Providence.	*1865
"	*Usher Parsons, A. M., M. D.	"	*1868
"	Robert H. Ives, A. M.	"	
"	John Carter Brown, A. M.	"	
July 19, 1826.	*Hon. Joseph L. Tillinghast, A. M.	"	*1844
"	*John Miller,	"	
July 19, 1827.	*Rev. George Taft, D. D.	North Prov.	*1870
July 21, 1829.	Hon. George A. Brayton, A. M.	Warwick.	
"	*Aaron White, Jr.	Cumberland.	
"	Benjamin B. Howland,	Newport.	
"	*Hon. Burrington Anthony,	Providence.	*1853
July 19, 1830.	Hon. Jesse Howard,	Cranston.	
"	George Baker,	Providence.	
July 19, 1831.	*Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., LL. D.	Prest. Brown Univ.	" *1865
July 19, 1831.	*Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D.	Providence.	*1871
"	*Samuel B. Tobey, A. M., M. D.	"	*1867
"	*Cyrus Butler,	"	*1849
"	*Gov. Lemuel H. Arnold, A. B., M. C.	"	*1852
"	*Oliver Angell, A. M.	"	*1858
"	Hon. John R. Bartlett, A. M., Sec. State,	"	
July 19, 1832.	*Hon. Samuel Ames, LL. D.,	"	*1865
"	*Hon. George G. King, A. B.	Newport.	
"	Hon. Elisha R. Potter, Jr., A. B.	S. Kingstown.	
July 19, 1834.	Samuel B. Cushing,	Providence.	
"	William D. Terry,	"	
"	*Robert Johnson,	Newport.	*1840
July 21, 1835.	*Hon. John Whipple, LL. D.	Providence.	*1866
"	*Thomas W. Dorr, A. M.	"	*1854
"	*William Anthony,	Coventry.	*1845
"	Charles Eldredge,	E. Greenwich.	
"	*Theophilus C. Dunn, A. M., M. D.	Newport.	
"	William Evans,	"	
"	*Christopher G. Perry, A. M., M. D.	"	*1854
"	John A. Hazard, A. B.	"	
July 19, 1836.	Joseph Mauran, A. M., M. D.	Providence.	
"	*Gen. James G. Anthony,	"	*1861
"	*Peter Pratt, A. M.	"	*1842
"	*Tully D. Bowen,	"	*1869

July 19, 1836.	*John E. Brown,	Providence.	*1840
"	*Rev. Edward B. Hall, D. D.	"	*1866
"	*Thomas C. Hartshorn, Actu. S. P. C.	"	*1854
"	*Daniel C. Cushing,	"	*1830
"	*Hon. Thomas B. Fenner,	"	*1845
"	Hon. John Kingsbury, LL. D.	"	
"	*William G. Bowen,	E. Greenwich.	
"	*Amherst Everett,	Providence.	*1866
"	*Joseph S. Cooke,	"	*1841
"	Rowland G. Hazard, A. M.	S. Kingstown.	
"	*Richard Anthony,	North Prov.	*1840
"	*Hon. Richard K. Randolph,	Newport.	*1849
"	*John B. Herreshoff, A. M.	Bristol.	*1861
Aug. 5, 1836.	Gov. Henry B. Anthony, A. M., M. C.	Providence.	
"	*Hon. Geo. W. Jackson, U. S. M.	"	*1860
"	William T. Dorrance, A. M.	"	
"	Hiram Fuller,	"	
"	Christopher Allen,	S. Kingstown.	
July 19, 1837.	Rev. Thomas Shepard, D. D.	Bristol.	
"	Rev. Arthur L. Ross,	Newport.	
July 19, 1838.	Gov. Elisha Dyer, Jr., A. B.	Providence.	
July 19, 1839.	Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D., LL. D.	Prest. Brown Univ.	"
July 19, 1840.	Rev. Thomas Vernon, M. D.	S. Kingstown.	
"	*Hon. Alfred Bosworth, A. M.	Warren.	*1862
"	*Hon. Samuel Larned, A. M.	Providence.	*1846
July 19, 1841.	Hon. John P. Knowles, LL. B.	"	
Sept. 8, 1841.	Nathan H. Gould.	Newport.	
"	*Hon. Wilkins Updike, A. M.	S. Kingstown.	*1867
"	Nathan Bishop, LL. D.	Providence.	
"	Alexander Duncan, A. M.	"	
July 18, 1842.	*Prof. Charles C. Jewett, A. M.	"	*1868
"	*Welcome A. Greene,	"	*1870
July 19, 1843.	Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.	"	
"	John A. Howland,	"	
July 19, 1844.	Stephen Randall,	North Prov.	
"	*Richard Waterman, A. M.	Providence.	*1855
"	Prof. William Gammell, LL. D.,	"	
"	Hon. Sam'l G. Arnold, LL. B.,		
	Lt. Gov., M. C.	"	

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

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July 19, 1844.	Rufus Waterman, " George B. Jastram,	Providence. "
July 21, 1846.	Rev. Josiah P. Tustin, S. T. D. " *Guy M. Fessenden, Hist'n. " *Francis E. Hoppin, LL. B. " Hon. Charles S. Bradley, LL. D. " Thomas L. Dunnell, A. B. " William P. Rathbone, " *Amasa Manton, " Rollin Mathewson, A. B.	Warren. " *1871 Providence. *1868 " " " " " " " "
April 6, 1847.	*Levi C. Eaton, " David King, A. B., M. D. " Chas. W. Parsons, A. M., M. D. " *Hon. Thomas M. Burgess, A. B. " *Charles Burnett, Jr., " *Rev. John P. Cleveland, D. D.	North Prov. *1852 Newport. Providence. " " " " "
Nov. 7, 1848.	Rev. Edwin M. Stone,	"
Jan'y 16, 1849.	*Rev. James N. Granger, D. D. " Hon. Thomas Durfee, A. B. " Samuel W. Peckham, A. M. " Joseph Winsor,	" *1853 " " E. Greenwich.
Oct. 2, 1849.	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence.
Jan'y 15, 1850.	*Shubael Hutchins, " William Goddard, A. M.	" *1867 "
Jan'y 21, 1851.	George L. Collins, M. D. " Hon. Geo. H. Browne, A. B., M. C.	Glocester. "
April 1, 1851.	Hon. Thomas A. Doyle,	Providence.
Jan'y 20, 1852.	Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, LL. D. " *Allen O. Peck, A. B. " *Charles Potter,	Lieut. Gov., Newport. Providence. *1871 " " "
July 6, 1852.	*William H. Helme, S. D.	" *1864
Jan'y 18, 1853.	Reuben A. Guild, A. M. " Bib. Brown Univ.	"
"	*Hon. William M. Rodman, A. M.	" *1868
July 5, 1853,	Stephen T. Olney, A. M. " Gov. William Sprague, A. M., M. C. " William M. Bailey,	" " North Prov.
April 4, 1854.	Henry C. Preston, M. D.,	Providence.

Jan'y 16, 1855.	Henry Anthony,	Providence.	
"	*William P. Bullock, A. M.	"	*1862
"	James B. Angell, LL. D., Prest.		
	Mich. Univ.,	"	
"	Chas. H. Parkhurst, A. B., City Solic.	"	
"	*Rev. Henry Jackson, D. D.	Newport.	*1863
"	Rev. Charles C. Beaman,	Scituate.	
Oct. 2, 1855.	Hon. Walter S. Burges, A. M.	Providence.	
"	*Hon. Benjamin Cowell, A. M.	"	*1860
"	*John H. Hamlin,	"	*1856
"	*Henry A. Rogers, A. M.	"	*1868
"	Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., LL. D.		
	Prest. Brown Univ.	"	
"	Hon. Thos. P. Shepard, A. M., M. D.	"	
"	Edwin M. Snow, A. M., M. D.	"	
"	Albert S. Gallup,	Cranston.	
"	*Edward Harris,	Woonsocket.	*1872
"	Samuel C. Newman, A. M.	Pawtucket.	
"	Asa M. Gammell, A. M.	Warren.	
"	*Hon. Sylvester G. Shearman, A. M.	N. Kingstown.	*1868
Jan'y 15, 1856.	*Americus V. Potter,	Providence.	*1872
April 1, 1856.	J. W. C. Ely, A. B., M. D.	"	
"	Charles Sabin,	"	
"	Hon. Wingate Hayes, A. M.	"	
"	*Thomas A. Teft, P. B.	"	*1859
"	Gen. Joseph S. Pitman, A. B.	"	
"	Henry W. Lothrop,	"	
"	*James T. Rhodes,	"	*1873
"	Royal C. Taft,	"	
Jan'y 20, 1857.	Welcome O. Brown, M. D.	"	
May 6, 1857.	*Dexter [M. Leonard,	"	*1858
"	Sidney S. Rider,	"	
"	Gen. Amos D. Smith,	"	
"	Gov. James Y. Smith,	"	
"	Prof. J. Lewis Diman, D. D.	Fall River.	
"	Hon. William D. Brayton, A. M., M. C.		
		Warwick.	
July 7, 1857.	Hon. George L. Clarke,	Providence.	
"	Gov. Seth Padelford,	"	

Jan'y 9, 1858.	Lewis Dexter, Jr.	Providence.	
"	Hon. Amos Perry, A. M.	"	
"	Richmond P. Everett,	"	
"	J. Dunham Hedge, A. M., Biblioth. Prov. Ath.	"	
"	John Gorham,	"	
"	*Henry B. Drowne,	"	*1873
"	*Gov. Byron Diman,	Bristol.	*1865
Mar. 10, 1858.	*Gen. Josiah Whitaker,	Providence.	*1871
"	Hon. William Binney, A. M.	"	
"	*Thomas P. Ives, A. M.	"	*1865
"	*Elisha Dyer Vinton, A. B.	"	*1860
"	*William C. Snow,	"	*1872
"	James H. Coggeshall, A. B., U. S. M.	"	
"	John Holden,	Warwick.	
Oct. 5, 1858.	William G. Williams,	Providence.	
"	William T. Grinnell, A. M.	"	
"	Charles H. Denison,	Westerly.	
Jan'y 18, 1859.	William D. Hilton,	Providence.	
"	Daniel A. Taylor,	"	
April 5, 1859.	Henry C. Whitaker, A. B.	"	
"	George B. Calder,	"	
Oct. 4, 1859.	*Prof. Robinson P. Dunn, S. T. D.	"	*1867
"	William Earle,	"	
"	Jervis J. Smith,	Glocester.	
July 3, 1860.	William S. Haines,	Providence.	
"	*Daniel H. Greene,	E. Greenwich.	
"	Henry W. Diman, A. M.	Bristol.	
Jan'y 15, 1861.	*William A. Robinson,	Providence.	*1872
"	Hon. Jabez C. Knight,	"	
July 2, 1861.	Abraham Payne, A. B.	"	
"	Rufus Waterman,	"	
Jan'y 21, 1862.	William D. Elý,	"	
Dec. 12, 1862.	John S. Ormsbee,	"	
April 4, 1865.	John Oldfield,	"	
"	Desmond Fitzgerald,	"	
April 10, 1866.	Lt. Gov. Wm. Greene, A. M.	Warwick.	
"	Prof. J. Lewis Diman, D. D.	Providence.	
"	Hon. Horatio Rogers, A. B.	"	
April 9, 1867.	*Henry T. Cornett,	"	*1872

April 9, 1867.	Charles A. Nichols, A. B..	Providence.
May 7, 1867.	George T. Paine,	"
May 7, 1867,	John J. Meader;	"
"	Albert V. Jenckes,	"
"	Robert B. Chambers,	"
"	Stephon S. Keene, M. D.	"
July 16, 1867.	Charles Blake, A. M.	"
"	*John D. Jones,	" *1868
Jan'y 4, 1868.	*Hon. Henry Rousmaniere,	Warwick. *1868
"	Hon. Amasa S. Westcott, A. B.	Providence.
"	Henry J. Steere,	"
April 14, 1868.	Gen. Thomas W. Chace,	"
Oct. 27, 1868.	Henry Jacobs, Sec. R. I. T. C.	"
"	William B. Weeden,	"
Feb'y 9, 1869.	J. Erastus Lester, A. B.	"
"	William Staples,	"
"	Isaac H. Southwick,	"
July 13, 1869.	Peleg W. Gardner,	"
Feb'y 1, 1870.	Hon. Francis Brinley, A. M.	Newport.
"	B. Frank Pabodie, A. B:	Providence.
Jan'y 17, 1871.	Amos W. Snow,	"
April 4, 1871.	Rowland Hazard, A. B.	"
"	Frederic S. Hoppin,	"
"	Robert Wheaton,	"
"	Hon. Sidney Dean,	Warren.
Jan'y 16, 1872.	Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, A. M.	Barrington.
April 2, 1872.	James H. Armington,	Providence.
"	Holder B. Bowen,	"
"	Edwin Barrows,	"
"	Amasa M. Eaton,	North Prov.
"	Rev. J. Torry Smith,	Warwick.
July 2, 1872.	Henry Lippitt,	Providence.
"	William P. Blodget,	"
"	William F. Channing, M. D.	"
"	William Grosvenor, M. D.	"
"	William Grosvenor, Jr.	"
"	Robert Grosvenor,	"
"	Francis W. Carpenter,	"
"	John H. Congdon,	"

July 2, 1872.	Lyman B. Frieze,	Providence.
Jan'y 21, 1873.	Edward Pearce,	"
"	Lucius O. Rockwood, A. B:	"
"	William A. Mowry, A. M.	"
"	Henry F. Smith,	Pawtucket.

ELECTED SINCE THE ANNUAL MEETING.

April 1, 1873.	Gov. Henry Howard,	Coventry.
"	Hon. Benjamin T. Eames, M. C.	Providence.
"	Hon. George H. Corliss,	"
"	Henry L. Kendall,	"
"	Samuel F. Hilton,	"
"	Joseph J. Cooke,	"
"	Jarvis B. Swan,	"
"	J. Herbert Shedd,	"
"	George L. Clafin,	"
"	Henry G. Russell,	"
"	Charles E. Carpenter,	"
"	William Corliss,	"
"	Walter Blodgett,	"
"	James C. Hidden,	"
"	Clinton D. Sellew,	"
"	George R. Drowne,	"
"	Daniel W. Lyman,	North Providence.
"	Samuel W. Clarke,	Apponaug.
"	Lewis B. Smith,	Barrington.
"	William J. Miller,	Bristol.

L I F E M E M B E R S .

Jan'y 16, 1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
Jan'y 17, 1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	"
Feb'y 21, 1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.
April 3, 1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	South Kingstown.
April 25, 1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.
July 11, 1872.	Amasa M. Eaton,	North Providence.
Jan'y 29, 1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence.

HONORARY MEMBERS,

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION. RESIDENCES GIVEN AS WHEN
ELECTED.

July 29, 1823.	Richard R. Ward, " *Benjamin B. Carter, " *George Gibbs, " *Rev. Benjamin Allen, " *Hon. Francis Baylies, M. C. " *Hon. Henry Wheaton, LL. D.	New York. " Long Island. *1833 Hyde Park, Eng. *1829 Taunton. *1852 New York. *1848
July 21, 1829.	*James Thayer, " *Amedie Thayer,	Paris, France. " *1868
July 29, 1830.	*Prof. Chas. C. Rafn, P. D. " *Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., LL. D.	Copenhagen, Den. *1864 Cambridge, Mass. *1837
July 19, 1831.	*John Farmer, Sec. N. H. H. S. " *Rev. John Eustis Giles,	Concord, N. H. *1858 Leeds, Eng.
July 29, 1831.	*Henry N. Cruger, " *John Tanner, " *Hon. William Lincoln, A. B. " *Samuel Jennison,	Charleston, S. C. Concord, N. H. *1847 Worcester, Mass. *1843 " *1860
July 19, 1833.	*Rev. Samuel Lee, D. D., Prof. " Rev. Francis A. Coxe, D. D., LL. D., " Rev. Chas. W. Upham, M. C. " Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D.	Heb. Univ. Cambridge, Eng. *1852 Biblioth. London Univ. England. *1853 Salem, Mass. Albany, N. Y.
*Deceased.		

July 19, 1833.	*Christopher C. Baldwin, Biblioth. A. A. Soc.	Worcester, Mass. *1835
July 19, 1834.	Joshua Wilson, Esq.	London, Eng.
"	Rev. William Copley,	Oxford, Eng.
"	*Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D.	Mattapoisett, Ms. *1856
July 21, 1835.	*Robert Southey,	Keswick, Eng. *1843
"	*Thomas Thompson,	Liverpool, Eng.
"	Hon. George Bancroft, LL. D.	Northampton, Mass.
"	*Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth,	Hartford, Conn. *1858
"	*Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, LL. D., M. C.	New York. *1870
"	*John W. Francis, M. D., LL. D.	" *1861
"	*Benjamin Waterhouse, M. D.	Cambridgeport, Mass. *1846
"	*Rev. John Heckwelder,	Philadelphia. *1823
"	*Hon. Roberts Vaux,	" *1836
"	*Hon. Lewis Cass, LL. D., U.S.S.	Washington, D.C. *1866
"	*Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL. D.	New York. *1864
"	*Rev. Timothy Flint,	Cincinnati, O. *1840
"	*Caleb Atwater,	Circleville, O. *1867
March 14, 1836.	His Grace the Duke of Cleveland,	England.
May 12, 1836.	Councillor de Macedo,	Lisbon, Portugal.
July 19, 1836.	*Sir Henry Agar Ellis, Biblioth. B. Mu.	London, Eng. *1869
"	*M. Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Schlegel,	Copenhagen. *1836
"	*M. Finn Magnusen, V. P. N.	Antiq. Copenhagen. *1847
"	*M. Carlo Botta, M. D.	Italy. *1837
"	*Robert Walsh, LL. D.	Philadelphia, Pa. *1859
"	*Rev. Wm. E. Channing, D. D.	Boston, Mass. *1842
"	*Rt. Rev. Thos. Church Brownell, D.D., LL. D.,	Hartford, Conn. *1865
"	*Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., D. C. L.	Boston, Mass. *1865
"	*Hon. Joseph Story, LL. D.	Cambridge, Mass. *1845
April 3, 1837.	*Hon. Alex'r H. Everett, LL. D.	Newtown, Mass. *1847
July 19, 1837.	*Prof. Jas. L. Kingsley, LL. D.	New Haven, Ct. *1852

July 19, 1838.	E. W. Werland,	Copenhagen.	
"	*Bertel Thorwaldsen, Sc.	"	*1844
Sept. 7, 1838.	*William H. Prescott, LL. D.	Boston, Mass.	*1859
"	*Rev. N. Cogswell, D. D.	"	
"	*Baron Friedrich Heinrich Alexander Von Humboldt,	Paris, France.	*1859
"	*Charles Abraham Elton, Esq.	Bristol, Eng.	*1853
"	Prof. Adam Sedgwick, Univ.	Cambridge Eng.	
"	Dr. Nicol Henri Julius,	Berlin, Prussia.	
"	*Alexander De Tocqueville,	Paris, France.	*1859
July 7, 1840.	*Joseph John Gurney.	Norwich, Eng.	*1847
July 21, 1840.	*Rev. Alexander Young, D. D.	Boston, Mass.	*1854
"	*Hon. James Savage, LL. D.	"	*1873
"	*Hon. John Pickering, LL. D.	"	*1848
"	*Hon. Timothy Pitkin, LL. D.	Utica, N. Y.	*1847
Sept. 8, 1841.	*Hon. John McPherson Berrien, LL. D., M. C.	Savannah, Ga.	*1856
Jan'y 18, 1859.	Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D., M. C.	Boston, Mass.	
April 15, 1861.	Don Bartolomeo Mitre, Pres't	Argentine Republic.	
"	Don Domingo Sarmiento,	LL. D., Pres.	"
Jan'y 21, 1868.	William L. Stone, A. B.	New York.	
"	George Hannah, Bib. L. I. H. S.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Oct. 12, 1869.	Don Antonio Garcia y Garcia,	Peru.	
April 22, 1870.	Hon. Charles P. Daly, LL. D.	New York.	
April 4, 1871.	*Hon. George Grote, D. C. L.	London, Eng.	*1871
"	*Prof. G. G. Gervinus,	Heidelberg.	*1871
Oct. 1, 1872.	Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., U. S. S.	Washington, D.C.	
Jan'y 21, 1873.	Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D.	"	

C O R R E S P O N D I N G M E M B E R S ,

I N T H E O R D E R O F T H E I R E L E C T I O N . R E S I D E N C E S G I V E N A S W H E N
E L E C T E D .

July 24, 1835.	Lient. Harwood, U. S. N.	
July 19, 1836.	*John Russell,	Bluffdale, Ill.
"	*Hon. Peter Force, Pres't Nat. Inst.	Washington, D.C. *1868
July 19, 1837.	Hon. John H. Clifford, LL. D.	New Bedford, Ms.
July 19, 1838.	Maturin L. Fisher,	Worcester, Mass.
"	Hon. George W. Greene, A. M.	Rome, Italy.
"	*I. K. Tefft, Sec. Hist Soc.	Savannah, Ga.
"	Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D.	Hartford, Ct.
"	Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, LL. D.	Cambridge, Ms.
"	*Prof. Bela B. Edwards,	Andover, Ms. *1852
Jan'y 7, 1840.	John Bagster,	London, Eng.
Oct. 4, 1842.	Charles William Bradley,	East Haddam, Ct.
July 21, 1846.	*George Sumner,	Boston, Ms. *1863
"	*Cornelius G. Fenner,	Ohio. *1847
"	Jacob Dunnell,	Pawtucket, Ms.
April 6, 1847.	Charles Deane, S. H. S.	Cambridge, Ms.
Jan'y 16, 1849.	J. Wingate Thornton, LL. B.	Boston, Mass.
"	Ben. Perley Poore, Sec. U. S. Ag. Soc.	Boston, Mass.
"	David Pulsifer,	"
"	*Jacob B. Moore, Bib. His. Soc.	New York. *1853

*Deceased.

Jan'y 16, 1849.	Charles N. Talbot,	New York.
"	*Prof. Wm. Thaddeus Harris, LL. B.	Cambridge, Ms. *1854
"	M. le Comté de Circourt,	Paris, France.
"	Samuel G. Drake, A. M.	Boston, Mass.
"	*Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL. D.	" *1869
Jan'y 15, 1850.	Gen. George Sears Greene,	New York.
Jan'y 18, 1853.	George Brinley, A. M.	Hartford, Ct.
July 7, 1857.	Charles Congdon,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan'y 9, 1858.	Rev. T. Stafford Drown, D. D	"
Jan'y 19, 1858.	John Ward Dean, A. M.,	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 5, 1858.	Henry C. Dorr, LL. B.	New York.
"	Horatio G. Jones, A. M.	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Giles Sanford,	Erie, Pa.
Jan'y 18, 1859.	Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A. M.	Cambridge, Mass.
July 5, 1859.	*Hon. Julius A. Palmer,	Boston, Mass.
"	Samuel C. Eastman,	Concord, N. H.
Oct. 14, 1859.	Henry Thayer Drown, Pres. N. F. I. C.	New York.
"	James S. Loring,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	*Joseph Palmer, M. D.,	Boston, Mass. *1871
"	Almon D. Hodges,	"
"	Rev. William S. Perry, D.D.	Nashua.
July 3, 1860.	Charles I. Bushnell,	New York.
"	Geo. H. Moore, LL. D., Bib. H. S.	New York.
Jan'y 15, 1861.	William W. Dobbin,	Erie, Pa.
April 10, 1866.	Frederick De Peyster, LL. D.	New York.
May 7, 1867.	Frederick A Holden.	Washington, D. C.
July 16, 1867.	Samuel A. Greene, M. D.	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 27, 1868.	Rev. James Shrigley, Bib. Pa. H. S.	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	C. W. Frederickson,	New York.
"	Nonce Rocca,	Carthage.
Feb'y 9, 1869.	John Gilmary Shea, LL. D.	New York.
"	A. R. Spofford, Bib. Cong.	Washington, D. C.
"	Isaac Ray, A. M., M. D.	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Charles J. Hoadly, A. M., Bib. State Lib.	Hartford, Ct.

Feb'y 9, 1869.	Daniel S. Durrie, Bib. Wis. Hist. Soc.	
		Madison, Wis.
July 13, 1869.	Gen. J. W. De Peyster,	New York.
"	Elbridge H. Goss,	Melrose, Mass.
"	Rev. Solon W. Bush, A. B.	Boston, Mass.
"	Rev. J. Langdon Sibley, A. M., Bib. II. U.	Cambridge, Mass.
"	Rev. N. Bouton, D. D.	Concord, N. A.
"	James B. Angell, LL. D.	Burlington, Vt.
"	William P. Upham, A. M.	Salem, Mass.
Oct. 12, 1869.	Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, D. D.	Baltimore, Md.
"	Stephen C. Stockwell,	New York.
"	Hon. Samuel L. M. Barlow,	"
"	Stephen Whitney Phoenix,	"
Feb'y 1, 1870.	Samuel A. Briggs,	Chicago, Ill.
April 22, 1870.	Charles M. Thurston,	New Rochelle, N. Y.
"	Evert A. Duyckinck, A. M.	New York.
"	William Pitt Palmer,	"
"	Prof. Charles Rau,	"
"	D. G. Brinton, M. D.	Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1871.	Hon. Increase A. Lapham, LL. D.	
		Milwaukee, Wis.
"	John Wilson,	Cambridge, Mass.
"	Hon. Benjamin F. Browne,	Salem, Mass.
"	Hon. Joseph L. Chester,	London, Eng.
Jan'y 16, 1872.	Rev. Richard Eddy,	Gloucester, Mass.
"	Hon. Thomas A. Wynne,	Richmond, Va.
July 2, 1872.	Capt. George H. Preble, U. S. N.	
		Charlestown, Mass.
"	George Wm. Curtis, LL. D.	Staten Island, N. Y.
"	Charles C. Jones, Jr.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 1, 1872.	J. Fletcher Williams, Bib. M. H. S.	
		St. Paul, Minn.
"	Joel Munsell,	Albany, N. Y.
. Jan'y 21, 1873.	William Cothran,	Woodbury, Ct.
"	Francis S. Drake,	Boston, Mass.
"	Edward Jarvis, M. D.	"
"	Dr. Carl Neumann, Prof. Univ.	
		Leipzig, Saxony.

ELECTED SINCE THE ANNUAL MEETING.

April 1, 1873.	Rev. Frederic Dennison, A.M. Mystic, Ct.
"	Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D. Boston, Mass.
"	Rev. Edmund F. Slaster, A. M. "
"	Rev. Benjamin Franklin De Costa, New York.
"	Prof. E. D. Andrews, Marietta, Ohio.
"	Henry Wheatland, A. M., M. D. Salem, Mass.
"	Benson J. Lossing, LL. D. The Ridge, Dover Plains, N. Y.
"	Samuel F. Haven, A. M., Bib. A. A. S. Worcester, Mass.
"	Frederick Müller, Amsterdam, Holland.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME.

PRESIDENTS.

*James Fenner,	†	-	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1833.
*John Howland,	†	-	-	-	-	July, 1833 to Nov. 5, 1854.
*Albert G. Greene,	†	-	-	-	-	Jan'y. 1855 to Jan'y. 1868.
Samuel G. Arnold.		-	-	-	-	Jan'y. 1868 to

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

*Theodore Foster,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1823.
*Henry Bull,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1823 to July, 1832.
*William Hunter,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1832 to July, 1835.
*Christopher G. Champlin,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1835 to July, 1840.
*Job Durfee,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1840 to July, 1845.
*William Hunter,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1845 to Jan'y, 1849.
*Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1849 to Jan'y, 1855.
Samuel G. Arnold,	-	-	-	-	-	Jan'y. 1855 to Jan'y. 1868.
George A. Brayton,	-	-	-	-	-	Jan'y. 1868 to Jan'y. 1870.
Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	-	-	Jan'y. 1870 to

JUNIOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

*John Howland,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1823.
*Theodore Foster,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1823 to July, 1828.
*Samuel Eddy,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1828 to July, 1831.
*John B. Francis,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1831 to July, 1835.
*Moses Brown,	-	-	-	-	-	July, 1835 to July, 1837.

*Deceased. †Died in office.

*Romeo Elton,	-	-	-	-	July, 1837 to July, 1843.
*Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	-	July, 1843 to Jan'y, 1849.
*William Hunter,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1849 to Jan'y, 1850.
Elisha R. Potter, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1850 to Jan'y, 1855.
George A. Brayton,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1855 to Jan'y, 1868.
*William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1868 to Jan'y, 1869.
Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1869 to Jan'y, 1870.
George A. Brayton,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1870 to Jan'y, 1873..
Francis Brinley,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1873 to

SECRETARIES.

*William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1830.
*Thomas H. Webb,	-	-	-	-	July, 1830 to July, 1839.
*William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	July, 1839 to July, 1841.
John P. Knowles,	-	-	-	-	July, 1841 to July, 1845.
*Thomas C. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	-	July, 1845 to Jan'y, 1849..
Charles W. Parsons,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1849 to Jan'y, 1851.
Henry T. Beckwith,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1851 to Jan'y, 1861.
Sidney S. Rider,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1861 to Jan'y 1866.
Edwin M. Snow,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1866 to Jan'y, 1867.
Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1867 to Jan'y, 1868.
George T. Paine,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1868 to Jan'y, 1873.
Amos Perry,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1873 to

TREASURERS.

*John B. Francis.	-	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1824.
*John Howland,	-	-	-	-	July, 1824 to July, 1833.
John R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	-	July, 1833 to July, 1836.
*Thomas W. Dorr,	-	-	-	-	July, 1836 to July, 1842.
George Baker,	-	-	-	-	July, 1842 to Jan'y, 1854.
*Welcome A. Greene,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1854 to Jan'y, 1867.
Richmond P. Everett,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1867 to

CABINET KEEPERS OF NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

*William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1823.
*Walter R. Danforth,	-	-	-	-	July, 1823 to July, 1824.
*Joseph Howard,	-	-	-	-	July, 1824 to July, 1825.
John G. Anthony,	-	-	-	-	July, 1825 to July, 1826.
*Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	-	July, 1826 to July, 1836..

*William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	July, 1836 to July, 1841.
George Baker,	-	-	-	-	July, 1841 to July, 1845.
*Thomas C. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	-	July, 1845 to Jan'y, 1849.
George W. Greene,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1849 to Jan'y, 1851.
Edwin M. Stone,	-	-	-	-	Jan'y, 1851 to

CABINET KEEPERS OF SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

*Stephen Gould,	-	-	-	-	July, 1822 to July, 1829.
Benjamin B. Howland,	-	-	-	-	July, 1829 to July, 1835.
*Stephen Gould,	-	-	-	-	July, 1835 to July, 1837.
*George G. King,	-	-	-	-	July, 1837 to July, 1838.
Benjamin B. Howland,	-	-	-	-	July 1838 to

TRUSTEES.

*Job Durfee,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1828.
*Albert C. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1824.
*Samuel Eddy,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1824.
Richard W. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1832.
*Philip Crapo,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1829.
*William E. Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1828.
*Christopher E. Robbins,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1829.
*William G. Goddard,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1824.
*William Aplin,	-	-	-	-	-	1822 to 1825.
*John B. Francis,	-	-	-	-	-	1824 to 1831.
*John Pitman,	-	-	-	-	-	1824 to 1828.
*Tristam Burges,	-	-	-	-	-	1824 to 1828.
*Nathaniel Bullock,	-	-	-	-	-	1825 to 1830.
*William Hunter,	-	-	-	-	-	1827 to 1832.
David Benedict,	-	-	-	-	-	1827 to 1840.
*William G. Goddard,	-	-	-	-	-	1827 to 1830.
*Nicholas G. Boss,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1830.
*Joseph L. Tillinghast,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1836.
*Stephen Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1840.
*Thomas F. Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1842.
William R. Taylor,	-	-	-	-	-	1828 to 1830.
*William E. Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	1829 to 1836.
*John Pitman,	-	-	-	-	-	1829 to 1831.
*William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	-	1830 to 1837.
*Usher Parsons,	-	-	-	-	-	1830 to 1835.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1830 to 1844.
*William Wilkinson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1831 to 1833.
George Baker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1831 to 1836.
*Thomas H. Webb,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1832 to 1839.
*Romeo Elton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1832 to 1837.
George A. Brayton.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1833 to 1834.
John Carter Brown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1834 to 1845.
*Stephen Gould,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1834 to 1835.
*Robert Johnston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1835 to 1839.
*William G. Goddard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1836 to 1845.
*John Pitman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1836 to 1846.
*Richard J. Arnold,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1836 to 1841.
*Joseph L. Tillinghast,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1837 to 1838.
*Edward B. Hall,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1837 to 1849.
Joseph Mauran,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1838 to 1846.
*William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1839 to 1841.
Elisha R. Potter, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1839 to 1845.
*Samuel Y. Atwell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1840 to 1841.
*Barzillai Cranston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1840 to 1847.
*Thomas B. Fenner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1841 to 1845.
John P. Knowles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1841 to 1845.
George Baker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1841 to 1842.
George A. Brayton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1842 to 1849.
*Amherst Everett,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1842 to 1849.
Alexis Caswell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1844 to 1847.
*William R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1846.
*Thomas F. Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1846.
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1849.
*Thomas C. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1849.
Samuel G. Arnold,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1849.
*Christopher G. Perry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1849.
Elisha R. Potter, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1849.
*Usher Parsons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1849.
Samuel Osgood,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1847 to 1849.
Josiah P. Tustin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1847 to 1849.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

*Wilkins Updike,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1852.

Samuel Osgood,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Edwin M. Stone,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to
John A. Howland,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to 1854.
Charles W. Parsons,	-	-	-	-	-	1852 to 1860.
William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	-	1854 to 1868.
John A. Howland,	-	-	-	-	-	1860 to 1868.
J. Lewis Diman,	-	-	-	-	-	1868 to 1871.
G. L. Collins,	-	-	-	-	-	1867 to
William G. Williams,	-	-	-	-	-	1871 to

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION. ||

John R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	-	-	1871 to
George T. Paine,	-	-	-	-	-	1871 to 1873.
J. Lewis Diman,	-	-	-	-	-	1871 to
Amos Perry,	-	-	-	-	-	1873 to

AUDIT COMMITTEE.

*Amherst Everett,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1865.
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1856.
*William H. Helme,	-	-	-	-	-	1856 to 1865.
*Henry B. Drowne,	-	-	-	-	-	1865 to 1873.
Richmond P. Everett,	-	-	-	-	-	1865 to 1867.
Henry T. Beckwith,	-	-	-	-	-	1867 to

FINANCE COMMITTEE. ‡

Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	-	-	May, 1867 to Jan'y. 1870.
*W. R. Staples,	-	-	-	-	-	May, 1867 to Jan'y. 1868.
William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	-	May, 1867 to Jan'y. 1870.
Edwin M. Stone,	-	-	-	-	-	Jan'y. 1868 to Jan'y. 1870.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES AND READING OF PAPERS.

William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1857.
Nathan Bishop,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1851.
Samuel Osgood,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Edwin M. Stone,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to 1861.
Henry T. Beckwith,	-	-	-	-	-	1857 to 1861.

|| In 1871 a new Constitution was adopted, and then, for the first time, this was made a Standing Committee.

‡ This Committee was inaugurated in 1867 and abolished in 1870.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*William H. Helme,	-	-	-	-	-	1857 to 1863.
Sidney S. Rider,	-	-	-	-	-	1861 to 1866.
Amos Perry,	-	-	-	-	-	1861 to 1862.
Thomas A. Doyle,	-	-	-	-	-	1862 to 1866.
R. P. Everett,	-	-	-	-	-	1863 to 1866.
*Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1866 to 1868.
William Gammell,	-	-	-	-	-	1866 to
Edwin M. Snow,	-	-	-	-	-	1866 to 1873.
Amos Perry,	-	-	-	-	-	1868 to
George B. Calder,	-	-	-	-	-	1873 to

COMMITTEE ON CARE OF GROUNDS AND BUILDING.

*Albert G. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1868.
George W. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
*Thomas C. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Samuel G. Arnold,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	1849 to 1850.
*Welcome A. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to 1858.
Thomas A. Doyle,	-	-	-	-	-	1854 to 1858.
Henry W. Lothrop,	-	-	-	-	-	1858 to
John A. Howland,	-	-	-	-	-	1858 to 1869.
Zachariah Allen,	-	-	-	-	-	1868 to
William G. Williams,	-	-	-	-	-	1869 to 1871.
Richmond P. Everett,	-	-	-	-	-	1871 to

R E S I D E N T M E M B E R S ,

ON JANUARY 16, 1873, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION.

Richard W. Greene,	Alexis Caswell,
Zachariah Allen,	William Sprague,
Robert H. Ives,	William M. Bailey,
John Carter Brown,	Albert S. Gallup,
Benjamin B. Howland,	J. W. C. Ely,
George Baker,	Charles Sabin.
John R. Bartlett,	Wingate Hayes,
John A. Howland,	Henry W. Lothrop,
Stephen Randall,	Royal C. Taft,
William Gammell,	Welcome O. Brown,
Samuel G. Arnold,	Amos D. Smith,
Charles S. Bradley,	James Y. Smith,
William P. Rathbone,	Seth Padelford,
Charles W. Parsons,	Amos Perry,
Edwin M. Stone,	Richmond P. Everett,
Henry T. Beckwith,	John Gorham,
Thomas Durfee,	William Binney,
Samuel W. Peckham,	William G. Williams,
William Goddard,	William D. Hilton,
George L. Collins,	Daniel A. Taylor,
Thomas A. Doyle,	George B. Calder.
John Kingsbury,	William Earle,
Henry B. Anthony,	Rufus Waterman,
William T. Dorrance,	William D. Ely,
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	John S. Ormsbee,

John Oldfield,
 William Greene,
 J. Lewis Diman,
 Horatio Rogers,
 Charles A. Nichols,
 George T. Paine,
 John J. Meader,
 Albert V. Jenks,
 Robert B. Chambers,
 Stephen S. Keene,
 Charles Blake,
 Amasa S. Westcott,
 Henry J. Steere,
 Thomas W. Chace,
 Henry Jacobs,
 William B. Weeden,
 J. Erastus Lester,
 William Staples,
 Isaac H. Southwick,
 Peleg W. Gardiner,
 Francis Brinley,
 B. Frank Pabodie,
 Amos W. Snow,
 Rowland Hazard,

Frederic S. Hoppin,
 Sidney Dean,
 James H. Armington,
 Henry C. Cranston,
 Rowland G. Hazard,
 Holder Borden Bowen,
 Edwin Barrows,
 Amasa M. Eaton,
 J. Torry Smith,
 Thomas W. Bicknell,
 Henry Lippitt,
 William P. Blodgett,
 William F. Channing,
 William Grosvenor,
 William Grosvenor, Jr.,
 Robert Grosvenor,
 Francis W. Carpenter,
 John H. Congdon,
 Lyman B. Frieze,
 Edward Pearce,
 Lucius O. Rockwood,
 William A. Mowry,
 Henry F. Smith.

[ELECTED SINCE THE ANNUAL MEETING.]

Henry Howard,
 Benjamin T. Eames,
 George H. Corliss,
 Henry L. Kendall,
 Samuel F. Hilton,
 Joseph J. Cooke,
 Jarvis B. Swan,
 J. Herbert Shedd,
 George L. Clafin,
 Henry G. Russell,

Charles E. Carpenter,
 William Corliss,
 Walter Blodgett,
 James C. Hidden,
 Clinton D. Sellew,
 George R. Drowne,
 Daniel W. Lyman,
 Samuel W. Clarke,
 Lewis B. Smith,
 William J. Miller.

CORRECTIONS.

After the list of members was printed several corrections were furnished, which are here given.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

- Page 6, Williams Thayer, Jr., deceased 1853.
" " Philip Crapo, " 1838.
" 7, Rev. George Taft, D. D. " 1869.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Page 15, for "James Thayer" read "Edward James Thayer," deceased 1859.

Page 15, for "Amedie Thayer" read "Amédée Gowrey Williams Thayer."

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Page 20, for "Stephen" C. Stockwell, read "John."

The Librarian will be grateful for any other corrections which may be needed to perfect the several lists of names.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1872.

In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary. Isaac H. Southwick, Esq. was elected to preside.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Everett, Jencks, Howland, Lothrop, Paine, Perry, Southwick, Stone, Staples and Williams.

The record of the annual meeting was read and approved.
The cabinet keeper announced numerous donations during the past month.

Rev. Edwin M. Stone, for the Committee on the Semi-Centennial Celebration, reported partial progress.

The Committee on Nominations reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were elected resident members:

James H. Armington, Holder B. Bowen, Amasa M. Eaton, Edwin Barrows, Providence; Rev. J. Torry Smith, Warwick Neck, R. I.

Rev. E. M. Stone announced the sudden decease of one of our members, Henry T. Cornett, Esq., and in a few remarks eulogized the virtues of the deceased, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved. That in the sudden death of Henry T. Cornett, Esq., this Society feels that it has experienced a severe loss, and that in him they recognize one interested in the objects of the Society in a more than ordinary degree. one ready always to lend the influence of his personal example and to yield the benefit of his personal efforts to promote its prosperity.

Resolved. That we tender our sympathy to his family in this their sudden and sad bereavement.

Resolved. That the Secretary transmit to the bereaved family a copy of these resolutions.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1872.

Vice-President Allen in the chair.

PRESENT:—Messrs Allen, Diman, Howland, Lothrop, Paine, Perry, Staples and Beckwith.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Staples, in behalf of the Committee on the Semi-Centennial Celebration, made a partial report.

Mr. Paine, in behalf of the Committee on Publication, reported the completion of the work entrusted to them in January. A copy of the pamphlet of the Society's proceedings had been sent to each resident member.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening, July 16.

SPECIAL MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1872.

In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Rev. Edwin M. Stone was called to the chair. Hon. Amos Perry was elected Secretary *pro tempore*:

The Librarian announced the addition to the Society's collections of nearly three hundred pamphlets and bound volumes since the last meeting.

George L. Collins, M. D., inquired if the Society possessed a set of the "Rebellion Record," and in learning it did not, intimated his intention of presenting the work to the Society.

Copies of the poem, "Soul Liberty," by Rev. Frederic Denison, were distributed among the members present.

The following gentlemen, recommended by the Committee on Nominations, were elected resident members of the Society:

Lyman B. Frieze, Henry Lippitt, William P. Blodget, William F. Channing, M. D., William Grosvenor, M. D., William Grosvenor, Jr., Robert Grosvenor, Francis W. Carpenter, and John H. Congdon, all of Providence.

The following gentlemen, on recommendation of the same Committee, were elected Corresponding Members of the Society:

Capt. George Henry Preble, U. S. N., Charlestown, Mass.; George William Curtis, Staten Island, N. Y.; Charles C. Jones, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A communication was received from the Vermont Historical Society, inviting the officers and members of this Society to join in a "Field Day" at Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., on the 18th inst. The chairman was instructed to return the thanks of this Society for the courtesy, and to express regrets that

owing to the semi-centennial celebration of this Society occurring on the 19th, it will be impracticable to accept the invitation.

The chairman of the semi-centennial celebration reported that the celebration would take place on Friday evening, July 19, at the Armory of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, to attend which, members and invited guests, with ladies, are requested.

A suggestion offered by H. C. Whitaker that some method be adopted by the Society for the preservation of the various obituary notices, which appear from time to time in our daily papers, of citizens of this State, met with a favorable reception, but no action was taken.

Meeting adjourned.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1872.

The meeting to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Society's existence, was held this evening, according to vote and public notice, in the Armory of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery. About eighty members and invited guests were present. It being the mid-summer season, when large numbers of our citizens are absent from the city, many members of the Society were unable to attend.

In the absence of the President, who had not yet returned from Europe, Prof. J. Lewis Diman was called to preside. The semi-centennial address was delivered by the first Vice-President, Hon. Zachariah Allen. An appropriate poem was delivered by Henry C. Whitaker, Esq., which was followed by interesting addresses and brief remarks from Prof. Diman, George Baker, Joseph Sweet, and Christopher Burr, Esqs.,

Hon. Elisha Dyer, Hon. Charles Jackson, Hon. George A. Brayton, Hon. Robert Sherman, Hon. Amos Perry, Hon. Thomas Durfee, Rev. E. M. Stone, and A. C. Morse, Esq. Several letters were read from gentlemen in different parts of the country, expressing a strong interest in the occasion, and regret that they could not be present. Among these was one from Peleg W. Gardner, Esq., of Providence, stating that sickness prevented his attendance, and enclosing a check for one hundred dollars for the uses of the occasion. The letter was received with hearty applause. The exercises of the evening closed with a handsome collation. And thus ended the "Golden Wedding" of the Rhode Island Historical Society. As a full account of this celebration is to be given in another place, a more extended notice here is deemed unnecessary.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1872.

Vice-President Allen occupied the chair.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Allen, Beckwith, Drowne, Everett, Howland, Jencks, Southwick, Staples, and Stone.

In the absence of the Secretary Henry T. Beckwith was elected Secretary, *pro tempore*.

The Librarian reported numerous donations.

On the recommendation of the Nominating Committee the following gentlemen were elected honorary members:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Washington, D. C.; Hon. William H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members :

J. Fletcher Williams, St. Paul, Minn.; Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y.

The Committee of Arrangements for the semi-centennial celebration of the Society made a report of the proceedings on that occasion, including a statement of the expenses incurred, which were defrayed by private subscriptions. The report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The Librarian was requested to prepare a full account of the semi-centennial to be included in his next annual report.

On motion of Mr. R. P. Everett, the Treasurer was authorized to have printed twenty-five copies of the Diploma of Membership on parchment, for life members, and one hundred and seventy-five on paper for resident members.

On motion of Mr. Staples, Hon. Z. Allen was added to the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting for devising a plan for keeping open the Cabinet, in place of H. T. Corbett, Esq., deceased.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1872.

Hon. Amos Perry in the chair.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Allen, Beckwith, Brown, Blake, Collins, Durfee, Drown, Ely, Everett, Grosvenor, Gammell, Howland, Ives, Oldfield, Paine, Pabodie, Perry, Stone, and some twenty others.

The Librarian announced numerous donations, many of which were very valuable additions to our collections.

On motion of Mr. Beckwith, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery for the use of their Armory on the occasion of our semi-centennial celebration, and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the President and Secretary, be communicated to that company.

J. Erastus Lester, Esq., then read a paper on the Yo-Semite Valley, visited by him in the summer of 1872. The paper contained some points of the early history of California, giving an account of the discovery of gold there late in the eighteenth century, also a minute and graphic description of the wonderful valley, incomparable waterfalls, and majestic mountains.

The history of the Yo-Semite is, to a certain extent, the history of California, for in this culminates all the glories of her magnificent scenery, and to preserve this place, where man is forbidden to build his cities or in great numbers to congregate, as a sacred park, she has always labored, aided as far as possible by the nation in her legislative councils. The discovery of gold gave to California a sudden and almost unprecedented popularity and hither flocked people by the thousands to seek that ever luring, but ever vanishing phantom—a fortune. The facts connected with the early settlements upon the Pacific coast of North America, the various expeditions, the development under Spanish rule, and the wresting of that section now comprising California, from the Spaniards, are familiar to you all. The great extent of the State, its varied climates, the paucity of settlements, and the vast regions even now comparatively unexplored, are not comprehended by us in the East, and are facts rarely known to others than those who have visited the "Golden State."

In 1855 Mr. J. M. Hutchings, with a small party, made the first excursion into the valley. He was led to the place by the stories of the wonderful scenery which had reached him, and to obtain material for his series of papers illustrating the scenery of California. A second party of sixteen persons from the town of Mariposa, made a visit the same year to the valley. The reports made by these tourists and the descriptions which now found their way into the press, made the year 1856 memorable in opening the travel to the Yo-Semite. A trail was cut on the Mariposa side and it may be said that by the next year pleasure travel was fairly begun.

At the close of the paper Dr. Collins expressed the pleasure he had enjoyed in listening to the descriptions and corroborated their truthfulness from his own observations during a

visit made by him to that remarkable valley. On his motion, seconded by Prof. Gammell in very complimentary terms, the thanks of the society were unanimously tendered Mr. Lester for his paper.

Adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1873.

President Arnold in the chair.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Arnold, Drowne, Stone, Calder, Chambers, Everett, Williams, Howland Beckwith, Southwick, Parsons, Perry, Paine.

The records of the last annual and special meetings were read and approved.

The Treasurer presented his report of receipts and disbursements for the year 1872, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The report of the Southern Cabinet Keeper, Benjamin B. Howland, Esq., was read, accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper for the Northern Department, Rev. E. M. Stone, gave a detailed report of the transactions of the Society during the last year. Thirteen hundred and twenty contributions have been made to the Cabinet, including 109 bound volumes, 35 unbound volumes, 1036 pamphlets. The residue are portraits, photographs, maps, lithographic prints, engravings, and articles of *vertu*. The Cabinet Keeper contrasted the transactions of the Society during the first year of its existence, and during the last year,

showing just ground for encouragement and effort. The report was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The Committee on Nomination of new members recommended the following names :

Edward Pearce, Lucius O. Rockwood, and William A. Mowry, of Providence, and Henry F. Smith, of Pawtucket,

for resident members, and they were elected.

On the same recommendation,

William Cothran, of Woodbury, Conn., Francis S. Drake, and Edward Jarvis, M. D., of Boston, and Dr. Carl Neumann, of Leipzig,

were elected corresponding members.

On the recommendation of the same committee,

Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C.,

was elected an honorary member of the Society.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen :

President, - - - - Hon. Samuel G. Arnold.

Senior Vice President, - - - Hon. Zachariah Allen.

Junior Vice President, - - - Hon. Francis Brinley.

Secretary, - - - - Hon. Amos Perry.

Treasurer, - - - - Richmond P. Everett.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Northern Department, - - Rev. E. M. Stone, of Providence.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Southern Department, - - Benjamin B. Howland, of Newport.

Committee on Nomination of New Members, Edwin M. Stone,
William G. Williams,
George L. Collins.

Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers, William Gamuell,
Amos Perry,
George B. Calder.

Committee on Publication, - - John R. Bartlett,
Amos Perry,
J. Lewis Diman.

Committee on Care of Grounds and Building, Isaac H. Southwick,
Henry W. Lothrop.
Richmond P. Everett.

Audit Committee, - - - - - Henry B. Drowne,
Henry T. Beckwith.

On motion of George T. Paine a tax of three dollars was voted to be assessed on each resident member, to meet the current expenses.

On motion of Mr. Paine,

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication be authorized and instructed to print five hundred copies of the Records of the Proceedings of the Society, to embrace the Reports of the Treasurer and Cabinet Keepers of the Northern and Southern Departments, and a Necrology of the Members of the Society who have died during the year, and draw on the Treasurer for the cost of the same.

On motion of Mr. Paine the treasurer was authorized to procure a new copy of the Seal of the Society.

The Librarian was directed to furnish copies of the Society's publications for the State Library.

It was

Voted, That the President take such measures as he may think expedient to secure from the State thirty copies (as formerly) of all State documents, for the purpose of exchanges.

On motion of Mr. Everett, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. George T. Paine for the neat and correct manner in which he has kept the records of the Society for the last five years.

On motion of Mr. Southwick the Librarian was authorized to use the surplus cash remaining from the semi-centennial celebration fund for the purpose of binding works belonging to the Society.

Mr. Paine called up a resolution presented at the last meeting, requesting Mr. J. Erastus Lester to furnish a copy of his paper on the "Yo-Semite Valley," for publication. The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Publication, who were authorized to publish or not, at their discretion, the said paper.

Mr. George T. Paine was authorized, at his request, to take a photographic copy of Fisher's painting of "Providence in 1818," belonging to the Society.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper reported, after reading his annual report, the following donations received since the last meeting :

From the State of Rhode Island, three bound volumes of the General Statutes; from R. P. Everett, a bound volume of the Boston Journal, from January to July, 1862; from John A. Howland, an old infantry leather cartridge-box, a pair of leather pistol holsters, and a cavalry cartridge box, formerly belonging to Governor Jabez Bowen; from Isaac H. Southwick, a History of the first Locomotives in America; from Thomas H. Wynne, Richmond, Va., confederate postage stamps; from Henry T. Beckwith, illustrated view of "Gilbert's Elevated Railway."

Adjourned.

T R E A S U R E R ' S R E P O R T S .

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1872.

Jan'y 16.	To cash on hand, -	\$735 68
	Interest, City Savings Bank, -	24 81
	Taxes from S. G. Arnold, Z. Allen, W. G. Williams, H. W. Lothrop, H. T. Cornett, E. M. Stone, Amos Perry, H. B. Drowne, I. H. South- wick, G. B. Calder, R. B. Chambers, J. A. Howland, -	36 00
	Amos W. Snow, for membership, -	5 00
22.	Taxes from R. C. Taft, W. B. Weeden, J. Y. Smith, C. A. Nichols, W. D. Ely, G. L. Collins, W. Staples, W. O. Brown, -	24 00
	Wm. Staples, for book, -	2 00
	Taxes, J. T. Rhodes, Elisha Dyer, H. J. Steere, W. Goddard, Rufus Waterman, W. Sprague, A. S. Gal- lup, J. S. Ormsbee, A. S. Westcott, (23) A. D. Smith, J. Gorham. (28) H. C. Cranston, W. C. Snow, John Kingsbury, P. W. Gardiner, J. W. C. Ely, R. H. Ives, J. C. Brown, Wm. Binney, C. W. Parsons, F. S. Hoppin, J. S. Oldfield, W. Earle, Chas. Blake, (31) W. P. Rathbone, S. W. Peckham, D. A. Taylor, H. Rogers, W. T. Dorrance, W. D. Hilton, -	90 00

TREASURER'S REPORTS.

43

Feb'y 2.	S. Randall, T. A. Doyle, H. B. Anthony, George Baker, (10) B. F. Pabodie, Wm. Gammell, Thos. Dur- fee, Seth Padelford, (15) A. Caswell, R. Hazard, F. Brinley, (21) R. W. Greene, J. R. Bartlett, - - -	\$39 00
March 4.	C. S. Bradley, R. W. Greene, C. Sabin, -	9 00
April 2.	A. V. Jencks, T. W. Chase, J. L. Diman, - - -	9 00
May 22.	Rev. E. M. Stone, for sale of books, -	\$24 95
July 16.	Interest, City Savings Bank, -	28 14
	Jas. H. Armington, membership, -	5 00
31.	Wm. Grosvenor, Wm. Grosvenor, Jr, Robert Grosvenor, membership, -	15 00
Aug. 14.	Edwin Barrows, for membership, -	5 00
21.	J. J. Meader, tax, - - -	3 00
Oct. 11.	R. P. Everett, J. Erastus Lester, taxes, -	6 00
1873.		
Jan'y 16.	Interest, City Savings Bank, -	28 21
		<hr/>
		\$216 00
		\$873 79
		<hr/>
		216 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,089 79

1873.

Jan'y 21. To balance of account this day, \$835 57.

Cr. Richmond P. Everett Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society

1872.

Jan'y 16.	Paid J. A. Howland, for repairing furnace, -	\$5 00
31.	Grant & Murdock, for repairing glass case, -	5 00
Feb'y 24.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, - - -	1 75
April 6.	Providence Gas Company, - - -	1 20
	Rev. E. M. Stone, paid for postages and express, -	4 95
19.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, - - -	1 50
May 2.	Providence Press Company, - - -	7 75
June 18.	Providence Press Company, printing Reports, -	83 75
28.	Providence Gas Company, - - -	1 75
July 31.	Providence Press Company, - - -	1 75
Aug. 21.	Rev. E. M. Stone, paid for postages and express, -	8 39
Sept. 28.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, - - -	3 00
Oct. 4.	R. P. Everett, bill of coal, - - -	15 00
18.	Providence Gas Company, - - -	50
19.	H. A. Peck, for shovelling snow, - - -	3 00
Nov. 8.	James W. Day, for removing lantern, -	1 40
16.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, - - -	1 25
Dec. 5.	John A. Townsend, bill of painting, -	78 52
	Belcher Brothers, for lantern, - - -	1 50

Dec. 18.	Rev. E. M. Stone, for postages and express,	\$6 56
	R. P. Everett, cash paid for stamps, wrapping paper, envelopes and drayage, -	4 95
	Providence Press Company, -	5 75
	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, -	1 50
21.	N. D. Paine, Morning Herald, -	7 75
1873.		
Jan'y 13.	Providence Gas Company, -	75
21.	Balance, cash on hand, -	<u>835 57</u>
		\$1,089 79

The amount on deposit in City Savings Bank

to January 21, 1873, is	-	-	-	\$834 37
Cash on hand, (Treasurer,) -	-	-	-	1 20
				<u>835 57</u>

The undersigned have examined the foregoing account, with the vouchers, and find it correct.

Cash on hand, balance of account, - \$835 57
Providence, January, 21 1873.

HENRY B. DROWNE,
HENRY T. BECKWITH, { Auditors.

ABSTRACT.

Amount in the Treasury, Jan'y 15, 1872, - - - - \$725 68

Receipts.

Interest, - - - - -	-	81 16
Taxes, - - - - -	-	216 00
Membership, - - - - -	-	30 00
Wm. Staples, for book, - - - - -	-	2 00
Rev. E. M. Stone, for sale of books, -	24 95	<u>354 11</u>
		\$1,089 79

Expenditures.

Providence Press Co., printing Reports.	-	83 75
John A. Townsend, painting building.	-	78 52
Advertising in Journal, Herald and Press,	-	32 00
Fuel and Gas,	-	19 20
Librarian, for cash paid by him for express, postage stamps, &c., - - - - -	-	19 90
Treasurer, for cash paid by him for stamps, wrap- ping paper and drayage, - -	-	4 95
Labor on Grounds, - - - - -	-	5 90
Repairs on furnace and glass case, - -	-	10 00
		<u>8254 22</u>
Balance, cash on hand January 21, 1873,	-	<u>835 57</u>
		<u>\$1,089 79</u>

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1872.

Jan'y 17.	To cash of George T. Paine, for life membership,	\$50 00
	Henry T. Beckwith, for life membership, -	50 00
Feb'y 21.	William Greene, Warwick, life membership,	50 00
April 3.	Rowland G. Hazard, life membership,	50 00
24.	Hoder Border Bowen, life membership,	50 00
July 11.	Amasa M. Eaton, life membership, -	50 00
	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, to July 1, 1872, - - -	3 50
1873.		
Jan'y 1.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, to date, - - -	10 60
		<hr/>
		\$314 10

1873.

Jan'y 21.	To balance of account, - - -	\$314 10
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Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1873.

Jan'y 21.	By balance carried to new account this day,	\$314 10
	This balance is deposited in Providence Institution for Savings, Jan'y 21, 1873, - - -	\$314 10

The undersigned have examined the foregoing account, with the vouchers, and find it correct.

Balance on hand, - - - - - \$314 10
Providence, January 21, 1873.

HENRY B. DROWNE,
HENRY T. BECKWITH, { Auditors.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY FUND,
JULY 19, 1872.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1872.

July 17.	To cash received of the following:	
	Rowland G. Hazard, R. H. Ives, James Y.	
	Smith & Nichols, Thomas A. Doyle, H. T.	
	Beckwith, H. J. Steere, Z. Allen, Wm. Sprague,	\$80 00

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

	George T. Paine, Cash, I. H. Southwick, R. B. Chambers, G. B. Calder, R. W. Greene, R. C. Taft, G. L. Collins, S. Randall, H. B. Anthony, Thos. W. Chace, S. Padelford, C. W. Parsons, John Gorham, Holder B. Bowen, A. S. Gallup, Rufus Waterman, J. Oldfield, W. G. Williams, - - - - -	\$80 00
	- - - - -	15 00
	H. W. Lothrop, W. Hayes, Geo. Baker, A. S. Westcott, H. Rogers, W. Staples, A. M. Eaton, C. S. Bradley, W. D. Ely, W. D. Hilton, J. A. Howland, B. Frank Pabodie, - - - - -	36 00
	Cash, - - - - -	2 00
	Peleg W. Gardiner, - - - - -	100 00
1873.		
Ja'ny 15.	Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank,	2 66
		\$315 66
1873.		
Jan'y 21.	To balance of account,	\$136 01

Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1872.						
July 17.	By cash paid committee for postages, ice and removing settees,	-	-	-	-	5 15
20.	Janitor at armory,	-	-	-	-	5 00
	E. M. Thurston & Co., chairs,	-	-	-	-	8 00
	S. S. Rider, for printing,	-	-	-	-	2 50
	P. B. Wright, for collation,	-	-	-	-	159 00
1873.						
Jan'y 21.	Cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	136 01
						\$315 66
	The amount deposited in Mechanics Savings Bank,					
January 15, 1873, is	-	-	-	-	\$135 66	
Cash, (Treasurer),	-	-	-	-	35	
						\$136 01

The undersigned have examined the foregoing account, with the vouchers, and find it correct.

Balance on hand, - - - - - \$136 01

Providence, January 21, 1873.

HENRY B. DROWNE,
HENRY T. BECKWITH, } Auditors.

**REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

1872.

NEWPORT, January 9th, 1873.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:—No additions have been made to this Cabinet the past year, except the City Documents of Newport for 1871-2.

Last summer, Mr. Williams, of Providence, left with me a number of pamphlets, entitled "Roger Williams, The Prophetic Legislator," being a paper read before the Society in Providence, November 8, 1871, by Thomas T. Stone; and a Historical Poem entitled "Soul Liberty," by Rev. Frederick Denison, which Mr. Williams requested me to distribute in Newport, which I have done according to his wishes.

I have such a short report to make, I thought I would piece it out with a few local items, such as that the Gibbs family have thrown upon the market some large tracts of land in Newport and Middletown, which has made business for the speculators, who are buying and selling, and who have also lit upon Conanicut, and some sales have been made on that island, which makes the people there anticipate lively times, and they generally feel richer this year than they did the last.

In the last *Baptist Quarterly* there is an article by Dr. Caldwell on Roger Williams, and one by the Rev. Mr. Barrows, of Newport, on Dr. John Clarke, both of whom, Mr. Williams and Dr. Clarke, will be remembered in this country for their battles against the ignorance and errors of their times in religious affairs.

Respectfully,
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
Keeper Southern Cabinet.

*REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.*

1872.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department respectfully reports that during the past year contributions have been received from the following sources:

State of Rhode Island,	Maryland Historical Society,
City of Providence,	Virginia Historical Society,
Maine Historical Society,	Vermont State Library,
New Hampshire Historical Society,	Delaware Institute,
Essex Institute,	Milwaukee Board of Trade,
Massachusetts Historical Society,	New York State Library,
New England Historical and Gene-	American Antiquarian Society,
alogical Society,	United States Signal Bureau,
Connecticut Historical Society,	Sinithsonian Institute,
New Haven Historical Society,	San Francisco Mercantile Library
New York Historical Society,	Association,
New Jersey Historical Society,	Pennsylvania Institution for the
Vermont Historical Society,	Blind,
Pennsylvania Historical Society,	American Philosophical Society,
Delaware Historical Society,	Massachusetts Board of Health,
Congressional Library,	Pennsylvania Board of Charities,
Ohio Historical Society,	Brown University,
Wisconsin Historical Society,	Rhode Island Society for the En-
Iowa Historical Society,	couragement of Domestic In-
Minnesota Historical Society,	dustry,

Narragansett Club,	Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Boston,
Royal Society of Northern Anti-	Hamilton A. Hill, "
quarics, Copenhagen,	John L. Hayes, "
Society at Ulm,	William S. Perry, D. D., Geneva,
Royal University, Christiana,	N. Y.
John R. Bartlett, Providence,	F. B. Dexter, New Haven,
Henry B. Anthony, "	Thomas Spooner, Reading, Ohio,
George L. Collins, "	Evert A. Duyckink, New York,
Edwin M. Stone, "	J. W. Beekman, "
George T. Paine, "	Henry T. Drowne, "
Charles F. Phillips, "	Master Henry R. Drowne, "
Frank Goddard, "	Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, New
Hollis M. Coombs, "	York,
Reuben A. Guild, "	Prof. Charles Rau, New York,
Rev. Samuel H. Webb, "	Charles Magnus, "
Frank Mauran, "	C. W. Frederickson, "
Henry T. Beckwith, "	J. Sabin & Sons, "
Charles E. Monk, "	Thomas S. Drowne, D. D., Brook-
Mrs. Almira Dexter, "	lyn, N. Y.
Stephen Randall, No. Providence,	Frederick Müller, Amsterdam,
Stephen M. Allen, Duxbury, Mass.	James P. Ludlow, San Francisco,
Francis Brinley, Newport, R. I.	Charles Randolph, Chicago,
Thomas W. Bicknell, Barrington, R. I.	William G. Hammond, Iowa City,
G. H. Preble, United States Navy,	Iowa,
Charlestown, Mass.	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City, Iowa,
Robert C. Winthrop, Boston,	George K. Muckel, Washington,
Samuel A. Greene, "	John Bohn, London.

The whole number of contributions for the year is 1,320. Of these 109 are bound volumes, 35 are unbound volumes, 1,036 are pamphlets, and the residue comprise photographs, portraits and carte de visites, maps, lithographic prints, engravings, and articles of *virtu*. The books and pamphlets cover a wide range of topics, and by their varied character have enabled the Librarian to render more complete the various departments to which they belong. To Dr. George L. Collins, we are indebted for a complete set of Frank Moore's "Rebellion Record," comprised in seventy-two numbers. The great value of this work to every student seeking to become familiar with the details of that great national con-

flict, is well known, and the Society may be congratulated upon so important an accession to its limited collection of war literature.

From Mr. Henry T. Beckwith there have been received forty-eight framed engravings of buildings in Providence and in other parts of the State—a rare collection, and a highly desirable addition to the department to which they belong. Henry T. Drowne, Esq., of New York, to whose active interest the Society has been so frequently indebted for valuable contributions, has enriched our war collections with thirty-one views of hospitals located in and around Washington during the late rebellion, to which Charles Magnus, Esq., of New York, added an engraved bird's-eye view of Maryland, showing the field of operations in that State, while occupied by opposing forces. Of articles of *virtu*, C. W. Frederickson, Esq., of New York, has contributed a silver medal one of a class struck by order of the Federal government during the Presidency of James Madison, to be presented to Indians. This interesting relic of more than half a century gone by, together with a silver medal struck in the reign of George the Third, of England, for a similar purpose, also presented by Mr. Frederickson, excited an interest to learn something more of their history. The Librarian therefore addressed a letter of inquiry to the donor, and received the following reply:

85 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK, October 18, 1872.

Rev. Edwin M. Stone, Librarian Rhode Island Historical Society:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 14th inst., acknowledging the receipt of an Indian (silver) medal, issued during the Presidency of James Madison, is at hand. In regard to your inquiry as to particulars touching this medal, and one previously sent of the reign of George the Third, of England, and intended for Indian presentation in this country, I would state that they were purchased by me some ten years ago at the sale of the effects of Thomas Rielley, the then well-known keeper of the once famous Fifth Ward Museum Hotel situated on the corner of West Broadway and Franklin streets, in this city. This hotel was the resort of the good old-fashioned Democrats and merchants, who resided in what was once a fashionable locality, namely, around St. John's Park, now completely covered by the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot. Mr. Reilley died in 1862, after keeping about thirty years what was then considered a first-class house. He had collected and kept on exhibition in his bar room many valuable and genuine curiosities, which were dispersed at his decease under the Red Flag of A. J. Bleecker, the auctioneer. Although not a "native, and to the manner born" of Rhode Island, I have a strong affection for the good city of Providence—it being the

birthplace of my better-half, who has been my good guide, counsellor and companion for the past twenty-eight years.

Faithfully,

C. W. FREDERICKSON.

The letter of presentation accompanying the Madison medal will be found in the proceedings of the semi-centennial celebration.

A lithographic copy of a view of Newport, as that town appeared in 1730, presented by J. Sabin & Sons, of New York, is a very acceptable addition to our collection of prints.

The Society, at present, possesses a moderate collection of aboriginal relics, which it is hoped will be increased by donations from persons residing in different parts of the State, who possess specimens of Indian art and skill. Such articles will always be useful as illustrations of the domestic life and war appliances of the original proprietors of Rhode Island.

RHODE ISLAND ALCOVE.

When the Rhode Island alcove of our Library was established, it was the intention to place upon its shelves, if possible, every work published in, and relating to our State, that could be procured. This intention has, from year to year, been steadily pursued, and with gratifying success. Yet, while the collection is doubtless larger than can, with perhaps a single exception, be found elsewhere, it could doubtless be greatly increased, if books and pamphlets still to be found on the shelves or in the attics of many householders, and to which little or no value is attached by their owners, were made available. To this want of our Society the attention of the citizens of Rhode Island is respectfully invited, with the earnest hope that they will at an early day examine the receptacles for what to them is "dead literature," and place it at our command. Odd numbers of the *Providence Gazette*, of any date between the years 1763 and 1800 will be particularly acceptable, as will also be numbers or files of the *Newport Mercury*, issued between 1758 and 1820.

THE NARRAGANSETT CLUB. WILLIAMS—COTTON—FOX.

The Narragansett Club is doing a good work in reprinting the controversial and other writings of Roger Williams. These writings, by lapse of time, have become rare, and the commercial value of a copy, when occasionally found in the market, is such as to place it beyond the reach

of ordinary ability. Probably not one person in a hundred now living in Rhode Island, ever saw a copy of his books, or has any acquaintance with his methods of discussion, other than that obtained through second-hand sources. The Club Publications are diminishing the distance which time and decay have put between modern readers and the founder of our State. His thoughts and arguments are here reproduced as they were read by John Cotton or heard by George Fox, in the quaint letter press of their times, and in a style of mechanical elegance of which Caxton and Baskerville might have been proud. The fifth volume of Williams's writings, "George Fox Digged out of His Burrows," edited by Prof. J. Lewis Diman, has just been published in uniform appearance with the preceding volumes. The sixth volume of this series, will comprise the correspondence, public and private of Williams; and these volumes, with a seventh to follow, when completed, will give an insight into the character of the man and of the temper of the times, that cannot be so well secured in any other form.

In this connection it may be in place to remark, that in a catalogue recently sent to the Librarian by Mr. John Bohn, Bookseller, of London, the following advertisement of *one* of the earliest, if not the earliest, printed of Williams's controversial works is given :

"WILLIAMS (ROGER of Providence. in New England,), MR. COTTON'S LETTER, LATELY PRINTED, EXAMINED, AND ANSWERED. Small 4to, calf extra, gilt edges, EXTREMELY RARE, IF NOT UNIQUE.

London: Imprinted in the yeere 1644.

Accompanying this announcement is the following :

"No other copy of this powerful and unanswerable defence of himself is known, and not the slightest allusion even is made to it in his Life of Roger Williams by Mr. J. D. Knowles, who gives a list of all the works he was able to trace. To the future biographer of the Founder of the State of Rhode Island, this pamphlet is of the highest importance, as he states therein 'the four particular grounds of my banishment,' and his readiness 'for the same cause not only to be bound and banished, but to die also in *New England*.' He enters largely into his own defence against Mr. Cotton's Quotation from Scripture, to prove his banishment lawful, and deems 'Mr. Cotton himselfe ignorant of the cause of my sufferings.' He mentions as a fact, when near unto death, 'notwithstanding the mediating testimony of two skillful in Physick, I was unmercifully driven

from my chamber to a Winter's flight.' A more interesting piece of autobiography it would be difficult to find in the whole range of ecclesiastical lives."

The rarity of this work is unquestionable, and it is to be regretted that a copy of the edition of 1644 is not among our collections. It is not, however, so rare as the above statement would lead the reader to suppose. Two copies are in the library of a gentleman in this city. One copy is in the library of Brown University, one in the library of Yale College, one in the library of the American Antiquarian Society and one is owned by a gentleman in Boston. It is not improbable that other copies may be owned by collectors of rare books in this country. The Bodleian library and the library of the British Museum each possesses a copy. Mr. Cotton's letter, which was "Examined and Answered" by Mr. Williams, is a small quarto pamphlet of thirteen pages. It was printed in London in 1643, by John Bachiler, for Benjamin Allen. Mr. Williams's Reply is, in the original edition, "a small quarto of forty-seven pages, including two pages addressed to the 'Impartial Reader.'" Both these works, edited by Mr Reuben A. Guild, Librarian of Brown University, were reprinted by the Narragansett Club, in the first volume of its publications, in 1866.

The catalogue price affixed by Mr. Bohn to Williams's Reply to Cotton is £50. As an interesting and rare relic of a period when Soul Liberty and the true relation of civil government to the church were but imperfectly understood, the commercial value placed upon it may not excite surprise; but the reprint of it in 1848 by the Hanserd Knollys Society in England, and the reprint of the Narragansett Club already mentioned, places the work within reach at a rate almost nominal, in comparison, and collectors of the writings of early Rhode Island authors, will doubtless be glad to avail of the opportunity thus afforded.

DISCUSSION AT NEWPORT.

The title of the work just noticed, "George Fox Digg'd Out of His Burrowes," was a pun or play upon names, not infrequently practised by authors two hundred years ago. The work itself is "A Narration of a Conference or Disputo" held at Newport and Providence in August, 1672, between Williams and John Stubbs, John Burniat and William Edmundson, on "fourteen Propositions" presented in a challenge to George Fox and others, touching the views entertained by "the People called

Quakers." This "Conference or Dispute" which was held in Newport three days and then transferred to Providence and continued one day longer, terminated, as such discussions usually do, in confirming the disputants in the correctness of their respective views, without changing materially the opinions of their auditors. Williams appears to have been satisfied that he had confounded his opponents, and they were no less satisfied that they had achieved a triumph for their "doctrines & practice."

Of this meeting John Stubbs gives the following account in a letter to Margaret Fox, wife of George, dated "Newport in Rhode Island. ye 14: 6: 1672." This letter was presented to our Society a few years ago by Mr. John J. Meader, and is preserved as an interesting relic of that period.*

Newport in Rhode Island, ye 14d: 6m, 1672.

Dear M. ff.

And very much esteemed in ye Lord after the Salutation of respects
love & Service to thee & thy children presented I write unto thee.

* * * * *

Since thy husbands departure from this place—we have had a dispute with one a linguist & a Scholler, an Orthodox man soe called, who lives at a place called providence about 30 miles from this place; he sent a challenge to this place to thy husband or any of his Countrymen to Argue with him in 14 positions which he would maintaine ag: all commers. Wee could not avoid it but to give him a meeting, the first Seaven he was to performe at this place and the others at providence. Soe ye last sixt day being ye 9th of this instant we gave him a meeting and ye Countreys adjacent cume in from all parts soe that there was a very great congregatyon of high and lowe; and before he began we laid it upon him to prove all his charges aginst us by the Scriptures, and Soe he began about ye Ninth hour in ye morning and continued till about 6 in the afternoone, and could not prove ye first charge, for we would not let him proceed to a second till he had proved the first, or if he could not, then to acknowledge the wrong to us; but nothing he could prove from Scripture nor Argument nor Examples. He could givo satisfaction noe not to his owne friends wh. consisted mostly of Baptiste and some other Separated people, for ye Baptists here were full of rage agt. us, soe the night in a manner put a period to ye first dayes Dispute. And the next day being ye seaventh day of ye week, about ye 9th hour in the Morning we begunne againe: and then wee desired him to be as full and as short as he could in things, and if the Scriptures of truth would not

* An extract from this letter appears in the Introduction to "George Fox Digg'd out of His Burrows," pp. xxxix-xlii, printed by the Narragansett Club."

beare us out in our principal Doctrines and practice then let us fall with shame. And soe wee desired him to proceed to ye Second seing in a whole dayes time before he had made nothing of the first to to prove any thing but had altogether disatisfied ye Audit. Soe then he told us he would be as Breafe as he could. And he had the daye before spoken of such & such greevous errors and Blasphemies, &c. by Such & Such, & in Such & Such Bookes of ye Quakers & most Especially in a Book of Georg fox's in folio and this he mentioned the day before, and so the second dayes discourse in ye beginning of ye discourse as was Said before we desired him to be as full and as Breafe as he could, and whereas ye day before in ye Audience of ye people he had spoken much of Errors in Bookes and Especially in a Book of folio of Georg foxes we bid him read those errors to ye people yt all ye Congregation might hear him and judg of them. and soe he began and read wthout interruption and gave his own inferrences and contynned reading and giving his inferrences all ye day almost, for he had noted (as he conceived) abundance of errors in ye Book in near 40 pages, and soe is said before he read distinctly to ye Audit, ye Priests and ye Professors principles & G. F.; answers in those heads yt he had noted for Errors. And truly those wh. he had marked wh. they came to be read proved quite contrary to his Expectations for ye people generally saw and were fully satisfied yt those places wh. he alledged out of yt Book as great Errors and Soe to make for him agt. us, but as I said before it proved quite contrary, for indeed when that wh. he called errors were read Generally peoples eyes and eares were opened and their hearts and minds satisfied wh. made us greatly rejoiced wthin ourselves when we saw how the Lord vindicated his own cause and how the crafty was caught in his own snare and ye innocent delivered; and Soe most of yt Second dayes dispute was ended in turning over from page to page in yt prementioned Book wh. proved better service for the truth than my tongue or pen can demonstrate, and then wn the night ended ye dayes worke he desired to have another day, and soe we told him we would give him 3 hours time upon ye second day of the fllowing week, and wn he came he made a preamble and proceeded on in the Book agn in some other pages and soe continued some hours, and ye Book vindicated itself still ag. him and for us. And then the man began to be much confounded and amazed in himself when he understood his friends were dissatisfied & every thing made agt. him soe yt not any one of ye first 7 propositions he could make good. Soe Wm. Edmundson stood up and spoke a pretty while to ye people very well, and then Jno Burnyeat, and the truth came over all, Blessed be the Lord for it. And now the nexth Seventh day, wh. is the 7th of this instant Wm. Edmundson and I are to goe to providence to give him a meeting about ye last 7 propositions and the day following if ye Lord will, to have a meeting for ye Town for there is a great openness in those parts of late and at a place called Warwick about 12 miles from that place Wm. & I are to have a meeting upon ye sixth day this week.

* * * * *

Soe now Dear M. Farewell—Farewell—wth my own dear love to thee
and thine and friends in ye meeting as though I named ym.

J. STUBBS.

Mr. Williams in his account of the discussion at Newport, complains that by pre-concerted arrangements Fox avoided meeting him by leaving before his arrival; that he was obliged to contend with his three antagonists at once, instead of meeting them "in a fair and equal way, one after another;" and that he experienced frequent discourteous interruptions from them, besides being subjected to the scandalous charge of drunkenness. Of his opponents, he says, Stubbs "was learned in the Hebrew & the Greek;" Barnyeat was "a moderate spirit, and a very able speaker;" but Edmundson "was nothing but a bundle of Ignorance and Boisterousness,"—a "Pragmatical and Insulting Soul." It is due to Fox to say that he afterwards disclaimed all knowledge of the challenge of Williams. It appears from some cause that it was kept back by those in whose hands it had been placed, until after the departure of Fox from Newport; and it is equally due to Williams to say that he had reason to believe the statement he made to be correct. Fox answered Williams in 1678, in a work entitled "A New-England Fire-Brand Quenched, Being Something in Answer unto a Lying, Slanderous Book, Entitled *George Fox Digged out of His Burrows, &c.*" Upon the merits of this controversy, however, it is not proposed to enter.

THE SPIRIT AND PRACTICE OF WILLIAMS.

It is a fact familiar to all readers of Rhode Island history, that Mr. Williams has been severely criticised for his "conscientiously contentious" spirit. It should be borne in mind, however, that through the whole of his Colonial life his experiences were of a perplexing and vexatious character; and when persecuted for the expression of honest opinions, and compelled in mid-winter to abandon home and friends, to take refuge in, to him, a hitherto unknown wilderness, and to throw himself upon the hospitality of savages, in order to escape transportation to England and the vengeance of enemies that might follow; and when subsequently he encountered selfish men who mis-represented his motives and maligned his moral character, it is not surprising that he should sometimes betray warmth of feeling and express himself in the strong language common in his day. Tried by the rule Williams has been tried, who of his compeers would stand acquitted? Surely not the

procurers of his banishment, nor even the spiritually minded George Fox. Let us be just to all. Admit that Williams did at times utter himself with what to some may now seem an unnecessary force, and we must also admit that the provocations were many and great. That he cherished no enmity towards the Massachusetts Colony from which he had been compelled precipitately to escape, is evident from the ready service he at different times rendered it. That he was not influenced by purely selfish aims in the settlement of the "Plantations" is equally clear. He was "the legal proprietor of the lands which were ceded to him, and he might have remained so had he pleased. He had a clear title from the Indians, and he had, a few years later certainly, sufficient influence with the rulers of England, to obtain a recognition of his rights, and a confirmation of his authority. He might, doubtless, have been like William Penn, the proprietary of his Colony, and might have exercised control over its government. He would, we may easily believe, have exercised his authority as wisely and beneficially as the great legislator of Pennsylvania. The peace of his settlement and his own comfort, would, perhaps, have been promoted, if he had retained this power awhile, instead of committing it to the whole company of settlers, among whom, from the nature of the Colony as a refuge for "all sorts of consciences," some heterogeneous and discordant tempers might be expected to find admission."* But he sought no exclusive advantages from the position he occupied; and, with a generosity unparalleled in the history of our country, on his own voluntary motion, he shared with Arnold, Greene, Olney, Waterman, Throgmorton, Harris, Smith, Verin, Angell, Weekes, and others, a partimony which was as truly his own "as any man's coat upon his back," and to which they had no moral or legal claim. One other thing may also be said in his praise. He entertained no low jealousy of the leading men of the Colony, however much he disapproved the conduct of some; and he held in high appreciation the eminent services and sacrifices of Dr. John Clarke, in visiting England to aid in procuring for the Colony the King Charles Charter. Dr. Clarke accompanied Mr. Williams to the mother country for that purpose in 1651, and remained there until 1663. His expenses amounted to £343, which the General Assembly voted to reëmburse. In consideration of "his great paynes, labor and travill with much faythfullness exercised for above twelve yeares in behalfe of this Collony, in England," the "thanks of the Collony" were voted him, and also a gratuity "of one

* Knowles, p. 110.

hundred pounds sterling, in current pay of the country," to "be payd at or before the twenty-fifth day of December in the yeare 1664." The towns upon which a tax was laid to meet this obligation were tardy in paying it, and the debt was not extinguished until many years after his decease, which occurred April 20, 1676.

The neglect to render justice to Mr. Clarke during his life-time awakened a strong feeling in Mr. Williams, which found vent in the following letter, addressed to his "*Beloved Friends and Countrymen.*" It gives a clear vision of the man, and is a fine exhibit of his sense of right and duty. Though long it will repay perusal, expressing, as it does, sentiments worthy of one who will ever rank with Carver, Winslow, Endicott, Winthrop, Penn, and other noble founders of American Colonies.

THE LETTER.

BELOVED FRIENDS & COUNTRYMEN:

My due respects presented with heartie desires of your present and eternall prosperitie when this short live is over. I was resolved to have visited you myselfe this Winter, and to have perswaded with arguments of truth and loue the finishing ye payments relating to his Majesty's Royall graunt and charter to vs; but it pleased God to visit me with old Paines and lamenesses, so yt some times I have not bene able to rise nor goe nor stand. I pray yre courteous leave therefore of saluting you with these few lines and yr favorable attention to them.

On 2 hinges my discourse shall turne: First ye fairness and equity of ye matter: 2 the dammage and hazard, if not performed—

As to ye first ye fairnes of ye matter, please you to heare 2 or 3 Witnesses—The first is Common honestie and Common justice in Common dealings between man & man; This gives to every man his due, a peny-worth for a peny, and will cry shame upon us yt Mr. Clarke should be undone yea destroyed and ruind (as to this World) for his so great and so long paines, faythfullnes and diligence, for wch he ought in common Justice to be faythfully satisfied and honbly rewarded, although it should have pleased God to have granted him no successe, no Charter, no favor in ye eyes of our Soaveraigne Lord ye King—

These very Barbarians when they send forth a publike messenger, they furnish him out, they defray all payments, they gratifie him with rewards, and if he prove lame and sick and not able to returne, they visit him and bring him home upon their shoulders (and yt many scores of miles) with all care and tenderness.

At ye first Rode-Island, but afterward ye whole Colony requested, employed and sent to Mr. Clarke a Commission and Credentialls sealed with wch ye King was satisfied, and owned him for our publike Agent—

Now let me say these 2 things wch mine oyes have seene. First, when I left Mr. Clarke in England to negotiate ye affairs (1) of ye

whole Colony, I saw with what a low saile he stood along, with what content, patience and selfe denyall, wch course I know he hath continued having receaved but little supply from vs, nor of his owne Estate wch he continually wrote for.

2 At our Gen Assembly when Mr. Clarke's accounts were fairly brought in of what he had reed and what he had borrowed (upon ye morgage of his house and land) to goe through our works, ye Assembly appointed a Committee of able & judicious men to examine ye accounts; upon whose report and upon their owne further examinacion and consideracion they saw Cause to agree upon a very moderate and equall summe to be raised throughout ye Colony to be discharged unto him—

Worthy Friends, it is easy to find cloaks and coulours for denyalls or delais to any busines we have no mind to—I have visited of my Neighbrs at Providence this Winter: Some say they are sorry and ashamed of ye delay and promise to finish it with speede; some few say they have done it: Some say they like not some words in ye Charter: Some say they will pay if all doe: Some are agst all Gove'mt and charters and corporacions: Some are not so and yet cry out agst theives and Robbers who take any thing from them agst their wills: Some say they will see what became of their former payts before they will part with any more: Some will see ye charter first because they hear yt Col: Cartwright carried ye Charter into Engl: with him. Some say let those yt sent Mr. Clarke into Engl. at first pay him: And some say other things, but none say ought (in my Judgm't) wch answers ye Witnes of Common honesty: for ye whole summ & scope of His Maties Royall Graunt and Charter to us is to bestow upon us 2 inestimable Jewells—

The first is Peace, commonly called among all men ye King's Peace, among ou'selves and among all ye King's Subjects & friends in this Country and wheresoever—And further at our Agent's most reasonable Petition ye King prohibites all his subjects to act any hostilitie toward our Natives inhabiting with us without our consent wch hath hitherto bene otherwise practiced to our continual and great grievance and disturbance.

The 2 Jewell is Libertie ye first of our Spirits wch neither old nor N Engl. knowes ye like, nor no part of ye World a greater—

2. Libertie of our Persons: No life, no limbe taken from us: No Corporall punishment no restraint, but by known lawes and agreements of our owne making—

3. Libertie of our Estates, homes, Cattle, lands, Goods, and not a peny to be taken by any rate from us, without every man's free debate by his Deputies chosen by himselfe and sent to ye Gen Assembly.

4. Libertie of Societie or Coporacion: of sending or being sent to the Gen Assembly: of choosing & being chosen to all offices and of making or repealing all lawes and Constitution among us.

5. A Libertie (wch other Charters have not) to wit, of attending to ye laws of Engl. with a favourable mitigation, viz, not absolutely but respecting our willderness Estate and condicione—

I confesse it were to be wished yt these dainties might have fallen

from God and ye King like showers and deawes & manna from Heaven, gratis and free, like a joyfull harvest or Vintage without any paine of our husbandry; but since ye most holy God ye first cause hath ordained second Causes and Meanes and Agents and Instruments; it is no more honest for us to withdraw in this Case then for men to come to an ordinary and to call for ye best Wine and liquor, ye best meats rost & bakt, ye best attendance. &c and to be able to pay for all and yet most unworthyly steale away and not discharge the reckoning.

My 2nd Witnes is Common gratitude, famous among all mankind yea amongst Bruit Beasts even ye wildest and fiercest for kindnes receaved: It is true Mr. Clarke might have a just respect to his owne and ye peace and libertie of his friends of his owne persuasion: But I believe ye waight wch turned ye scale with him was yt truth of God viz a just libertie to all mens Spirits in spirituall matters together with the peace and prosperitie of ye whole Colony. This I know put him upon incredible paines and travells straights and anguishes, day and Night himselfe and his friends and ours wch I believe a great summ of money would not hire him to wade through ye like againe. I will not trouble you with yo allowances, paymts and gratuities of other Colonies in like cases: Only let me present you with a famous story out of our English Records. Henry ye 3rd (as I remember) sell out with ye City of London tooke away their Charter and set a Gov. over them wch brought many evills and sorrowes on them: But Doct Redman (so called) pacified ye Kings anger & procured a restitution of their Charter, though with great charges and paynts of monies. Now while this Redman livèd they honrd him as a father and heaped all possible gratuities on him and when he died they decreed yt ye Lor Maior and Aldermen and chiefe Citizens should yearle and sollemnly visit his Tombe wch mine eyes have seene performed in ye publike walks in Pauls and I presume it is practiced to this day—

I will not trouble you with ye application of this story, but present you with my 3rd Witnes of the fairness of this matter wch is Christiantie wch we all pretend to though in various and different persuasions: This Witnes soars high above common justice & common gratitude, yea above all Religions. This not only speakes home for due paymts and due thanckfullness but of doing good for evill, of paying blessing for cursing, of praying for Enemies & Persecutors, of selling houses & lands, yea of laying downe lives for others. Common justice would not, common gratitude would not, least of all will christiantie employ a publike Messenger unto a mighty King and there leave him to shift for his living and meanes to goe throughe soe high a service: nor leave him to shift for monies and to mortgage his house and lands to carry on our business and thus to forfeit and loose them, and lost they are (as all must see) except a speedie redemption save them— — — — —

Shall we say we are Christians, yea but ingenious or just men, to ride securely (in a troublous sea & time) by a new cable and Anchor of Mr. Clarke's procuring and to be so far from satisfying his engagemt about them yt we turne him adrift to langevish and sinck with his back broke for pu ting under his shoulder to ease us—

Wch of yon (said Christ Jesus to his Enemies will see an Ox or a sheepe fall into a pit and not pull it out on ye Sabbath day? what Beast can labour harder in plowing drawing or carrying then Mr. Clarke hath done so long a time and with so litle provender? Shall we now when he looks for rest at night, tumble him (by our neglects) into a ditch of sadnes, griefe, povertie and ruine?

Give me now leave therefore to mencion my 2nd part or hinge wch is ye hazard we run by not a free discharging. For first one of these 3 points we must steer on: Either Mr. Clarke must patientiy lye in ye pit and langwisch and perish (I speake as to us for I know there is a Paymaster in ye Heavens who will not fail him): Or 2. some Voluntiers must patiently put under their Shoulders and beare ye common burthen wch for myselfe I am ready to doe although I part with my cloths from my back. Or 3. ye rate must be taken by distraint in ye Kings name and authoritie and this we know will be more grievous and more chargeable: Yet cannot be avoided if we resolve not to turne Rebells, nor loose Vagrants to be catched up by other Colonies and Govnmnts: Or else to leave our Catle, children Wives and lives to be borne out of our bosomes by ye strongest arm, Catch who Catch can: It is true yt honestie and Innocencie Reason and Scripture are infinitely excellent in their way, but are they sufficient to charme (except God please to give his Spirit) Adders Serpents Foxes Wolves &c yea or to order tame beasts without Bit or Bridle as David speaks by wch we all know what David meanes

2 If we wholy neglect this busines what will become of our credits: Will not our stinck reach ye nostrills of our Neighbors. yea of all ye Inhabitants of ye world yt heare of us? Rode-Iland (in ye Greek language) is an Ile of Roses and so ye King's Matie was pleased to resent it; And his Honble Commrs in theire last letter to ye Massachusetts from ye Eastward gave Rode-Iland and this whole Colony an honble Testimonie (wch is like to be printed to ye view of ye whole World:) Shall we now turne our roses into Hemlock our fragrant Oyntmt into stincking Caryon? Our owne names (in a Righteous way) ought to be more precious to us then thousands of Gold or Silver, how much infinitly more precious ye name of ye most holy and most High and his holy truth of Soule liberty amongst us?

3 Again who knowes what Stormes and Tempests yet abide us? who now will ever be employed by such Masters, in whatsoever straights we may come into? Hath not God taught Beasts and Birds to be shie of being deceaved, especially ye second time? How justly shie are ye Christians of ye Turks because they are not to be true to Christian Dogs (as like Dogs they speake)? How shie are ye Protestants of ye Papists because of their principle (and practice) to keepe no faith with Hereticks; who will not hereafter be fearfull to trust us, when like false Marchants our Bills shall be protested yt all men may take heed how they deale with us?

4 What a worme and sting of bitternes will it be to us to remember (like Jerusalem in ye dayes of affliction) all our things? Such peace,

Such security, such liberties, for Soule and Body as were never enjoyed by any English men, nor any in ye World yt I have heard of? If now for our unthankfullness, it shoulde please God to turne ye Wind, and bring ye wheele over us and to clap on our necks those Iron-yokes wch so many thousands and millions of mens necks are under in all Nations of Mankind; Will it not then be as gall to our minds to call to mind how free we were yea to our childrens minds to remembar how free their fathers were, and might have queathed and transfered unto them such precious and invaluable treasures—

5 With what indignation (must we needs imagine) will ye King himselfe entertaine ye thought of such a People, yt shall so undervalue and slight ye rich and extraordinary favors wch it pleased God to put into his Royall heart to bestow upon this Colony? How hath God bene pleased to turne ye Kings heart towards us as rivers of water? How hath his favoure towards us fallen like dew upon Gideon's fleece while all ye World lies round about us drie & barren of such liberties? What can we now expect but ye roaring of a Lyon unto such an unrighteous and ungratefull Generacion?

6. And yet if we imagine oure mountaine to be immovable by any winds or shakings under Heaven: yet we must looke higher to ye most High King & Judge of ye whole World. in whose most powerfull hand we professe to [have our] breaths & beings our wayes and motions: He hath whips and scourges for Colonies and Countries Nations and Kinglomes as we have felt in N. E. this last yeaire and have dolefully heard from old: How have ye arrowes of ye pestilence pierced ye hearts of thoulisands and ten thouisands of our fellow English? How dreadfully hath he mixt ye bloud of English, Dutch & French with ye Brinish ocean? His jealousy was pleased to cause a black cloud to hover over this Countrey this last Summer. It pleased him to cause this cloud to break and fall on some of our Countrimen to ye Southward and Westward of us and then to run to ye Northward and Eastward of us to N. found land but not to come neerer to our habitacions?

Shall now N Eng: say, shall this Col, say tis for our righteousness: there are no sins yt cry in this Colony and Countrey for justice to revenge abused mercy.—

Worthy friends ye changes of ye Heavens and ye Earth have bene great and sudden, seen and felt by us all this Winter: Let us not sooth and sing our selves asleep with murthering lullabies: Let us provide for changes and by timely humiliation prevent them: For myselfe seeing what I see over all N. Engl, I cannot but say with David Psal. 119. My flesh trembleth for feare of thee and I am afraid of thy Judgments—

I remain

Providence 1 Jan.

1665 (so calld.)

Longing after yoe present and

Eternall peace

8

R W.

AN OLD CHARGE NEWLY REPEATED, REFUTED.

Having said thus much of Roger Williams, I shall be pardoned if I ask attention to one other point concerning which there seems to be a remarkable misapprehension. In Chalmers' Political Annals, Book i., Chapter xi, it is stated that by the statutes of Rhode Island, as early as 1663-4, Roman Catholics were excluded from the privileges of freemen on account of their religious faith. This statement has been repeated from time to time, until a wide-spread impression of its truth has obtained. It is due to the citizens and government of the "Plantations" at that early day to say that this statement or charge rests on no valid foundation. In the first place, such a statute is against the spirit and well authenticated action of the founder of our State. Mr. Williams maintained that "a permission of the most Paganish, Jewish, Turkish or Anti-christian consciences and worship [should] be granted to all men of all nations and countries," and that neither "Papists, Protestants, Jews or Turks," should be restrained from their several modes of worship.* At the first meeting of the General Assembly under the first charter, in 1647, the unwritten law took form, and it was ordained that "all men may walk as their consciences persuade them, every one in the name of his God."† The second Charter in 1663, more comprehensive than the first, says explicitly that in accordance with the desire expressed by the inhabitants of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations "to hold forth a lively experiment" in maintaining "a full liberty in religious concerns," no persons in the Colony "shall be in any wise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question for any difference of opinion in matters of religion, who do not actually disturb the civil peace," and "that all and every person or persons" may at all times "fully and freely have and enjoy his own and their judgments and consciences in matters of religious concerns." When this charter arrived, the General Assembly immediately accepted it, voted thanks to the King for it, and legislated in harmony with its requirements.

It should be further borne in mind, that so late as 1695, according to Cotton Mather, there were no Catholics in the Colony, and consequently there could be no reason for enacting a law in defiance of the Charter, excluding them from the privileges of freemen. During the period that the late Hon. Samuel Eddy was Secretary of State, from 1797 to 1819, he-

* Knowles, pp. 279, 362. † Ibid., 372.

made a thorough examination of the records of the State, from its first settlement to 1719, without finding a law containing the obnoxious clause. The conclusion then to which we come is, that if a schedule containing the excluding clauses was ever sent to England, and seen by Chalmers, it was, unknown to the General Assembly, interpolated for the purpose of meeting "some contingency of English politics."

Another consideration weighs here. In the British State Paper Office in London, is a manuscript copy of the laws of Rhode Island, sent to the "Board of Trade" by Governor Samuel Cranston, May 27, 1699, accompanied by a letter relating to "irregularities" which had been charged upon the Colony. In 1869, Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, President of our Society, then in London, visited the State Paper Office, as he had done some years before, and carefully examined this manuscript code. In a letter written immediately after this visit, he says, "It does not contain a word of the interpolated phrases." Nor is the objectionable language found "until the revision of 1745;" so that whatever responsibility rests upon the several legislatures between 1719 and 1745, nothing existed previous to the first named date inconsistent with the profession and practice of the earlier administrations. That the enactment interpolated as already noted, "never was in reality a law, or presumed to have any binding force at all, is evident from the repeated cases of Jewish naturalization by the Assembly, as well as from the fact that no repealing statute, as in the case of Roman Catholics, was ever passed."^{*} The facts as embodied by Judge Eddy, refuting the charge here considered, were sent to Mr. Walsh, of Philadelphia, and by him published in his "Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain." Judge Pitman, in a note to his centennial address, says that the Digest of 1745 as it stood unrevised, "did not conflict with the liberty of conscience secured by the charter of 1663-4." This very act provides that all "rights and privileges granted to this Colony by his Majesty's Charter, be entirely kept and preserved to all his Majesty's subjects residing in or belonging to the same." Roman Catholics were not by this law prevented from coming into this Colony, or subjected to any penalty or prosecution on account of their religion whilst remaining within it, but had free liberty to enjoy the same without being in "any wise (in the words of the Charter) molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question for any differences in opinion in matters of religion."

* Arnold's Hist., R. I., II. 498.

HOW HISTORY SHOULD BE WRITTEN.

History should be written in candor. Neither faults nor virtues should be exaggerated. Partisan bias should not be indulged. Facts should be stated precisely as they are, let them tell for or against preconceived opinions as they may. In disregard of this rule bitter prejudices have been created and fostered, and history itself has sometimes been made a party to falsehood.

A careful examination of the subject will show that the position of Rhode Island as having made freedom of conscience "in religious concerns" the corner-stone of her political fabric, is correctly taken. Williams, as already seen, was the embodiment of this spirit. He lived in an age when an earnest longing for such liberty was ripe in many hearts. The Plymouth Pilgrims realized it to the extent of not permitting differences of opinion in regard to christian ordinances to become causes of church disfellowship.

In 1649 the Assembly of Maryland passed an act providing that "no persons professing to believe in Jesus Christ" should "be molested in respect of their religion, or in the free exercise thereof, or be compelled to the belief or practice of any other religion against their consent." For this act of liberality, though it extended only to christians, Lord Baltimore and his Colony have been justly eulogized. But it should be borne in mind that in 1647, two years earlier, the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at its first meeting held under the charter of 1643, passed a law securing immunity in matters of religious faith to all persons, whether christians, Jews, or Mohammedans, a breadth of religious freedom never before, since the Pauline period, avowed and reduced to practice. Why, at this late day, an old and oft refuted statement should be revived, it is not easy to understand: and that it has been, does not reflect credit upon its propagators as careful and thorough students of American Colonial History.

LOCAL HISTORIES.

It is gratifying to observe an increasing taste for local history and a desire for such details as local history only can supply. The admirable general history of Rhode Island presents the prominent events of one hundred and fifty-four years, together with as much detail as is compatible with brevity.

ible with the design of such a work. To this town histories would form a desirable supplement, and tend, in each community so chronicled, to the preservation, for future use, the passing events of each successive year. Of a few towns, such as Warren, Barrington and Burrillville, we have histories. We have also, besides *The Annals of Providence*, the *Early History of Narragansett*, and the *History of the Narragansett Church*. But we want more works of this sort. Newport should have a historian to tell us, in exhaustive detail, of its settlement and progress. We want such a history of Wickford, of East Greenwich, of Woonsocket, of Pawtucket, and of the numerous manufacturing villages which dot the entire State. Westerly has already found a historian, the manuscript of which the town will be wise in securing and printing at an early day. Let this work be thoroughly done by each town in the State, and then the fragments of history will have been gathered up, and nothing lost.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,

The prominent event of the year, in the Society's history, has been the commemoration of its semi-centennial anniversary, on the nineteenth of July last. In founding this Society, it was a happy thought to identify it with the day that commemorates the granting of the Colony Charter by King Charles in 1663. This Charter was remarkable in three particulars:

1. It recognized the original and exclusive right of soil as belonging to the aborigines, and the right of settlers, or founders of the Colony to hold the soil they occupied, to be founded in purchase from the aboriginal owners. The Charter merely confirmed the purchase. This was a sound principle, just in its application to the Indians and to the white immigrants. Had this principle been the rule of conduct in the settlement of all the other Colonies, most, if not all the troubles that rose between the natives and the settlers would have been prevented.
2. The Charter secured to every settler in Rhode Island, absolute freedom of conscience in matters of religion, while
3. It gave to the Colony a Democratic form of government. Of the effect of these three facts upon the character of the people, it is not proposed now to speak, further than to say that while the principles embraced in the Charter are faithfully maintained, the social, moral and religious prosperity of the State will be ensured.

The anniversary was held in the Armory of the Marine Artillery, on

Benefit street. The exercises consisted of an appropriate address by Hon. Zachariah Allen, an interesting poem by Henry C. Whitaker, Esq., and pertinent addresses by Prof. J. Lewis Diman, Ex-Gov. Dyer, Ex-Gov. Jackson, Judge Brayton, Hon. Amos Perry, Hon. Robert Sherman, George Baker, Joseph Sweet, and Ezekiel Burr, Esqs. Letters were also read from several distinguished gentlemen, expressing regret that they were unable to attend and participate in the festivities of the occasion. At the close of the speaking the company partook of a bountiful collation and then separated, feeling that an evening around which interesting historic memories clustered, had been agreeably spent. The committee of arrangements deserve great credit for the completeness of their plan, and the satisfactory manner in which it was carried out.

REVIEW OF THE SOCIETY.

The half century of this Society's life, now completed, presents a suitable occasion for reviewing its past, and gathering from its labors a healthful incitement to future endeavors.

The Society was originated at a meeting of a few gentlemen held in the office of Hon. William R. Staples, April 19th, 1822, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. At the following June session of the General Assembly a charter was obtained. The first meeting under this instrument was held June 29, in the Manufacturers' Hotel in Providence, kept by John Wilson. At this meeting Richard W. Greene was the chairman, and William R. Staples the Secretary. Several gentlemen residing in different parts of the State were admitted members of the corporation. An adjourned meeting was held July 2, at which additional members were admitted. The first meeting for the election of officers, at which the venerable Moses Brown presided, was held on the nineteenth of the same month, and the Society, under legal authority, entered upon its appropriate work. For the greater convenience of persons in different parts of the State who might wish to aid its objects by contributions, two Cabinets were established, one in Providence, and the other in the Redwood Library at Newport. The present Cabinet Keeper is Benjamin B. Howland, Esq. For many years the Society was managed exclusively by a Board of Trustees. In 1848 the present system was adopted, which served to popularize its character. The whole number of contributions received the first year was 107; viz.: 94 pamphlets, 11 manuscripts, and 2 family relics. These were given by seventeen different persons. Contrasted with the contributions of last year, already mentioned, the open-

ing year of the Society's existence may truly be said to have been a "day of small things." Yet to the ardent workers of that day, it was a season of rejoicing. A note appended by the Cabinet Keeper to the list of donations, says: "The Cabinet Keeper adds with pleasure, there seems to be now excited some interest for the Society, and the prospect of an increased support and additional donations to the Cabinet." In 1834, the Trustees say that "the condition of the Society is sufficiently prosperous to repay the past exertions of its members, and to engage their diligent and enlightened endeavors for its future welfare." They also express an opinion that the Natural History of the State, Meteorology, our indigenous plants and animals, the varieties of our soils, the topographical and geological features of our country, and the mineral treasures with which it abounds, are topics deserving attention, and within the province of the Society's labors. Was this the germ idea that subsequently expanded into a geological survey of the State?

In their report for 1826 the Trustees suggest the expediency of erecting monuments "at Providence and Warwick in commemoration of the three original purchases made of the aborigines," and express "a degree of mortification that no monuments mark the resting places of such men as Williams, Brown, Clarke, Coddington, Gorton and Holden. * * * * * The historian dare not pass by these men and their deeds unnoticed, and the poet may tune his highest strains in their praise, but small will be the effect and light the impression compared with that produced on the minds of our children by pointing them to monuments that mark the hallowed spots." To carry out this suggestion, and to obtain means to defray the expense of the undertaking, the Trustees, in the name of the Society, petitioned the General Assembly for liberty to raise five thousand dollars by lottery. The application failed, and after a lapse of forty-six years the State has placed a Statue of Roger Williams in the Rotunda of the National Capitol at Washington, and the Municipal authorities of Providence have taken measures to erect a monument to his memory on the proposed new Park in the Ninth Ward. When will Warwick move in the same way for Gorton and Holden? and Newport for Coddington and Clarke?

In 1827 the Society published, as the first volume of its collections, Roger Williams's Key to the Indian Language, the manuscript copy of the original in the Bodleian Library having been procured and presented to the Society by Hon. Z. Allen. The report of the Trustees shows that an earnest interest was felt in collecting both at home and abroad, docu-

ments relating to Rhode Island History. The donations to the Southern Cabinet this year include "a wrought iron mortar gun, weighing fourteen pounds, formerly the property of Governor Benedict Arnold, and used by him to give alarms, by express, about the country in the time of the Indian Wars." It had passed into the possession of Green Burroughs, and was purchased of him by Henry Ruggles, who presented it to the Southern Cabinet of the Society. Mr. Samuel Greene communicated to the Society an interesting account of "the commencement of the cold or cut-nail business in this country," in 1776, by Jeremiah Wilkinson, of Cumberland, R. I. Mr. Wilkinson was at that time engaged in the manufacture of hand cards, and finding great difficulty in obtaining tacks for the uses of his business, owing to the hostilities between this country and Great Britain, and the tediousness of making them by the old process of hammering, he tried the experiment of cutting from the plate of an old chest lock a number of tacks which he headed in a Smith's vice. Succeeding in this experiment he from that time made all the tacks he required in his business in the same way from sheets of iron. Subsequently he made lathe and shingle nails from old Spanish hoops which were headed in a clamp or tool confined between the jaws of his vice. He also made, during the Revolutionary war, pins and darning needles, from wire drawn by himself. David Wilkinson, in his "Reminiscences," written in 1846, and published in the "Transactions of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry" in 1861, says: "I think in 1777 my father made a small pinch press, with different sized impressions, placed on an oak log with a stirrup for the foot, and set me astraddle on the log, to heading nails, which were cut with common shears. He cut the points off of plates drawn by trip hammer. This was the commencement, in the world, of making nails from cold iron. I think about 1820,* I went to Cumberland with Samuel Greene, my nephew, and purchased of Jeremiah Wilkinson, the old shears with which he cut the first four nails. The shears were a pair of tailor's shears, with bows straightened out, and the blades cut off half the length. They were deposited with the Historical Society, in Providence, by Samuel Greene." Mr. Greene, at the same time, presented the Society with one of the heading tools used by Mr. Wilkinson.† The first improvement in

*This date should be 1827. The error may be typographical.

†Jeptha Wilkinson, Jr., nephew of Jeremiah Wilkinson, invented a machine for making weavers' steel reeds, by water power. He also constructed a cylinder type printing machine. Both of these machines were set up and put in operation at his residence on the corner of

the method of cutting and heading nails was made by Eleazer Smith, of Smithfield, who also invented a machine for making card teeth.

In 1828, the Society, through its Secretary, requested Enos H. Stewart, Esq., and George I. Harris, Esq., while in England, to make inquiry at the University at Cambridge, whether Roger Williams was matriculated at that institution, and from that or other sources to ascertain at what time and in what place he was born. The contributions this year number 84, among them the Staff of office of the Town Sergeant of the Town of Providence before the American revolution.

In 1829 an anniversary address was expected from Hon. William Hunter; but, disappointed in this respect, the Society determined to commemorate the occasion by dining together. The introduction of this social feature appears to have given universal satisfaction, and the Board of Trustees express a "hope that the measure will be made conducive as well to the interests of the Society as to the increase of that good will and friendship which exists among the members." Thomas R. Hunter, Esq., was appointed agent of the Society in England to collect historical materials relating to the State. A contribution of an aboriginal cranium was also made by the Society to the Museum of Natural History in Paris, which was acknowledged by Baron Cuvier. The Board pay a becoming tribute to the memory of Hon. Theodore Foster, the second Vice-President of the Society, deceased, (1828), for "his long labors and untiring zeal in the cause for which we are associated," and announce that measures are in train to secure the benefits of his labors, by acquiring possession of his historical papers. Mr. Foster was a graduate of Brown University, (1790), took an active part in public affairs, and served one term in Congress as Senator from Rhode Island.

In 1830 commenced a learned correspondence between this Society and Prof. Carl Christian Rafn, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, in relation to the Inscription Rock at Dighton, and other antiquities of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It was conducted on the part of the Society by the late Dr. Thomas H. Webb, and was highly satisfactory to the distinguished Professor, as it was creditable to the research of Dr. Webb.

Power and Governor streets, where they were visited by, among others, George Baker, Esq., and the late Isaac Thurber, Esq. The reed machine was subsequently carried to Liverpool, England, where it attracted much attention. That and the Cotton Gin were pronounced by English manufacturers the two most valuable improvements in aid of their business which had ever been made.

In connection with this correspondence, drawings of the Dighton and Scaticook Inscriptions, a chart of Narragansett Bay, a map of Rhode Island. &c., to more clearly elucidate the subject, were transmitted to Prof. Rafn. In acknowledging these attentions, the Professor says: "Of the various communications made us, on points connected with it, [the early voyages of the Northmen to America,] none can bear comparison in respect to importance, with that we have received from your Society, and we desire to express our sense of the obligation conferred on us in offering to its acceptance, what we hope will prove a not unworthy accession to its Library, (among the rest), a complete series of the works published by ourselves." He also remarks: "We hope to be able satisfactorily to explain the inscription on the (Dighton) rock, and to establish the fact of its historical importance." It may be proper here to remark that a copy of the inscription sent to Prof. Rafn was made by a committee of this Society, consisting of Dr. Thomas H. Webb, Hon. John R. Bartlett, and Hon. Albert G. Greene. The Dighton Rock and its inscription early attracted attention. A drawing of it was made by Cotton Mather in 1712, and was published in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 338, Vol. xxviii., pp. 70 and 71. In 1788 James Winthrop made a drawing which was published in the second volume of the Memoirs of the American Academy, p. 126. Dr. Baylies and Mr. Goodwin also made a drawing in 1790. In 1807 Mr. E. A. Kendall made another which may be seen in the Memoirs of the American Academy, Vol. iii., p. 165. Since the drawing made by direction of the Rhode Island Historical Society, others have been taken by different persons. The rock and inscription have also been photographed.

Dr. Webb, in describing the rock, says: "It faces north-west, toward the bed of the river, and is covered by the water two or three feet at the highest, and left ten or twelve feet from the lowest tides. It is also completely immersed twice in twenty-four hours. * * * * There is no rock in the immediate neighborhood that would at all answer as a substitute for the purpose for which the one bearing the inscription was selected; as they are aggregates of the large conglomerate variety. Its face measured at the base, is eleven feet and a half; and in height it is a little rising five feet. The upper surface forms with the horizon an inclined plane of about sixty degrees. The whole of the face is covered, to within a few inches of the ground, with unknown hieroglyphics. There appears little or no method in the arrangement of them. The lines are from half an inch to an inch in width; and in depth sometimes one-third of an inch, though generally very superficial. They were, inferring from

the round elevations and intervening depressions, pecked in upon the rock, and not chiseled or smoothly cut out. The marks of human power and manual labor are indelibly stamped upon it. No one, who examines attentively the workmanship, will believe it to have been done by the Indians; moreover, it is a well attested fact, that nowhere, throughout our wide spread domain is a single instance of their recording or having recorded their deeds or history on stone "

This was written forty-two years ago. For the purpose of obtaining particulars in relation to the present appearance of the rock, I recently addressed a letter of inquiry to Rev. Frank E. Kittredge, of Dighton, and from him have received the following reply:

"The rock is situated in the town of Berkley, and because formerly Berkley was a part of Dighton, I presume it received the name of 'Dighton Rock.' The town, once a part of Taunton, received its name from a family named Dighton, as you will find on consulting the history of Taunton. The word 'Dighton' also occurs in Shakespeare as you know.

"The rock is situated about two rods from high water mark, and about half a mile from the Dighton side. At low water a person could readily step along from the main land on stones to it without wetting his feet. The tide does not flow between the rock and the shore all the time. The condition of the inscription is very indistinct indeed, at the present time. The formation of the boulder is *gneiss*, and the washings of the tides render it yearly less and less legible. About seven or eight years ago, the rock was purchased by Ole Bull, through a gentleman of Fall River. The price paid was \$50. It was not removed because it was found, probably, that it would not pay. The grain runs opposite to the face, or inscriptions, and it could not, of course, be blown off. No one knows how deep it runs into the mud. The rock looks as if it might weigh some fifty tons. It might prove much larger than it seems to be if it could be dug up. The same purchaser holds it now.

"Schoolcraft has visited the rock twice. The first time he thought the inscription was part Scandinavian and part Indian. The last time he concluded it was all Indian. He offered the figures and inscriptions to an old Indian, some where West, supposed to be well versed in the lore of his tribe, and he claimed to decipher it. He said it referred to a battle which took place on the Berkley side a long time before. Whether the old Indian did actually decipher it no one, of course, knows, and I do not suppose much faith was placed in his scholarship. There are only

two or three characters on the stone, that are presumed to be Scandinavian. The rest are supposed to be Indian. These few are supposed to mean '*so many hundred men*,' or to refer to a certain number of men, which, if true, would look as if the inscription did have reference to some battle once fought in the neighborhood, or somewhere else."

Since the foregoing was written, Hon. John R. Bartlett, at my request, has kindly furnished the following interesting account of his visit to the Dighton Rock, in company with Dr. Webb and Albert G. Greene, for the purpose of transcribing the mysterious hieroglyphics found upon its surface. Though it repeats, substantially, some of the facts already stated, it is, for the sake of unity, printed entire. It is a remarkable evidence of the accuracy with which the writer's recollections have been held for forty-four years:

MY DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in furnishing you with the particulars, as far as I remember them, of the first connection of the Rhode Island Historical Society with the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, the correspondence with which has continued for so many years.

Some time during the year 1829 a circular letter appeared in the newspapers, from the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, requesting information regarding ancient sculptured rocks and other antiquities in America. This letter attracted the attention of Dr. Thomas H. Webb, then a practising physician in Providence, and myself, when we determined to make known to Mr. C. C. Rafn, the Secretary of that Society, some particulars relating to the well-known Dighton Rock.

Dr. Webb accordingly wrote to Mr. Rafn, on the subject, which elicited a prompt reply. The Society then took up the matter and appointed Dr. Webb, Albert G. Greene and myself, a committee to visit the Dighton Rock, and report the result of their investigations at as early a day as might be convenient. We accordingly opened a correspondence with Captain Smith Williams, of Dighton, in relation to the rock, and upon the invitation of that gentleman, visited Dighton, and passed the night at his house. We went prepared to take a copy of the sculptures upon the rock, and early on the following morning Captain Williams sent a man to the rock, which is near the shore on the opposite bank of Taunton River, with brooms and brushes to clear it of weeds and moss.

The rock, it is known, is covered with water at high tide. We crossed in a boat and lay outside the rock that we might begin our examination as soon as the tide receded sufficiently to see the sculptures. When it was completely exposed to view, Dr. Webb and Judge Greene traced with chalk every indentation or line that could be made out, while I, standing further off, made a drawing of them. A portion of the time I stood in the water with my pantaloons turned up above my knees. As I pro-

gressed with my drawing, my companions compared every line with the corresponding one on the rock, to be sure that every figure was correctly copied, and nothing omitted. We were several hours thus employed and it was not until the tide had begun to flow and cover the rock that we desisted from our labors. When these were completed, we recrossed the river to Captain Williams's, where we dined, after which we returned to Providence.

The committee made their report, accompanied by a drawing of the Dighton Rock, with its sculptures, which, by a vote of the Society, were transmitted to Copenhagen. In due time the receipt of our communication was acknowledged by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, accompanied by a number of queries. The particulars of the Dighton rock had evidently awakened a deep interest among the savans of Denmark, who seem to have imagined that the mysterious figures which it bore, were a record of the visit of the Northmen to New England in the tenth century. In one part of the sculptures are lines which have some resemblance to our alphabetic characters, and by adding a few strokes to some of these, they thought they could make out the name of *Thorfinn*, who was the chief of one of the parties of Northmen, which the old Icelandic Sagas record as having sailed from Iceland and visited a western land previously unknown.

The queries put by the Secretary of the Copenhagen Society, all had a bearing upon the narrative of the voyage of Thorfinn Karlsefne to Vinland in the eleventh century. He desired to be informed of the topography of the district near Dighton; that about the shores of Mount Hope Bay, as well as Narragansett Bay; its geology and its natural productions; what beasts, birds and fishes were found here; whether maize was indigenous; whether animals could graze during the winter; and whether the wild grape was found here. Furthermore, whether any ruined edifices of great antiquity existed in Rhode Island, or in any part of New England. All these questions were answered by Dr. Webb, the Secretary of the Society, at length.

Dr. Webb and I afterwards traced several miles of the shores of Rhode Island in search for inscribed and sculptured rocks. We discovered several, of which I took copies, and which Dr. Webb afterwards transmitted to Copenhagen. There was nothing remarkable in these sculptures, which were, doubtless, nothing but the scratchings of some idle Indians, without any meaning.

Not content with hunting for inscribed rocks in Rhode Island, Dr. Webb, after inquiry, heard of one in New Milford, on the Housatonic river in Connecticut. We determined, therefore, to visit that town, and see for ourselves. We accordingly went to New York, and thence up the Hudson to a point opposite that which we desired to reach on the Housatonic, when we took a private conveyance across the country to that river. But it was not until after making many inquiries, that we were enabled to find the locality of which we were in search. My impression is that we heard of the inscribed rock in question through some

works, in print or in manuscript, of the Rev. Dr. Stiles. I am inclined to think it was his manuscript journal. Dr. Stiles was, early in life, settled at Newport, and subsequently became President of Yale College. While residing at New Haven the Doctor travelled a good deal through western Connecticut, and visited the inscribed rock at New Milford.

The locality which we had sought was a high hill, near the village, on the top of which we understood the inscription was to be found. After many inquiries, we found a man, who, in his boyhood had once clambered up the hill and seen the inscription, and was willing to be our guide to the spot. The hill was thickly covered with forest trees, through which we followed our guide to the summit, where, on the face of the bare rock, which formed the hill, we found the object of which we were in search. The mysterious inscription seemed to have been pecked into the rock with some pointed iron instrument. It consisted of Hebrew characters spelling the names of *Adam* and *Abraham*. I think these were all, but do not recollect with certainty.

The letters were deeply cut, the width of my thumb, which I remember laying in the cutting. They were without points, and included the characters A D M for Adam, and A B R H M for Abraham. We did not attribute these Hebrew letters to any member of the Lost Tribes of the Jews, who had wandered here, nor, indeed, to any other ante-Columbian visitors, but presumed that some pious missionary had thus left his mark. It is well known that the Moravians were here early in the last century, and, as their missionaries were educated men, I am inclined to think these Hebrew names were sculptured by them. Count Zindendorf, who was among the most distinguished Moravians of his day, preached at New Milford, and he or his associate may have had something to do with this Hebrew inscription.

I deem it proper here to state that, although I was instrumental in calling the attention of the Danish savans to the Dighton Rock, I never believed that it was the work of the Northmen or of any other foreign visitors. My impression was, and is still, that it was the work of our own Indians, and I am strengthened in this belief since seeing so many other sculptured rocks in the interior of the continent. Nor do I concur with the late Mr. Schoolcraft in the belief that it was intended as a record of any kind. Nevertheless, I am disposed to believe that the Northmen really visited our shores, in the tenth and following centuries; and from the descriptions given in the Icelandic Sagas of the coasts along which they sailed, Narragansett Bay seems to correspond more nearly with the district which they visited, and where tarried, and to which they gave the name of Vinland, than any other place.

Yours very truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Rev. E. M. STONE, Providence.

Prof. Rafn died in 1864, and the entire correspondence on this subject was printed at Copenhagen the same year, in a memorial volume, enti-

itled "Notices of the Life and Writings of Carl Christian Rafn." He was born at Bræsborg, in the Island of Funen, Denmark, January 16, 1795. He was an eminent Archaeologist, and the author of several important works. He cherished a special interest in our Society, and made several valuable contributions to its collections.

The report of 1831 gives evidence of unabated activity in the Society. The Diploma Plate, the gift of Mr. Joseph Howard, engraved by James Eddy, of Boston, and altered under the instructions of a committee by W. I. Terry, of Providence, was, for the first time, used this year, as was also the seal of the Society, designed by the late Judge Albert G. Greene.

The year 1832 was an industrious one with the Society. Annalists were appointed for the counties of Providence, Newport, Washington and Kent, viz.: Allen Brown, for the first; George G. King, for the second; Elisha R. Potter, Jr., for the third; and George A. Brayton, for the fourth. Other methods were adopted for carrying on the work of historical investigations. Measures were likewise taken to procure from the legal representatives of General William Barton the papers relating to the capture of Major General Prescott, which were in the possession of General Barton at the time of his decease.

In 1833, Aaron White, Jr., Esq., was appointed to prepare a Memoir of William Blaxton, who left Boston in disgust with the "Lords Brethren," as he had England to escape the rule of the "Lords Bishops," and settled at Study Hill, in what is now Lonsdale, to embrace "more particularly all the information that could be collected respecting him subsequent to the time of his settling within this State." This year the Drop-scene of the Old Providence Theatre, giving a panoramic view of the east side of the town as it appeared from Federal Hill, about 1808, was, after a somewhat protracted negotiation, obtained by the Society.

The view was taken by the celebrated scene-painter, Warrall, of Boston, from an old fort near the junction of Atwell's Avenue and Broadway, and painted by him in 1809. In compliance with an often expressed desire, a committee appointed for the purpose, placed the picture and a large collection of objects of antiquarian interest, on exhibition at Pioneer Hall, South Main street, September 7th, 1859. The exhibition continued seven weeks, and was visited by a large number of our citizens, many of whom, for the first time, saw "College Hill" as it appeared from the west side half a century before. The attractions of several evenings were increased by interesting reminiscences of Providence,

given in familiar lectures by Hon. Walter R. Danforth, bringing fresh to view the prominent men and occurrences of the town, when the Great Bridge stood the pride of Market Square, the "Turk's Head" from its elevation on Whitman's block, at the junction of Westminster and Weybosset streets, looked gravely down upon passers by, and the attractions of Sip Brenton's restaurant were rivalled only by Ma'am McKenzie's exquisite suppers.

As a memorial of a portion of our city, sixty-two years ago, and furnishing a contrast with the present appearance of the same district, this painting is an invaluable acquisition. With no convenient place in which to exhibit it, the painting is necessarily shut out from view; and being done in water colors it cannot be often unrolled without danger of being seriously defaced. If, however, a reduced lithographic drawing were to be made of it, accompanied by a key designating the principal buildings, a sufficient number of copies could be readily sold to defray the expense, and a public desire be gratified.

In 1834 the Society purchased the "Foster Papers," so called, for the sum of \$300. Mr. Foster had spent many years in diligently collecting materials for a history of Rhode Island, which he had designed to write, but was prevented by death, when he had but little more than outlined his plan. These papers are of great value, and have been much resorted to for information not elsewhere to be found. They add much to the importance of the Society's collection of manuscripts. About fifty volumes of newspapers were obtained from the estate of the late Dr. Solomon Drowne, many of them quite valuable, being early volumes of the *Providence Gazette*, and much wanted to aid in completing a set of that paper.

In 1835 measures were instituted to obtain facts "relative to the rise and progress of the manufacture of straw in this country, into bonnets and hats." Mr. Oliver Angell was appointed a committee for the above named purpose. Steps were also taken to preserve from destruction the Governor Coddington house at Newport, a relic of one of the founders of the State, and next to Governor Easton's house, erected in 1639, the earliest dwelling built in that town by a white man. It was proposed to secure the property by purchase, and it may interest dealers in real estate at the present time to know, that the house and land sufficient for two or three house lots, was valued at about \$800. The plan did not succeed, and the house was subsequently pulled down. A sash of diamond pane glass, set in lead, and a baluster were secured by the late

venerable President of this Society, John Howland, Esq., who was passing at the time of demolition, and are preserved in our collections as mementos of the olden time. An attempt was likewise made to induce the eminent manufacturer, Samuel Slater, Esq., to prepare "a history of the first introduction of Cotton Spinning in this country, together with an account of the difficulties attendant thereupon, and such other incidents as he might deem interesting or important to have secured for the information of posterity." Mr. Slater was preëminently competent to have furnished materials for such a work, but death interposed, and it is not known that he ever took any steps to comply with the Society's request.

A memorable event of 1836 was the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Providence. The day fixed upon was August 5. The arrangements were made under the direction of joint committees of the Historical Society and of the City Council. The committee of the former were William R. Staples, Thomas H. Webb, and John Carter Brown; of the latter, Thomas B. Fenner, Amherst Everett, and Joseph Cady. Hon. John Pitman, a Trustee of the Historical Society, delivered a learned address on the occasion, in the First Baptist meeting house, in the presence of an immense audience. An appropriate hymn, written by Hon. Albert G. Greene, was read in an impressive manner by the President of this Society, Mr. Howland. In accordance with the practice of the last century, he "deaconed" off two lines at a time, which were sung to the tune of Old Hundred, by the congregation, led by the New England Conservatory of Music. All the exercises in the church were of a high order, and gave great satisfaction, as did the characteristic "Indian Banquet" which followed.

A course of public historical lectures were arranged by a committee of the Society, commencing November 10, 1835, and closing February 10, 1836. The lectures, twelve in number, were delivered by the following gentlemen, viz.: the President, John Howland, Esq., Hon. Albert G. Greene, Professor Romeo Elton, Hon. Francis Baylies, Hon. Tristam Burges, Hon. Job Durfee, Rev. Charles W. Upham, Rev. David Benedict, Hon. William R. Staples, and Hon. John Pitman. The course, though not pecuniarily remunerative, was a valuable contribution to the interests of history, and was appreciated by intelligent audiences.

This year the History of Narragansett, by Hon. Elisha R. Potter, Jr., appeared from the press, and was "adopted as the third volume of the Society's Collections, the committee making an appropriate preface thereto." A similar course was pursued in reference to Gorton's "Simplicities De-

fence against Seven-Headed Policy," edited by Hon. William R. Staples, which was issued in 1835.

The years 1837, 1838 and 1839, like the preceding years, were industriously occupied in correspondence with foreign learned bodies, in increasing the Collections of the Society, and in devising plans for giving greater efficiency to its mission. Callender's Historical Discourse, edited by Professor Elton, was published in 1838, as the fourth volume of the Society's Collections. Like Potter's Narragansett, and Staples' Gorton, its annotations evince the thorough research and historic scholarship, that gives satisfactory completeness to such works, and stamps them with standard worth for all generations.

The Trustees record for 1839 reports the removal to Boston of Dr. Webb, for nine years the "zealous and indefatigable" Secretary of the Society, and pays a deserved tribute to the great value of his services. The Trustees also say: "With a sentiment of deeper sorrow, your Board now advert to the loss which the Society has sustained during the past year in the death of Stephen Gould, Esq., and of the Hon. Samuel Eddy. The venerable Stephen Gould will be long and gratefully remembered as one of the most active and efficient of our associates, and for many years the Keeper of the Cabinet for the Southern District. Judge Eddy was for three years one of our Vice Presidents, and till sickness quelled his ardor, few men were more earnest in the desire that Rhode Island should be vindicated from unjust reproach, and that her civil and ecclesiastical polity, through all the stages of her progress, should be exhibited to the world by an historian, who, neither through prejudice nor misinformation, would misrepresent them."

In 1840 the Trustees announce the death of Hon. Christopher G. Champlin, of Newport, the much respected First Vice President of the Society; and also of Richard Anthony, Esq., of North Providence, and Mr. John E. Brown, of East Greenwich, both worthy members. Mr. Champlin, by will, bequeathed to the Society twenty-nine volumes of Universal History, and \$100 in money. This is the first bequest made to the Society. The second, of a like sum, was made by the late Dr. Usher Parsons—both examples worthy of imitation.

The Trustees, in their resumé of this year's work, say: "Before closing our report, we will add, that self-respect seems to demand of us greater caution than has been heretofore exercised in proposing and admitting resident members. At least half of the persons admitted for several years past, have not deemed the communication of the Secretary an-

nouncing their election, worthy of the least notice. It will be our duty to prevent this disparagement in the future, by bestowing the honors of the Society with a more sparing hand."

In 1841, the Trustees, after reference to the interesting correspondence of Dr. Webb with the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, in relation to the Ante-Columbian discovery of America, the supposition of said Society that the Northmen visited Rhode Island, and assigning the structure in Newport known as the "Old Stone Mill," to that remote period, as the work of their hands, conservatively say: "Our dissent from this assumption however, will not operate to distrust the evidence of the first discovery, which we may conceive to have been previously established. The letters of Dr. Webb, our former Secretary, to the Society at Copenhagen, stated the several traditions extant in Newport, relating to this building, together with the clause of the Will of Governor Benedict Arnold, which with us have been generally esteemed valid, respecting the origin of that building. The letters of Dr. Webb were accompanied with several drafts of the same by Carterwood. The comparison of these with ruins still existing in Europe of Ante-Columbian buildings, have, however, led the Denmark Society to conclude that its age corresponds with those of their ancient date.

"One of the oldest inhabitants of Newport, and who from early life has resided in the neighborhood of the building, informs us that when the British army was in possession of the Island, in the War of the Revolution, they removed the wooden roof and all the large beams and flooring of the second story of the building, and applied them to the construction of their batteries. In the operation they threw down several feet of the stone work of the walls, leaving the same of less height than they were before this operation, and less conspicuous from the harbor; and the holes in the walls in which originally rested the ends of the timbers that sustain the floors, confirms this statement. It appears that there was no choice in the selection of the stones, as if it was designed to lay them in regular courses, for the pillars as well as the entire walls of the building are composed of stones of very different size and shape as they might have been collected or plowed from the adjoining land. These notices of the present state of the Old Mill are deemed advisable from the circumstances that the building and the meadow in which it stands, is private property, and held in no great estimation by the proprietor as an ancient relic, and may not, therefore, exist many years, to excite the curiosity of travellers."

Fortunately, cause for the apprehension expressed in the closing sentence of the above paragraph, no longer exists. The citizens of Newport thoroughly appreciate the venerable character of Governor Arnold's "Old Stone Mill," without necessarily referring it to the Anti-Columbian period, and with excellent judgment and good taste have ornamented it with woodbine, while the "meadow" in the midst of which it stands—no longer a meadow—but graded and planted with shade trees, and embellished with a statue of Commodore Perry, has become a Park, ornamental to the city, and refreshingly attractive in a hot summer day.

The report states another fact in this connection, worth repeating here, viz : "That portion of ancient history brought to light and supported by documents produced and translated by the labors and persevering energies of the Danish Society, were first known in this country by the correspondence commenced and maintained by that Society with the Rhode Island Historical Society; and the attention of antiquarian and literary men in every class of science throughout the United States is now drawn to this subject, as well as to others relating to ancient monuments still existing, both in North and South America."

Without stopping to note the work of the Society for the years 1842 and 1843, any further than to say that in the former encouragement was given to the publication of Hon. Wilkins Updike's "Sketches of the Rhode Island Bar," and in the latter placing its imprint on that invaluable and now rare book, the "Annals of Providence," by Judge Staples, as the fifth volume of its collections, we pass on to the year 1844, as opening a new epoch in its history.

For twenty-two years the Society had followed a somewhat peripatetic life: sometimes entertained at the office of its Cabinet Keeper; then sharing the accommodations of the Providence Library Company; then gratefully accepting the hospitality of sympathetic friends at the corner of South Main and Hopkins streets; and then again seeking refuge in an upper room in the Arcade. The first want felt after its birth was a permanent location in a habitation of its own. But the first essential in securing this was a well located lot on which to build, and the second was funds sufficient to erect a suitable Cabinet. To this end the Trustees, headed by their venerable President, vigorously turned their efforts. The first essential was provided in 1830, by the liberality of the heirs of the late Nathan Waterman, who gave the Society a contingent interest in a lot of land at the corner of Benefit and Waterman streets, and

which became a vested one in 1835. This lot was subsequently exchanged with Richard Waterman, Esq., and his sister, Mrs. Sally Thompson, for a lot of forty feet front, on which the Society's building now stands. To this was added on the west, by purchase, a lot of forty feet front, making an estate of eighty feet front by about one hundred and sixteen feet deep. In the mean time there was a disposition to build or purchase a building elsewhere. The committee, to whom the whole matter was assigned, looked at a lot south of the Athenæum, but found it too expensive for the Society's treasury. An effort was made to exchange with Brown University for the Grammer School estate on the corner of Prospect and College streets, but without success. Attention was then turned to the Meeting street school-house estate, but insuperable objections to purchasing it at once appeared. An arrangement with the Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers was contemplated, but soon abandoned. The General Assembly proposed to alter or enlarge the State House, and furnish the Society with accommodations, on condition of paying \$3,500 towards the cost, but this offer was declined. After this protracted experience, it was decided to build on the present site so soon as adequate funds were raised. Already, by subscriptions and by lotteries, which were then resorted to for the erection of churches, \$3,500 had been secured. By renewed effort a sum sufficient was obtained, a contract was made with Messrs. Tallman & Bucklin, who erected the structure we now occupy, at a cost of \$4,750. The fencing and embellishing of the grounds was a separate charge.

On the 20th of November, 1844, the new building was dedicated to Historical uses with appropriate services. The exercises took place in Manning Hall, which was courteously opened to the Society for the occasion by the corporation of Brown University. They begun with music by a band and prayer by Rev. Edward B. Hall, after which Professor William Gammell, the orator of the day, delivered an eloquent and scholarly address, setting forth the appropriate object and work of an Historical Society, and discussing points in New England history that entered sharply into the body politic as well as into the social life of Rhode Island. In reference to the event which the Society was now commemorating, Professor Gammell spoke as follows:

“After many efforts and long delays, the Society, aided in part by private munificence, has at length been able to rear the modest structure, whose completion we have to-day come up to celebrate. We have watched its progress, from its commencement to its final consummation. In

hope and in joy we now set it apart to the purposes for which it has been erected. We dedicate it to the muse of history—‘the muse of saintly aspect, and awful form,’ who ever watches over the fortunes of men, and guards the virtues of humanity. We wish it to be a place of secure and perpetual deposit, where, beyond the reach of accident, or the approach of decay, we may accumulate all the materials for our yet unwritten history. We would gather here, all that can illustrate the early planting, or the subsequent growth of our State—the lives of its founders and settlers—the manuscripts of its departed worthies—the history of its towns—its glorious proclamations of religious liberty, and its heroic sacrifices, both in peace and in war. We would also gather here the few remaining relics of the long perished race of Canonicus and Miantonomo, and keep them as precious memorials of men, who, though untaught in the lessons of civilized benevolence, received to their rude hospitality, the fathers of the State, when Christian pilgrims persecuted and banished them. We would also deposit here, every thing that is connected with the interests of society within the limits of the Commonwealth—the chronicles of every controversy—the organs of every party—the wretched sheet, that in its day was too worthless to be read, if so be it illustrate the morals, the manners or the deeds of the time—and the most valuable volume in which genius and wisdom have embodied their immortal thoughts. We may hope, too, that within its alcoves, ‘rich with the spoils of time,’ may at length be seen the features and forms of the men, who in peace and in war, have reflected honor on the State, by the wisdom they have carried to the councils, or the glory they have added to the name of the country. Thus, distant generations may come up hither, and, while they study the memorials of the past, they may gaze upon the lineaments of the men whose names they have learned to identify with whatever is heroic in action, or dignified in character.

“It is to these objects, and to others such as these, that we dedicate this edifice, which we have reared in this friendly neighborhood of learning, as the depository of historic lore. They are liberal and noble objects, and worthy to command the respect, and enlist the efforts, of an enlightened community. They are limited to no local bounds. They embrace the whole territory of the Commonwealth, and concern as intimately the settlements on Rhode Island—the asylum from persecution at Warwick—the romantic legends of Mount Hope and Narragansett, as they do the plantations of Providence. Whether they are ever fully accomplished, will depend on the efforts which the members of this Society put forth, and upon the sympathy and aid which we receive from our fellow citizens throughout the State. We invite, therefore, the coöperation of all, in carrying forward the work which we have begun, and of which so much remains to be accomplished. The State is the common parent of us all, and her fame should be dear to us all. That fame, which two hundred years have established, has at length been committed to us, to guard and perpetuate. Let us be faithful to the trust; and in the temple which literary genius may rear to American History, let us

erect an humble shrine, and dedicate it to Rhode Island, and adorn it with her stainless escutcheon of RELIGIOUS FREEDOM."

By request of the Society, the address was furnished for publication.

In 1845 at "the first annual meeting of the Society held within its own walls," the Board of Trustees made an elaborate report in which they reviewed its proceedings from the date of its organization until that time. They presented, in compressed form, the principal facts already stated, and pointed out several objects to which immediate and continued attention should be given, to some of which no systematic efforts had yet been devoted, and all tending, in their judgment, to advance the interests of the Society. In conclusion they say:

"The Society is now assembled beneath its own roof, upon its own freehold, surrounded by the accumulations of twenty-three years of devoted labor. We cannot believe that its members, after all which has been done, will permit the results of that labor to remain unimproved, or that our fellow-citizens who are not members of the institution, but who are equally interested with us in all which it can accomplish, will allow it to languish for want of the pecuniary means it requires.

"In conclusion, permit us to say, that although fully aware of the efforts which the Society immediately requires of its members, yet we feel assured that by due exertion and a proper use of the means which are in their power, they may make it worthy of the objects of its founders, and equal to the expectations of its friends and patrons. Let its true objects ever be kept steadily in view. Let it be remembered that these can never be gained by empty parade and ostentation; but by care and labor, by earnest single-hearted persevering effort. * * * * * May every exertion here be directed to the work of treasuring up all which can be gathered from the experience of the past for the better guidance of the present; all which may enable the living to do justice to the dead."

I have thus presented a brief, though, as you will perceive, an incomplete analysis of the transactions of this Society for the first twenty-three years of its existence, to show both its animus, and the position it had attained, when, for the first time, it officially occupied its new home. Of its record for this period a just pride may be entertained. It had, to use the language of a report for 1844, acquired an enviable reputation in our own and in foreign lands. It had given to the world volumes of collections valuable and interesting. It had garnered up yearly

documents and publications whose loss or destruction would be matter of regret to coming generations. It had secured what for years had been a primary object, a Cabinet suited to its wants; and it now entered upon a New Departure, free from incumbrance, with "a surer ground for anticipating for the Society yet greater prosperity and usefulness."

Of the thirteen charter members four still survive, viz.: Hon. Richard W. Greene, Hon. Richard J. Arnold, Hon. Charles Jackson, and William E. Richmond, Esq. Of the fifteen who became members at the first anniversary meeting under the Charter, one only survives, viz.: Hon. Z. Allen. Of twelve others who became members the first year nine are known to have deceased; so that of forty-three who began with the Society seven only remain to connect us with the preceding half century.*

It would be interesting to follow the record down to the present time; but here seems an appropriate place to stop. The Society is now in its new home, rejoicing that it has "ample scope and verge" for its future activity. What the work of the succeeding twenty-seven years has been may furnish a theme for reports in years to come.

In conclusion it may be proper to add that for the whole period of fifty years the services of the several Librarians and other officers have been gratuitous,—works of love that money could not have purchased,—and that with the exception of a single grant by the General Assembly of \$500 to aid in "a collection of the requisite materials for the history of the State," the Society has depended solely upon admission fees and an annual assessment of members of \$3 each, for means to defray its expenses. A moderate fund, the income of which could be devoted to printing, to binding, and to the occasional purchase of books and pamphlets of an historical character, not to be otherwise obtained, would enable the Society to enhance greatly the value of its collections. With help from such a source, several volumes of the Society's Collections might at once be placed before the public, as interesting and important contributions to local and general history. Life membership fees and the bequest of Dr. Parsons have laid the foundation of such a fund, which it is hoped will early be increased.

Since our last annual meeting we have been called upon to record the death of two members: Henry T. Cornett, Esq., and Deacon William

*Since the annual meeting, and while these Proceedings are passing through the press, Hon. Richard J. Arnold and William E. Richmond, Esq., have died. Of 312 names on the record of resident members, 133 are starred.

C. Snow. Both these gentlemen were widely known and highly respected in this community. They were actively interested in the objects of this Society; and will be long remembered for their business integrity, their public spirit, and their blameless christian lives. More extended notices of both these gentlemen are appended to this Report.

The rooms of the Society have been much resorted to during the past year for historical, genealogical and legal research,—and thus has freely been given back to the public of that which has been freely received. Viewed as a whole, the results of the year have been satisfactory. With limited means the Society has made itself useful beyond what is immediately visible, the contributions to its collections exceed those of last year, and it is hoped that the year now opening will close upon the labors thereof with increased evidence of a healthy vitality.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. STONE,

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Northern Department.

JANUARY 21, 1873.

N E C R O L O G Y

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

To the following notices of Deacon William C. Snow and Henry T. Cornett, Esq., referred to in the preceding report, are added necrological sketches of General Guy Mannering Fessenden and Allen O. Peck, Esq., both of whom died in 1871, the sketches being received too late for insertion in the Society's Transactions for last year; and also, of Americus V. Potter, William A. Robinson, and Edward Harris, who, like General Fessenden, had for several years past ceased to be resident members.

WILLIAM CORY SNOW, son of John and Hannah (Cory) Snow, was born in Providence, November 18th, 1794. He was the eldest of fourteen children, of whom six sisters and one brother survive him. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from William Snow, who emigrated from England in 1637, and settled in Bridgewater, Mass., and his grandfather was a brother of the Rev. Joseph Snow, the first pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church of this city.

From his infancy, until he was nine years of age, he resided with his parents in Little Compton, R. I., and removed to Providence in 1804, where he attended the Free School taught by the Rev. James Wilson, until the age of thirteen, when he was employed as clerk in the grocery

store on the corner of South Main street and Market Square, kept by Mr. John Young, father of the late Edward R. Young. After remaining in Mr. Young's employ about three years, he secured the position of clerk in the Post Office, which at that time was in the wooden building at the junction of Weybosset and Westminster streets, a locality familiarly known at a later period as "Turk's Head." The Postmaster was Doctor Benjamin West, and Gabriel Allen was his assistant.

After leaving the Post Office Mr. Snow engaged as clerk to Messrs. Smith & Sessions, prominent business men of that time, who were agents of the Providence Manufacturing Company, one of the largest manufacturing establishments then in this neighborhood. During his connection with Messrs. Smith & Sessions, he learned the system of book-keeping by double entry, and soon became sufficiently familiar therewith to take charge of the Company's books.

After the close of the war of 1812 the cotton manufacturing business, which had previously been very remunerative, became very much depressed in consequence of the introduction of foreign goods, and those who had engaged largely in speculation during the war, suffered severely by the reaction and many heavy failures followed, the Providence Manufacturing Company being among the number. After the failure of the company Mr. Snow continued in charge of the books until their affairs were settled.

On the eighteenth of November, 1816, Mr. Snow married Narcissa Lippitt, daughter of John Lippitt, Esq., and by this marriage had seven children, only three of whom survive him, three having died in infancy and one in mature years.

His second wife was Mary Dexter Nightingale, daughter of George C. Nightingale, and grand daughter of John S. Dexter, to whom he was married December 27th, 1853. She is still living. By this marriage he had no children.

At a very early age he manifested a respect and fondness for religious matters which increased with years, and formed a marked feature of his character throughout his life. In 1819 he was admitted a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church, and on the 17th of June, 1820, he was elected a deacon of the same, which position he continued to hold to the time of his death.

After the failure of the Providence Manufacturing Company, Mr. Snow joined with his father-in-law, Mr. John Lippitt, and opened a dry goods store on what was then called "Cheap Side," (North Main street), but the experiment proved unsuccessful.

On the 20th of June, 1820, he entered the service of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, under Col. Smith Bosworth, (who was at that time agent of this company), as book-keeper, and continued to occupy this position until he was chosen agent, August 4th, 1835.

In 1831, upon the organization of the Arcade Bank, Mr. Snow was offered the position of cashier, which he accepted, and continued to discharge the duties until 1835, when, upon the resignation of Col. Bosworth, he was chosen as his successor, and resigned his position as cashier of the Bank to enter upon his duties as agent of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, in which capacity he continued without intermission, until removed by death. A remarkable fact in this connection is worthy of mention, that during this long period of thirty-seven years' service as agent, no hand-writing except his own appears upon the books of the company.

Upon his resignation as cashier of the Arcade Bank he was elected a director and continued in that capacity the remainder of his life.

During all the years in which he administered the affairs of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company he enjoyed the full confidence and esteem, not only of every member thereof, but also of every one who had dealings with it. It is seldom permitted one to serve in a fiduciary capacity so honorably and so long. He was fifty-two years with the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, forty-two years treasurer of the Providence Charitable Fuel Society, thirty-seven years a director in the Arcade Bank, twenty-eight years a member of the School Committee, and eight years a Trustee of the Reform School, and the duties devolving upon these several positions he discharged with ample vigor and fidelity. He was for many years a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, and furnished much valuable information from his experience in growing fruit and vegetables, samples of which were to be seen at every public exhibition of the Society, and usually received premiums for excellence.

He became a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry in 1840, and served on important committees. In 1860 he was elected a Representative of this city in the State Legislature. He was re-elected the year following and served with ability on various important committees.

He continued in the discharge of all his various duties until his last sickness, when the malady, heart disease, which for more than a year

had been undermining his health, assumed an alarming form, and after three weeks of distress and suffering which he bore with Christian patience and resignation, his spirit passed to the celestial abode of eternal peace and happiness.

Retaining consciousness to the last, he died April 26th, 1872, at the ripe age of nearly seventy-eight years. His remains were buried in Swan Point Cemetery. By his unimpeachable uprightness and integrity he has left a name honorable among men, and the record of a life more than ordinarily valuable to the community in which he lived. His hands were ever ready to help the needy, and his sympathizing heart dictated words of comfort and consolation to the sorrowing. His religious ideas and professions were constantly exemplified in his daily life, both in private and in his dealings with his fellow-men; doing unto others as he would have others do to him. That in this he was sincere, ample proof is found in the fact that none ever sought to malign his character by slander, and he has left with us as a priceless legacy, a name which none revile and which all who knew him love and respect.

The foregoing notice is condensed from an obituary published in the Transactions of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. Deacon Snow became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, March 10, 1858. He possessed an antiquarian taste, and was a contributor to our archives.

HENRY TEW CORNETT, son of William Cornett, of Morpeth, England, and Mary, daughter of Captain Henry Tew, of Newport, R. I., was born at Bristol, R. I., August 30th, 1816. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother removed to Providence while he was a young boy, and placed him at school. At twelve years of age he entered the store of Mr. L. Ware, in the Arcade, upon the first day the Arcade was opened. He was afterwards clerk for the Masonville Company, Stimpson & Hodges, Mason & Waterman, and Rufus Waterman. He became partner of Mr. Waterman in the iron and steel business in 1845, and formed the firm of Cornett & Nightingale, when Mr. Waterman retired in 1848.

Mr. Cornett was a gentleman of cultivated taste, and was particularly intelligent in all matters pertaining to art, horticulture, and the various departments of productive industry. He took an active interest in the Athenæum, and was very successful in collecting funds to defray the cost of important improvements, and to aid in advancing the prosperity of

that institution. He was for many years a Trustee and Treasurer of the Board of the Ministry at Large in this city, and gave to its minister and his work, a uniformly hearty co-operation. Outside of his business, Mr. Cornett turned attention to agriculture, for which he had a great fondness. He at one time owned an estate in Lancaster, Mass., where for a number of years he pleasantly spent his summers in rural occupations and enjoyments. Withdrawing from active participation in the firm with which he had been prosperously connected, he removed with his family to Jackson, Michigan, where he purchased a farm with the design of engaging somewhat extensively in orcharding. After remaining there about one year he returned to Providence and resumed business in his former connection. In this he continued until his decease, April 1, 1872. He was chosen a member of the Historical Society, April 9, 1867, and ever manifested an earnest interest in its affairs.

For several years before his death, Mr. Cornett had been occasionally troubled with disagreeable sensations about the region of the heart, though no symptoms of disease of an alarming character arrested attention. On the day preceding his death he attended public worship in the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Church, of which he was a member, and was then apparently in his usual health. He passed the evening of the Sabbath at home in unusual good spirits, and retiring about ten o'clock, he fell asleep to all appearances as naturally as ever. About midnight he was seized with great distress, which medical treatment failed to relieve, and in a short time expired. The integrity of his business life, and an exemplary christian example, gained for him the confidence and esteem of the entire community, and his sudden death cast a shadow of sadness upon the hearts of a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Cornett married Hannah V. Cowell, daughter of Robert Cowell, of Newport. He had six children, three sons and three daughters. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive.

ALLEN ORMSBEE PECK, died in Providence September 15, 1871, aged 66 years and 10 months. He was the son of Benjamin and Roby (Ormsbee) Peck, and was born in Rehoboth, Mass., November 17th, 1804. He was prepared for College at the University Grammar School, and after graduating at Brown in the class of 1824, studied law in Providence with the late Judge Thomas Burgess, and was admitted to the bar. He did not long continue in the profession. He soon became the Secretary of the American Insurance Company, which was established

about that time, and afterwards succeeded to the office of President of the same corporation. During his Presidency its affairs were highly prosperous, and he acquired a wide reputation for sagacity and skill in this branch of business. In 1862, on the establishment of the Narragansett Insurance Company, he was chosen its President, and continued in this office to the end of his life. He was actively associated with the public interests of the Unitarian denomination in New England. He married in July, 1855, Mary E., daughter of the late Gen. Josiah Whittaker, of Providence, who survives him with four daughters. Mr. Peck became a member of this Society January 20, 1852.

GENERAL GUY MANNERING FESSENDEN was born in Warren in 1804. A few months after his birth his parents removed the family, consisting of an older brother and himself, to Boston, Mass. In 1821 he sailed to Java with his uncle, Capt. S. P. Child, where he was prostrated with a disease incidental to the climate, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. During the voyage to Amsterdam he became so feeble, that it was considered inadvisable for him to continue the voyage. He remained in Amsterdam, attending school, and acquiring the Dutch language, until 1822, when he returned to Warren, and remained an invalid in his uncle's family for six months. Finally, a tour among the Green Mountains partially restored his health, and he made Brattleboro, Vermont, his residence for a few years, where he became a member of the Congregational church. In 1830 he returned to Warren, and engaged in business with Captain S. P. Child, in which he continued until his death.

In the year 1849, he married the youngest daughter of the late Captain Samuel Barton, of Warren.

He was admitted, July 21, 1846, a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, to which he contributed valuable papers on Northmen Theory, The Indian History, Roger Williams, and other subjects. During the "Dorr Rebellion" he was in command of the Warren Militia. At the time of his death, which occurred November 1, 1871, he was President of the Pihlanthropic Society of Warren, a Director of the Warren Bank, and one of the School Committee. His benevolence was ever active in aid of objects either religious or secular.

As a collector of Indian historical records, Mr. Fessenden was indefatigable, and to him as the recognized authority all questions relative to Indian localities were preferred, and all Indian remains submitted. In this history of Warren, the absence of unnecessary elaboration, orna-

mental flourish, or redundancy, indicated the peculiar practicality of his nature, while in the condensed facts, valuable for reference, the reader gains all that is desired in such history. Had his ambition kept pace with his estimated value, he could have filled any position in the gift of the people; but the precarious state of his health, and natural avoidance of publicity, prevented the acceptance of proffered nominations. This forms the general outline of his public record; but whose hand shall group the numberless excellencies of a life teeming with honor, into the proper limit of expression? It has been said that the world grows poorer when a good man dies, and it is only when the open heart and charitable impulses are stilled forever, that the poverty is fully appreciated.

The death of Mr. Fessenden has left a vacant nich in the Temple of these times not easy to fill. His name and influence have been so interwoven with the earlier interests of Rhode Island that to his townsmen, and to his many friends throughout the State, his decease caused a bereavement of more than ordinary sadness. His accuracy as a historian, his inflexible integrity as a citizen, and the virtues of his private life, have made for him a character that will ever be held in honor.

AMERICUS VESPUCIUS POTTER, son of Arthur Mowry and Zilpha Williams Potter, and twin brother of Christopher Columbus Potter, was a lineal descendant of Ichabod Potter, who came to Rhode Island about 1660. He was born in that part of Cranston now included in the ninth ward of the city of Providence, June 25th, 1808, and died in the house in which he was born May 5th, 1872. He served an apprenticeship as a jeweler with the late Adnah Sackett, Esq., of Providence, and afterwards entered into partnership with him. Successful in his business to the point of satisfaction, he retired from the firm, but was subsequently induced to enter into a new co-partnership under the name of Potter, Mason & Co., a connection that after a few years proved unsuccessful, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the times. While engaged in business, he acquired a knowledge of the German language, which he spoke and wrote with facility, acquisitions that proved advantageous to him in his business intercourse with many Germans.

Mr. Potter was well read upon the general topics of the day, and at his death left a valuable and well selected library. He was interested in military affairs, and for many years commanded the Providence Volunteers. He also at different times held other military commissions. He was

an active and leading member of the Democratic party, was twice elected Representative from Providence to the General Assembly, and in 1855 received the nomination of his party for Governor, but was not elected, his successful competitor being Hon. William W. Hoppin.

Mr. Potter was thrice married, but had issue only by the second wife, a son and daughter who survive him. He became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society January 15th, 1856, and contributed to its collections. He was interested in the objects of the Society, and while a member of the General Assembly, exerted himself, in conjunction with Hon. William Beach Lawrence, to secure an appropriation for its benefit. The bill passed the house, but failed in the Senate.

WILLIAM A. ROBINSON descended from Rowland Robinson, who migrated from Northumberland, England, and settled in Boston Neck, Narragansett, R. I., in 1662. He was the son of James and Mary Athmore Robinson, who after residing some years in Philadelphia, removed to his paternal estate near the Narragansett Pier, where he continued to reside until the day of his death, which occurred in December, 1841.

William A. was born in Philadelphia, and for several years after his majority was engaged in business there. Subsequently, in company with his brother Edward M., he commenced manufacturing at Wakefield, South Kingstown, R. I. About 1843 or '44, Mr. Robinson came to Providence, where he was engrossed in active business during the residue of his life. He was President of the Wakefield Bank, and after his removal to Providence he was for a great many years President of the Manufacturers Bank. For five and twenty years he was a member of the Executive Board of the Friends School. In 1840, his fellow-citizens in South Kingstown elected him to the place of Representative in the General Assembly, which office he held until he left the town. It is needless to say that every trust, public and private, confided to him, was discharged with the most scrupulous fidelity. For the last thirty years he has been well known to all this business and social community. Simple, quiet, cheerful and unostentatious, he passed his life. Though without the opportunity of scholarly culture, he had a fine literary taste, and was a man of liberal general information.

Mr. Robinson became a member of the Historical Society, January 15, 1861. He died in Providence December 19th, 1872, aged 75 years and 2 months.

EDWARD HARRIS, son of David F. and Lydia Streeter Harris, was born in Smithfield, near Lime Rock, R. I., October 3d, 1801, and died of typhoid fever in Woonsocket, R. I., November 24th, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his age. In his infancy his parents removed to Dutchess County, New York, and in 1818 to Ashtabula County, Ohio. In 1823 Mr. Harris returned to his native place, and entered the counting room of his uncle, William Harris, and afterwards took a clerkship in the "Albion Mill," of which he soon became manager or superintendent. He afterwards took the agency of the Harris Lime Rock Company. In 1831 he went to Woonsocket, purchased a small woolen mill, and engaged in the manufacture of satinets. With a varied and successful experience, Mr. Harris extended his business and became one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the State. He was a man of great energy, of indomitable perseverance, and possessed remarkable administrative ability. In his habits and tastes he was simple and unostentatious, and in his private intercourse affable alike to all. He took a lively interest in public affairs, and represented the town of Cumberland in the State Senate. In the early days of the anti-slavery agitation, he took an earnest and zealous stand with the abolitionists, and rejoiced to have lived to witness the overthrow of human servitude. He was a public spirited man, and Woonsocket contains many monuments of his munificence. His interest in the moral, intellectual and social elevation of the masses, is evinced by his gift to the town of the massive "Harris Block," with its free library, reading-room and Lyceum Hall, at the present time valued at not less than \$100,000. He was elected a member of the Historical Society, October 2d, 1855.

Professor ADAM SEDGWICK, F. R. S., F. G. S., LL. D., died at his rooms in Trinity College, England, January 25th, 1873, aged about 85 years. He was born at Dent, in Yorkshire, in June, 1784 or 1785. In due time he was entered at Trinity, was graduated in 1808, was elected Fellow in 1810, and subsequently became Vice Master. In 1818 he succeeded Professor Hailstone in the chair of Geology, founded by Dr. John Woodward, and during more than half a century prosecuted the study of Geology with great diligence and success. His published works on that science are numerous and of high authority. He delivered lectures in the University during fifty years, but was recently compelled by infirmity to resign. Professor Sedgwick was ardently devoted to his profession, and gathered for his museum one of the choicest collections for geolo-

gists to be found in England. He was in holy orders, and was Canon of Norwich Cathedral, which preferment he had held since 1834. He was elected honorary member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, September 7th, 1838.



SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

July 19, 1872.

Under the direction of a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Samuel G. Arnold, Zachariah Allen, Edwin M. Stone, Henry T. Beckwith, William Staples and Richmond P. Everett, the Society commemorated its "Golden Wedding," or the fiftieth year since it was organized, on Friday evening, July 19, in the Armory of the Marine Artillery, which was kindly opened for the occasion. The room was conveniently arranged for the members and invited guests, including a considerable number of ladies, all of whom manifested a warm interest in an event, around which gathered many pleasant memories. The President of the Society, Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, being absent in Europe, Professor J. Lewis Diman, D. D., of Brown University, was called to preside. On taking the chair he in substance said :

GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, and Ladies and Gentlemen, our honored guests :

The occasion which has drawn us together this evening is one of no common interest. We are assembled to celebrate

the half century anniversary of a Society founded by men now, with four exceptions, numbered with the honored dead, and whose business it has been to explore the obscure sources of Rhode Island history, and to gather up such isolated facts as serve to illustrate the cause of her settlement, the spirit and genius of her founder, the social life of her population, the free atmosphere of her civil and religious institutions, and the energy that has developed her commercial and manufacturing capabilities. How successfully this Society has pursued these lines of investigation, and what results it has communicated to the public, you will doubtless learn from the gentleman who is soon to address you.

The fifty years of this Society's existence cover a period marked by extraordinary changes in both the old and the new world. In Europe monarchies have been shaken by the power of the popular will, freer ideas of personal rights have prevailed, and a better method of adjusting national disputes than by a resort to arms has been accepted. In our own country a record scarcely, if at all, less remarkable has been made. Art, science, literature, and the institutions of popular education, have been constantly advancing to more perfect conditions, the material resources of the country have been as constantly opening up and revealing mines of wealth that task mathematical computation to its utmost power. The peculiar institution, which, from the day of our nation's birth until a recent date, has proved an apple of discord among us, has passed away, and after a mighty intestine conflict, the possibilities of our Union under a vindicated constitution, have been determined and settled. In all that is improving Rhode Island has shared; and though limited in territory, her intelligence, industry, and skill, have kept pace with sister States, and won for her an honorable position in the national family.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I do not propose to detain you by extended remarks. Requested in the absence of the President of this Society to preside over the deliberations of the

hour, I shall call upon gentlemen to address you, to whose remarks I am sure you will find pleasure in listening. Without further preliminary, I have the honor of inviting your attention to the anniversary address, which will now be delivered by the First Vice-President, Hon. Zachariah Allen.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS, BY HON. Z. ALLEN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The members of the Rhode Island Historical Society have deemed the fiftieth anniversary of their original union together to be an appropriate occasion for celebration, like a happy golden wedding. At this era in the life of the Society, it is pleasant and profitable to pause for taking a retrospective glance at what has been done by the members, to inspire fresh zeal for accomplishing more.

So brief and formal have been the quarterly and occasional meetings of the members in their modest edifice, that the idea has occurred to hold for once a more social gathering around a festal board, to celebrate this interesting event.

So secludedly, too, have been accomplished the unobtrusive and quiet labors of the members, that the people around us seem almost unconscious that this Society actively exists; and that it is engaged in taking their portraits to be handed down to posterity; that they are themselves the living subjects on the stage of life, whose words and actions are destined to be recorded on the pages of history.

It is hoped that this festive meeting will leave the record of a bright and cheerful page in the biography of the Society. We anticipate the pleasure of hearing, this evening, oral narratives of interesting events of former times, and cheerful anecdotes of distinguished fellow-citizens, who deserve to be held in remembrance after they have passed away.

A more formal preliminary statement of the labors of the members of the Historical Society will be first expected, to vindicate them from the charge of inactivity in carrying out the original design of the formation of this institution.

During the half century now past, the members have been industriously engaged in collecting and storing up historical documents relating to the advent of the early emigrants to the bleak shores of New England; to their early struggles for sustaining a physical existence amid wild forests and wild men; but more especially to their struggles for establishing civil and religious liberty on the shores of the "New World."

Small as is the domain of the original Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, yet within its restricted borders was originated, and sustained successfully, a novel and most beneficent system of popular government, founded on the constitutional basis of the separation of Church and State; which has proved one of the most important achievements recorded in the history of human civilization.

In the spirit awakened by considerations like these, the Board of Trustees in one of their earliest reports say:—

“ An ample field is before us. The topography, antiquities, and natural, civil and ecclesiastical history of this State, small as are its geographical extent and population in comparison with those of other States, are highly worthy of our attention, and fraught with the means of instruction, whether in moral or in physical science. It was here that in modern times the experiment was made on the possibility of leaving all matters of religious concern, whether of faith or worship, to be determined by the conscience of each individual, without the interference of the magistrate. Each content with the liberty of enjoying his own faith, consented to relinquish the authority of imposing it on his neighbor. It was here, in fine, that religion first ceased to be a state engine, and that no man should become a minister of religion with the view of advancing thereby his worldly plans of avarice or ambition. Were our history as to all other matters a blank of uninteresting events, this experiment in religion would, alone, be sufficient to give it dignity in the eyes of mankind. It was reserved for the founders and lawgivers of this little community, severed as they were from the society of other polished and civilized communities, to teach the world that had groaned for ages in the fetters of bigotry—that had writhed for ages under the lash of fanaticism,—that the communion between man and his Maker is a concern that cannot be subjected to the cognizance of law,—that the State can better preserve its own existence and the exercise of all its proper functions, by leaving this holy communion free, and that such a free enjoyment of religion is promotive of the good order and happiness of society. But our lawgivers did not stop at the point of toleration. Their experiment inculcates further that State religions and creeds are inconsistent with the temporal interests of mankind, inasmuch as they confer a monopoly of the employments of the State on those who the least deserve them, or on the hypocritical, who will subscribe to any creed, and kneel at any altar, which can best subserve their own temporal views.”

The persecutions inflicted by the early Puritans of Massachusetts on

their brethren of different religious creeds, now appear to have been necessary, historically considered, for arousing the sufferers to take effectual measures for preventing the further repetition of such cruel wrongs. The history of the original settlement of Rhode Island proves the truthfulness of the maxim, that the most beneficent results of human progress are brought about by reactions in resistance of intolerable wrongs and injustice.

This very remarkable historical fact is demonstrated by the extreme culminating extension of the religious persecutions just referred to; which was the continuations of the bloody zeal engendered in the early ages of christianity, and which once generally prevailed, like the similar wrongs and injustice of human slavery.

Under favorable circumstances, happily for the world, "Soul Liberty" was first established as a constitutional basis of civil government, by the exiles from Massachusetts, as the only effectual safeguard against any further recurrence of religious despotism in Rhode Island.

On the territory we now occupy was first accomplished,—to use the quaint words of the founder of this State,—"the lively experiment, to show that civil liberty may be most successfully established, and best be maintained, with a perfect freedom of opinion in all religious concernments."

While we reap the lasting benefits resulting from the religious persecutions of the Puritans of Massachusetts, we may, as has been intimated, now look back on their actions in whipping, hanging, and banishing fellow men, to enforce religious thraldom, as the culminating extreme of ecclesiastical tyranny, indispensably requisite to excite the reaction which abolished it forever.

We of the present generation may ask of posterity a similar lenient consideration of our instrumentality in enforcing the civil thraldom of slavery, until this extreme culminating point was attained, when this form of civil tyranny became so intolerable, that self-preservation produced the final reaction as "a military necessity," and the result of the proclamation of perpetual freedom throughout the land.

These historical facts teach the sad truth, that human progress is involuntarily forced forward by circumstances, and for self-preservation from intolerable evils, rather than prompted by the kindly dictates of christian-like beneficence.

In my passing allusion to the founder of our State, you will of course infer that I designed to include him among the number who suffered per-

secution for conscience sake. The inference is correct. I meant to be so understood. Yet, in speaking as I have of the persecutions of those early days in New England history, I would not be understood as expressing an indiscriminate censure. It is not by any means to be assumed that the ostracism of Williams was an act that represented the spirit or wishes of the great body of the people. There were many among them who disapproved the deed, but through intimidation, looked on in sad silence. Power was in the hands of "Magistrates and Elders" who were jealous of the prerogatives claimed for Church and State; and dissent they treated as a crime. In this view Williams was a dissenter. He believed not merely in religious toleration, granted by the civil authorities as a favor, but in an untrammelled freedom of conscience in matters of religion. He held that they had no jurisdiction here, and denied their right to punish a man for his religious opinions. When, therefore, he saw the civil and ecclesiastical powers combining to repress, by fines, imprisonments and scourgings, the free utterance of religious thought, he protested against the measures pursued, and consistently counseled his church to withdraw fellowship from all churches countenancing such an oppression.

Of the opposing clergy, the celebrated Rev. John Cotton, associate pastor with Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the First Church in Boston, was one of the most conspicuous and influential. Mr. Williams says that "some gentlemen who consented to the sentence against me, solemnly testified with tears, that they did it by the advice and counsel of Mr. Cotton." Mr. Cotton had been in friendly relations with him, but appears to have yielded to the pressure of the times, and approved the sentence as "righteous in the eyes of God;" though in a letter addressed to Mr. Williams and published in London in 1643, he denies that he had hastened forward the sentence of civil banishment. He also says: "what was done by the Magistrates, in that kinde, was neither done by my counsell nor consent." He does not, however, deny that he gave the advice as stated by Mr. Williams, but assumes the ground that if he "*had* counsellel one or two to it, [i. e. to consent to the banishment,] it would not argue that the act of the Magistrates and of the Deputies, (which is the body of the Court) had been done by his counsel or consent." This would be regarded in our times as sophistical reasoning, an endeavor to escape from an untenable position, without acknowledging its weakness; and when he recalled his own narrow escape from censure and its consequences for having maintained exceptionable though honest opinions

touching civil matters, besides being made the "stalking horse" of vagaries in religion, he must have felt more keenly than he was willing to admit, the arguments of his opponent, touching the "monstrous paradox that God's children should persecute God's children, and that they who hope to live eternally together with Christ Jesus in the heavens, should not suffer each other to live in this common air together."* The truth was, that in this controversy Mr. Cotton "found an antagonist whose weapons were powerful, and whose cause was good; while he himself unhappily advocated a cause which he had once opposed, when suffering persecution in England."†

But though the spirit which led to the banishment of Williams was stimulated by some of the Rulers, who found supporters in some of the clergy, it is a fact worthy to be remembered they did not carry all the influential in the Bay Colony with them. There were many who looked upon the harsh proceedings with sorrow, though they were powerless to prevent them. Among those in high social and official positions, whose friendship the forced departure of Williams never cooled, were the noble Winthrop, by whose timely private warning the former escaped transportation to England,—Endicott, Leverett, Bellingham, Sir Henry Vane, and Rev. Samuel Hubbard. Out of the Bay Colony may also be mentioned, as undeviating friends, Bradford, Prince, and the two Winslows,‡ of Plymouth, and the younger Winthrop, of Connecticut.

The celebrated Rev. Cotton Mather, who cannot be accused of being an admirer of Williams, having stigmatized him as an "incendiary," and "a preacher that had less *light* than *fire* in him," had nevertheless the candor to say of him: "It was more than forty years after his exile—that he lived here, [Providence,] and in many things acquitted himself so laudably, that many judicious persons judged him to have had 'the root of the matter' in him, during the long winter of his retirement. He used many commendable endeavors to christianize the Indians in his neighborhood, of whose language, tempers, and manners he printed a

* "Mr. Cotton's Letter Lately Printed, Examined and Answered." London, 1644.

† Allen's Am. Biog. Dic.

‡ Mr. Williams in a letter to Major Mason, dated June 22, 1670, describing the privations and heavy losses to which he had been subjected, consequent upon his banishment, speaks thus of the kindness of his thoughtful Plymouth friend: "It pleased the Father of spirits to touch many hearts, dear to him, with some relentings; amongst which, that great and pious soul, Mr. Winslow, melted, and kindly visited me, at Providence, and put a piece of gold into the hands of my wife, for our supply."—Knowles, p. 395.

little relation with observations, wherein he *spiritualizes* the *curiosities* with two and thirty chapters, whereof he entertains his reader. There was a good correspondence always held between him and many worthy and pious people in the Colony from whence he had been banished, though his retaining still so many of his dangerous principles kept the government, unto whose favor some of the English Nobility had by letters recommended him, from taking off the sentence of his banishment.* He also speaks approvingly of the services of Mr. Williams in extinguishing "some further disturbances of the country" which affected the quiet and comfort of both Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

It may not be out of place to mention more in detail in this connection, the fact alluded to by Mather, known, of course, to all careful readers of Rhode Island history, but which repeated here, furnishes an appropriate sequel to what has already been related of Mr. Williams. In 1644 he returned from England, having accomplished the purpose for which he visited that country. On the 17th of September he landed in Boston, a deed of seeming temerity, since the ban of banishment was still in force. But he was the bearer of a document which removed all ground for interpreting his presence as an act of defiance. It was a letter addressed "To the Right Worshipful the Governor and Assistants, and the rest of our worthy friends in the plantation of Massachusetts Bay, in New England," and signed by "divers lords and others of the Parliament," expressive of regard for Mr. Williams, and of sorrow that feelings of "distance" should exist between him and the authorities of the Bay Colony, and counseling the cultivation of more friendly relations. They say:—

"Taking notice, some of us long time, of Mr. Roger Williams his good affections and conscience and his suffering by our common enemies and oppressors of God's people, the prelates, as also of his great industry and travall in his printed Indian labors in your parts, the like whereof we have not seen extant from any part of America, and in which respect it hath pleased both houses of parliament freely to grant unto him and friends with him a free and absolute charter of civil government for those parts of his abode: and withal sorrowfully resenting that amongst good men (our friends) driven to the ends of the world, exercised with the trials of a wilderness, and who mutually give good testimony of each other, as we observe you do of him, and he abundantly of you, there should be such a distance; we thought it fit, upon divers considerations, to profess

* *Magnalia* ii. 499.

our great desires of both your utmost endeavors of nearer closing, and of ready expressing of those good affections, which we perceive you bear to each other, in the actual performance of all friendly offices; * * * * that however it may please the Most High to shake our foundations, yet the report of your peaceable and prosperous plantations may be some refreshing to you true and faithful friends."

The most that Mr. Williams realized as the immediate effect of this friendly letter, was an unmolested return to Providence, where he was received with a warmth of expression and show of respect, honorable to the people and gratifying to him: The feelings of the "Governor and Magistrates of the Massachusetts" towards the exile appear to have remained unchanged.

The friendship of the Winthrops, father and son, for Mr. Williams, has already been mentioned. How warm and firm were their mutual attachments may be seen by examining the letters of the latter, which, fortunately, have been preserved. What more affectionate than this closing sentence of a letter to the elder Winthrop, under date 1645: "Sir, (excepting the matters of my soul and conscience to God, the Father of Spirits,) you have not a truer friend and servant to your worthy person and yours, nor to the peace and welfare of the whole country, than the most despised and most unworthy Roger Williams:"* Or what more hearty and appreciative than this to Winthrop the younger: "Your great trial, loss, and hindrance, I am exceedingly grieved at, and cordially wish it were in my hand to contribute to your abundant satisfaction and reparation. I have taken willingly any pains about it, and shall; and beg of God himself to please to make up these gaps and breaches, with the teachings and comfortings of his Eternall Spirit. * * * * Sir, I have heard that you have been in late consultations, *semper idem, semper pacificus* and I hope therein *beatus*. You have always been noted for tenderness toward men's souls, especially for conscience sake to God. You

* On "the 22 of 3d mon," 1638, Mr. Williams wrote to Governor Winthrop, who had been sick: "You have many an eye (I presume) lift up to the hills of mercy for you: mine might seem superfluous: yet privately and publicly you have not been forgotten, and I hope shall not while these eyes have sight."—*Winthrop Papers*, p. 244.

In a letter to Mr. Williams, Governor Winthrop (the elder) says, "We have often tried your patience, but could never conquer it."—*Proceed. Mass. Hist. Soc.* 1855-68, p. 314.

In a postscript to a letter from Williams to Governor Leverett, "14 Jan. 75 (so called)," he says, "I pray you present my humble respects to the Governor Winthrop, and my thanks for his loving letters, to which I cannot now make any return."—*Winthrop Papers*, p. 311.

have been noted for tenderness toward the bodies and infirmities of poor mortals. You have been tender to, toward the estates of men in your civil steerage of government, and toward the peace of the land, yea of the wild savages." Nor is the following from the younger Winthrop to Williams, less appreciative and graceful:

"I was very glad of your late letter, and to see thereby that the winter of your age hath yet warm affections for your old friends; and if your head be growne white, as I find in your riddle, yet there is much more candor in the heart, and brighter than that snow which covers the hills.

"We must all despair of the spring of youth again as to this world, yet we know there will be an eternal spring without succeeding winter, a perpetual flourishing verdure, and houses not made with hands eternal in the heavens, without decay: but though its the ordinary appointment of the Almighty that age should decline without return of renewed strength and vigor, yet sometimes He lets us see His mighty power over nature itself and all His creatures, and giving a real renovation to some men, as well as to the eagles, whose youth is ever renewed."^{*}

But it was not by the eminent who had independence enough to express their feelings that Williams was alone esteemed. Dr. Bentley says that in Salem, where best known, he was universally loved. He had no personal enemies among the common people, and all valued his friendship. In future years he will be better understood than he was in his own day. One hundred and ninety years have passed since death released him from mortal cares, and his remains were buried on his own land "with all the solemnity the Colony was able to show;"[†] but his principles, to adopt the words of one of his biographers, "survive, and are destined to spread over the earth. The State which he founded is his monument. Her sons, when asked for a record of Roger Williams, may point to her history unstained by a single act of persecution;—to her prosperity, her perfect freedom, her tranquil happiness; and may reply in the spirit of the epitaph on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's Cathedral, 'look round!'

Si monumentum queris, circumspice."[‡]

* Winthrop Papers, Mass. Hist. Col. vi. 287, 287, 529, New Series.

† In March, 1869, the dust of Mr. Williams and of his wife was exhumed under the supervision of Mr. Stephen Randall, of North Providence, a lineal descendant of the founder of our State, and was deposited in a tomb in the North Burial Ground. Mr. Randall has laid the foundation of a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Williams, such as shall be worthy of his fame. The Historical Society is indebted to him for many acceptable services.

‡ Knowles, p. 389.

In the two hundred and forty-seven years since the aboriginal proprietors of Mooshasuck greeted Williams and his little band of outcasts as they approached the western shore of the beautiful Seekonk, with "*What-Cheer, Netop,*" great changes have taken place in popular opinions, and great advances have been made in ideas of religious freedom. Throughout New England the relations once held between Church and State no longer exist. No where in our land does the civil law claim the right to inflict penalties upon men for the utterance of unpopular religious opinions, or to hold them amenable for the propagation of such opinions, if thereby they commit no breach of the peace. The power that made victims of Obadiah Holmes, Hester Knolles, John Wheelwright, Anne Hutchinson, and Mary Dyer, has forever fled. Every man is now permitted to worship God or not, according to the dictates of his own conscience, without molestation; and all sects, whatever may be their religious creeds, are equal before the law, enjoying common immunities.

We need refer, then, to the past only as an admonition for the future. We should not hold a community responsible for follies committed within its borders two centuries ago. Let the dead past bury its dead, and let no unauthorized prejudices, like foul miasma, exhale from their graves. While we speak frankly and in a kindly spirit of each other's faults, let the memory of a common ancestry, and an identity of interests as members of a great national family, ever be a bond of sympathy between us and the descendants of the people from among whom came our own cherished chief. And may the good fellowship that united John Winthrop and Roger Williams in the ownership of "Prudence," which as a gem adorns the bosom of our own Narragansett, be to the end of time, an emblem of the fraternity existing between Boston and Providence, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The great principles of self-government have been so remarkably developed in our little State, that this special notice of them is a part of the duty of our Historical Society.

To promulgate these historical facts and important acts of our forefathers, has been a gratifying labor in the republication of numerous documents, and ancient accounts of the lives and labors of the early settlers of New England. The Rhode Island Historical Society have always freely opened the doors of their Cabinet to all who have sought for the treasures of antiquity they contain.

The first republication made under the auspices of the Historical Soci-

ety was the work written by Roger Williams, entitled: "A Key to the Language of America." This interesting and instructive account of the customs and habits, as well as of the languages, of the native Indians, had been nearly lost sight of. Only two or three copies were known to exist. The reprint of this work in Providence in 1827, was made from a manuscript copy procured from the shelves of the Bodley library of the Oxford University in England. The manuscript copy from which "The Key to the Languages of America," was reprinted in Providence, was written by a daughter of the Librarian, the Rev. Dr. Bliss, who was subsequently elected President of the Oxford University.

Other rare and instructive historical works were republished under the auspices of the Society, until their systematic "Collections" were extended to six volumes. In advancing the progress of these historical labors, upwards of three hundred members have taken an interest.

It is well here to bring to mind those who originally contributed to found and carry out this institution. Among the first corporators we find the names of Jeremiah Lippitt, Walter R. Danforth, William R. Staples, Richard W. Greene, Moses B. Ives, James Fenner, John Howland, Theodore Foster, John B. Francis, Albert C. Greene, Christopher G. Champlin, Nicholas Brown, Robert H. Ives, John Carter Brown, Philip Allen, John Pitman, John R. Bartlett, William S. Patten, Joseph Mauran, Romeo Elton, Job Durfee, Wilkins Updike, Elisha R. Potter, Jr., Rowland G. Hazard, Usher Parsons, and numerous others, whose names are registered in the records.

Among the most efficiently active members, we cannot omit to notice the persevering labors of John Howland, William R. Staples, Thomas H. Webb, Albert G. Greene, and the devoted exertions of the present Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, the Rev. Edwin M. Stone.

In uttering these names we cannot fail to recall the relation which they have held to the State, to manufactures and the mechanic arts, to the legal and medical professions, to philanthropy and popular education, and to the fields of science and of classic literature.

JAMES FENNER, son of Governor Arthur Fenner, was born in Providence in 1771, was graduated at Brown University in 1799, and early entered political life, in which he maintained a commanding position. In 1804 he was elected a Senator to Congress. In 1807 he resigned, and was elected Chief Magistrate of the State, an office he held four years. In 1824 he was again elected and held the office seven years. For more than half a century he was intimately and actively connected with the

public affairs of Rhode Island, and had linked his name indissolubly with the history of the State. He was the first President of the Historical Society, and held the office eleven years. He died April 17th, 1846.

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS, son of John and Abby Francis, was born in Philadelphia, May 31st, 1791, but passed his childhood and youth in Providence. He was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1808, and afterwards studied law at the Law School in Litchfield, Conn. In 1821 he fixed his home at Spring Green, Warwick, where he ever after resided. He took an active interest in politics, and for many years represented Warwick in the General Assembly. He was one year Senator in Congress, and five years Governor of the State. He was a life member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry and one year its Secretary. He was two years Treasurer of the Historical Society, and four years one of its Vice-Presidents. For twenty-nine years he held official relations with Brown University. He was a man of genial temperament, sincere, considerate, and in all relations of life very highly esteemed. Like his compeer Governor Fenner, he wielded a powerful political influence. Governor Francis died at Warwick, August 9th, 1864.

MR. HOWLAND, our second Treasurer for nine years, and our second President for twenty-one years, was profoundly versed in Rhode Island history, and what he gathered by dint of careful research he freely imparted to all seeking information. He was born in Newport, R. I., October 31, 1757, came to Providence in 1770, and served an apprenticeship at hair dressing with Benjamin Gladding. Here, and afterwards in his own place of business, he was brought into familiar relations with the leading men of the town and the State, as also with distinguished officers of the French and Provincial armies, quartered in town, from whom he derived a vast fund of knowledge respecting public affairs, which he turned to useful account. He was, in fact, as Governor Hopkins once said of President Manning, "a living library of political knowledge." He was town Audit fifteen years, Town Treasurer twelve years, Treasurer of the Providence Institution for Savings twenty-one years, Secretary of the Mechanics Association eighteen years, and President of the same six years. In 1835 Mr. Howland received the honorary degree of A. M. from Brown University. He died in this city November 5, 1854, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. His name will ever be inseparably connected with the founding of our Public School system of education.

JUDGE GREENE succeeded Mr. Howland as the third President of our Society, an office he held for thirteen years, having previously been Cabinet Keeper ten years and a Vice-President six years. He was born in Providence, February 10th, 1802, graduated at Brown University in 1820, and studied the profession of the law with the late John Whipple. He was Clerk of the Common Council thirty-three years, Clerk of the Municipal Court twenty-three years, and Judge of the same Court nine years. In varied knowledge he was unsurpassed, and was a standard reference in all matters pertaining to science, art or literature, as well as in historic and antiquarian lore. As a poet, Judge Greene was endowed with remarkable power of expression; and those who have read "The Baron's Last Banquet," the "Song of the Windmill Spirits," and other productions from his pen, fortunately preserved in Miss Lynch's "Rhode Island Book," will need no other assurance of the rank to which he would have attained among modern rhythmic writers, had he given himself wholly to the service of the Muses. For the interests of our Society his labors were unwearied. In failing health he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died January 3, 1868.

JUDGE STAPLES, for ten years Secretary, and five years Cabinet Keeper of our Society, and at the time of his decease one of its Vice-Presidents, made his several offices powers that were felt to the extremities of the State. To his untiring exertions during the earlier years of the Society we are indebted for many of the most valuable contributions to our collections. He was born in Providence, October 10, 1798, was graduated at Brown University in 1817, and studied law, upon the practice of which he entered. He was a member of the first City Council, was two years Justice of the Police Court, nineteen years Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and fourteen years Chief Justice of the same. For a number of the closing years of his life he was Secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. He died October 19th, 1868. His eulogist has truly said, "The spirit of Rhode Island history presided at his birth. Liberty regulated by law was the basis of his political philosophy. 'In God we hope,' was the motto and ruling principle of his life. Freedom of conscience, 'soul liberty'—was the sheet anchor of his religious faith, for he considered no creed as Christian that was maintained by force, and no truth as vital that could not sustain itself."

DR. WEBB was born in Providence, and was the son of Thomas Smith

Webb, a highly respected citizen, and widely known as a leading member of the Masonic fraternity. He graduated at Brown University in 1821, subsequently studied medicine, and engaged in the profession. He was an enthusiastic antiquarian, and brought to the support of our Society a generous culture and persistent endeavor. He removed to Boston where he died in 1866. After leaving Providence, most of his active life was devoted to the interests of science, art and popular education. Dr. Webb was a valuable member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, under Hon. John R. Bartlett.

CHRISTOPHER GRANT CHAMPLIN, the fourth first Vice-President of this Society, was the son of Christopher Champlin, long a prominent citizen of Newport, and was born in that city. He was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1786, with Timothy Bigelow, Joseph Blake, Alden Bradford, William Harris, John Lowell, Isaac Parker, and others who attained to distinction in various professions. After leaving College he spent several years in Europe, and passed most of the time at the College of St. Omars. He was representative in Congress from 1797 to 1801, and Senator of the United States from 1809 to 1811, when he resigned. He engaged in Mercantile pursuits, and was distinguished for scrupulous exactness and high minded integrity. He was President of the Rhode Island Union Bank, in Newport, an office held by him twenty-seven years. He was a public spirited citizen, having the interests of his native State and town always at heart. His benevolence was large and quick, his friendships firm and true, his nearer relations in life devoted and affectionate, and his qualities as a citizen and as a man, greatly endeared him to a large circle of deeply attached friends. Mr. Champlin married a daughter of Benjamin and Mehitable Ellery, of Newport, and grand-daughter of Abraham Redwood, the patron of the Library bearing his name. He died without issue, March 81, 1840, in the seventy-second year of his age.

WILLIAM GODDARD was born in Johnston, R. I., January 2, 1794. He was the son of William Goddard, who in 1762 founded the "Providence Gazette and Country Journal," the first newspaper printed in this town. He was graduated at Brown University in 1812, studied law in Worcester, Mass., in the office of the late Hon. Francis Blake, and returned to Providence, where he became editor and proprietor of the "Rhode Island American," a paper he conducted with great ability until October, 1825, when it passed into the hands of Francis Y. Carlyle. In 1825 he was

appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, and subsequently of Belles Letters in Brown University. The first of these appointments he held nine years, and the second eight years, seventeen in all, and resigned in 1842, on account of ill health. Mr. Goddard was fourteen years a Trustee of the Historical Society, and ever took an active interest in its affairs. He was a man of refined tastes, and an accomplished scholar and writer. His productions were numerous, and were characterized for exact expression and vigor. Dr. Wayland, in his commemorative discourse, says: "It rarely happens that affluence is granted to men of so varied learning, so cultivated taste, and so elevated moral principle. Still more rarely are these advantages combined with the leisure and the will to use them with disinterested zeal for the benefit of the community. * * * * * At no time of his life had his influence been so widely acknowledged, and so beneficially felt, as at the very moment when it ceased forever." He died February 16, 1846.

HON. SAMUEL EDDY was born in Johnston, R. I., March 31, 1769, was graduated at Brown University in 1787, and subsequently studied law with Hon. Benjamin Bourne, and became his copartner. He was officially connected with the University forty-two years, was twenty-one years Secretary of State, three terms a Representative in Congress from his native State, three years Clerk and eight years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. He devoted much of his leisure to the study of natural science, and to historical research. Besides what he did for the advancement of the prosperity of this Society, he enriched the transactions of the Massachusetts Historical Society with contributions from his industrious pen. He was "justly respected for his uprightness and intelligence, and for the extent and variety of his attainments." He died February 3, 1839, in the seventieth year of his age.

HENRY BULL, who was born August 29th, 1778, and died October 12th, 1841, was of the fifth generation from Governor Henry Bull, one of the eighteen persons who bought the Island of Aquedneck, [Rhode Island], and one of eight who settled the town of Newport in 1639, and built one of the first houses therein, which is still standing. He represented the town of Newport in the Legislature for above twenty years. Mr. Bull was for many years engaged in business as a merchant in Newport. He was a man of enterprise and integrity, and very influential in the affairs of the town. While engaged in business he gave attention to the ancient history of the town and State. The result of his researches was published in the Rhode Island Republican.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT was a lawyer of repute. He took an active interest in politics, and held an influential position in the community. He was graduated at Brown University in 1808, in the class of which John Brown Francis, William L. Marcy and Adoniram Judson were members. He died in 1846.

MOSES BROWN IVES was an eminent merchant and manufacturer of Providence. He was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1812. He held official relations to the University as a Curator and also as Treasurer from 1825 to 1857, in which last named year he died. Mr. Ives was a public-spirited citizen, and was warmly interested in the public schools of our city.

PHILIP ALLEN was largely engaged in manufactures. He was graduated at Brown University in 1803, was Governor of Rhode Island three years, and for six years represented the State in the Senate of the United States. He died in 1865.

NICHOLAS BROWN was, in his day, one of the leading business men in Providence. He was graduated at Brown University in 1786, was its Treasurer from 1796 to 1825, a Curator from 1791 to 1825, and one of the Socii from 1825 to 1841. He was a liberal patron of the University, and of the Butler Asylum for the Insane. He died in 1841.

REV. ROMEO ELTON, D. D., was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1813, a Professor in the institution from 1825 to 1843, and subsequently a Professor in the University at Nashville, Tenn. He was a devoted student of history, and wrote a valuable life of Roger Williams. He resided some years in England, and during the war of the rebellion rendered important service to our government by expositions of the causes of the war, and the actual position of the Federal Administration in it, which were printed in one of the leading journals in London. A short time before his decease he read an interesting paper before the Historical Society on the "Etymology and Philosophy of Surnames." He died suddenly in Boston in 1870.

THEODORE FOSTER was graduated at Brown University in 1790. He entered the legal profession, was actively engaged in public affairs, and was for one term a Senator in Congress from Rhode Island. He removed from Providence to Foster, where he died in 1828. He devoted many

years to the collection of materials for a history of Rhode Island. His papers are the property of the Historical Society.

JOHN PITMAN was a graduate of Brown University in 1799, and for thirty-six years held official relations with his Alma Mater. He adopted the law for a profession, and was many years a Judge in the United States Court, for the District of Rhode Island. His tastes were strongly historical and antiquarian, and are fairly represented in his Centennial Address in 1836, on the settlement of Providence. He died in 1864, universally esteemed for judicial integrity, and for the purity of his private character.

JOB DURFEE, son of Hon. Thomas Durfee, was born in Tiverton, R. I., September 20th, 1790. He was graduated at Brown University in 1813, with which he subsequently held official relations as a Curator for a period of ten years. He made the law his profession. He was six years a member of the General Assembly, and was twice chosen to preside over the deliberations of the House of Representatives. He held a seat in the United States Congress four years, and took an influential position in the Representative body. In 1833 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and in 1843 was made Chief Justice, an office he held until his decease. Judge Durfee was fond of historical studies, and was thoroughly conversant with all that related to the settlement of his native State. In 1838 he delivered two lectures before this Society on "Aboriginal History." The Winter following he delivered a lecture before the Massachusetts Historical Society upon the "Idea of the Supernatural among the Indians." In 1847 he delivered a discourse before our Society on "the Rhode Island Idea of Government." Judge Durfee's mind was of a poetic and metaphysical cast, the former shown in his poem entitled "What Cheer, or Roger Williams in Banishment," and the other in "The Panidea; or, An Omnipresent Reason considered as the Creative and Sustaining Logos." It has been correctly said of him that, "as a Judge, his known talents and integrity commanded the confidence of the people at large, while the dignity and courtesy of his manners conciliated the respect and friendship of the bar." His death, which occurred July 26th, 1847, was calm and peaceful. His various writings, including several charges to the Grand Jury, have been preserved in a volume printed in 1849.

WILKINS UPDIKE, the youngest son of Lodowick Updike, was born in

North Kingstown, R. I., January 8th, 1784, and died in Kingston, January 14th, 1867. He acquired a classical education at an Academy in Plainfield, Conn., and subsequently studied law with Hon. James Lannan, Hon. William Hunter, Hon. Asher Robbins, and Hon. Elisha R. Potter. In 1808 he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice. He entered actively into public affairs, and was for many years an influential member of the General Assembly. Here, as elsewhere, he rendered important services to our public school system. In 1824 he was a delegate to a convention called by the General Assembly to form a constitution for the State, and in 1841 and 1842 took a prominent part in constitutional conventions, called in each of those years. He was a delegate to a convention at Baltimore, which nominated Mr. Van Buren for President, and was appointed by President Jackson a commissioner under the Act of Congress, for settling land claims in Missouri. Mr. Updike was fond of antiquarian investigations and historical studies. His "History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett," an invaluable work, shows thorough and patient research; and his "Memoir of the Rhode Island Bar," is a creditable contribution to biographical literature. Mr. Updike possessed great individuality of character, and in his public life exercised an extensive influence.

But were mine the office of a biographer,—as at this hour it is not,—time would fail me to speak of Wheaton, the learned jurist, of the aesthetic Hartshorn, of the accomplished Jewett, of the courtly Hunter, of the eloquent Burges, of the witty Danforth, of the brilliant Tillinghast, of the facile Rodman, of the honored Bridgham, of the devout Hall, of the skillful Parsons, of the monetarian Tefft,* of Aplin, Atwell, Pratt, Howard, Gould, Tibbitts, Robbins, Pearce, Angell, Cowell, Wayland, Bowen, Cranston, Everett, Fenner, Whipple, and scores of others

* Thomas Alexander Tefft was born in Richmond, R. I., and early attained distinction in his native State as an Architect. In 1856 he visited England, and extended his travels to France, Switzerland, Italy, Lombardy and Russia, studying the peculiarities of architecture in those countries. He died at Florence, December 12, 1859, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He was a graduate of Brown University, and author of a system for unifying the currencies of the world, which attracted the attention and gained the approval of the most eminent scientists in Europe. The International Monetary Congress held in Paris in 1867, after a session of ten days, reported and recommended for adoption a plan of universal currency, in all essential features the same as that previously published by Mr. Tefft, though his name was not mentioned in the discussions. This may be accepted as an undesigned compliment to his genius and skill as a monetarian. The Historical Society, Brown University and the State should be interested in securing to his name an honor so justly his.

distinguished in their several professions. These all having obtained a good report, have passed on to fill higher spheres, and to find increasing enjoyment in penetrating the arcana of an ever-enduring world.

The historical collections gathered into the Cabinet of this Society, comprise more than seven thousand manuscripts, six thousand bound volumes, and thirty thousand pamphlets. Numerous Indian relics have been obtained, and particularly interesting specimens of the rude machines first used in the manufacture of cotton, wool and flax. Specimens of the fabrics first made by this machinery are also preserved for the inspection of the curious. Many portraits of the men of former days, and photographs of existing individuals, appear on the walls of the Cabinet.

The latest publication under the auspices of the Society was made by the researches and persevering labors of the Rev. Edwin M. Stone, including the thrilling narrative of the defence of the forts on the Delaware river, during the War of the Revolution, and a journal narrating the perils and sufferings encountered during the march of the army through the wilderness to Quebec, under Arnold.

The collecting of historical documents, rather than the compilation of them into regular historical works, is the special province of Historical Societies. It is their main object to furnish materials for history, and to inspire individuals with a zeal to embody them systematically in regular order.

There have been written by members of this Society, by natives of Rhode Island, and by residents therein, many interesting and important historical works and biographical memoirs, which may be appropriately noticed. An admirable History of the State of Rhode Island, by the President of the Association, Mr. Arnold; three biographies of the Life of Roger Williams, by Professors Gammell, Knowles, and Elton; the publications of the Rhode Island Records, in ten volumes, under the sanction of the State, by John R. Bartlett; the History of the Narragansett Church, and also of the Rhode Island Bar, by Wilkins Updike; the History of the Baptists, by Backus; and the Life of Manning, by Reuben A. Guild; several Biographical Memoirs, by Usher Parsons; the Life of John Howland, and a History of the Providence Mechanics Association, by Edwin M. Stone; the Annals of the City of Providence, the Proceedings of Congress and of Rhode Island in the Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, by William R. Staples; the Life of General Nathanael Greene, by George W. Greene;—are all so many evidences of the

extent of the labors accomplished in this department of historical science in Rhode Island.

Quite recently admirable *fac simile* reprints of five volumes of ancient historical works have been produced by the Narragansett Club, principally accomplished by the zeal for antiquarian researches of the present Secretary of this Society, Mr. George T. Paine.

It is not to be forgotten that this Society took an active part in establishing a truthful record of the achievement of Perry's Naval Victory on Lake Erie; the merit of which, by medals distributed by John Quincy Adams, had been awarded to Captain Elliott. The publication of the verified facts, illustrated by maps, was made under the direction of Tristam Burges and Usher Parsons, the latter having been a participator in the battle.

For continually procuring useful documents relating to other State histories, and also the published volumes of the laws of the several States and of the United States, an extensive correspondence is kept up with honorary members of the Society, and with the Secretaries of other Historical Societies. At times, correspondences with foreign Historical Societies have been carried on, and interesting historical interchanges have been made.

The details of other labors accomplished during the last half century by the members of this Society, have been specially stated in the comprehensive report of the Cabinet Keeper, the Rev. Edwin M. Stone, which will be given by him.

It remains now to close our review of the past by earnest appeals to the members of this Society, and to the people of Rhode Island, for their renewed zeal and vigilance in procuring every relic and document that will serve as land-marks for the guidance of future historians. Valuable old papers and documents are often stored away in boxes and garrets, which are of little value to the possessors. These may be readily obtained for preservation by a little personal exertion of the individual members of the Society and others.

All these relics and memorials constitute the basis of future history. Records of passing moments are now made systematically by myriads of ever-ready pens of reporters for the daily press, who are prompt to jot down every remarkable daily occurrence, even in the public streets. The behavior of a run-away horse, or a run-away girl, the explosion of a boiler or of a kerosene lamp; golden, silver and tin weddings are not omitted. Dinner speeches, political and religious meetings, speeches in

the halls of legislation and in lecture rooms, are now all diligently preserved in daily journals, and serve as records of the passing events of social life.

Thus passing events are not really so transitory as they may seem to be. They leave their impress, for weal or woe, and constitute future history. Indeed, history may be considered as typified, standing with vigilant watchfulness and ever-ready pen, to record each evil as well as good word and deed, even faults of indolent omissions as well as of commission.

Unlike "the recording angel of mercy," stern history rigidly inscribes human frailties, and drops no pitying tear to blot out the record.

Our pleasures and our troubles leave behind historic traces in the memory of the living, in graphic descriptions, in pictured representations on the speaking canvass and in sculptured bronze and marble.

Few pass away from earth without any historic record of their birth and death, or without a monumental stone on the turf that lies over their brow. The flash of a sunbeam through a lens on sensitively prepared paper is now rendered available to perpetuate the record even of a smile, or of a tear.

As social beings, we do not live for ourselves only, but mainly for posterity. We constitute the existing links of the chain that connects the past with the future. Our posterity have most important interests involved and at stake, as the results of our actions; for "the evil men do lives after them," as does also the good.

In turning to the past and contemplating the struggles by which the fair fabric of our State was reared, we may say in the words uttered by the Trustees of this Society in their report for 1839, "Our fathers lived not in vain. In the conflicts of the American Revolution they contended manfully in the council and in the field, for the principles of popular rights. To them belongs the merit of the first public suggestion of the General Congress which assembled in 1774; and to them, likewise, belongs the credit of making the first movement in behalf of our national system of naval defence. Not to enumerate other unquestioned titles to our grateful recollection, they bequeathed to us, in the spot we inhabit, a goodly heritage. Let us not slight this noble inheritance."

Evanescent and fleeting as is the light of day, that reveals to view human deeds, yet it photographs them more permanently than is imagined. An eminent astronomer graphically illustrates the photographic perpetuation for a thousand years, of pictures in the sky, transmitted by

sunbeams throughout infinite space. After calculating that the hazy light proceeding from the stellar suns, clustered in "the milky way," is continuously travelling ever onward a thousand years or more before passing through his telescope to impress their pictured outlines on the retina of his eye, he narrates, that on the subsequent day he turned his telescope to view a far distant hill on the verge of the horizon. The reflected light therefrom revealed a scene of theft, there committed by some boys in an orchard. He reasoned that in infinite space, at the distance of the stellar suns of the milky way in the heavens, the same photographic picture, travelling ever onward from that scene of orchard theft, might be visible to "the All-seeing eye," a thousand years after it was committed; and that the knowledge of it might thus be spread and published throughout the universe. We may be almost caused to shudder at this idea of the wide-spread history of our acts, recorded by the pencil of light in the heavens.

What a powerful inducement does history set before us for so controlling all our actions, that we may not shrink from the record of them when published throughout the universe.

The address was received with applause.

THE PRESIDENT.—While Italy had her historians to record the story of her growth and glory, and her orators to inspire by their eloquence a patriotic love of country, she had also her poets to charm by flights of imagination, to enliven by flows of wit, to reform vice by keen satire, and to instruct by geoponic numbers. After the address to which we have listened with so much interest, we may feel assured that our Society and our State will not fail of a historic vindication, nor the respected dead a discriminating eulogist. It greatly enhances the enjoyment of this occasion, however, to know that our Society can also boast its poets, one of whom will now sing to you of the venerated past, and its outgrowths, in thoughtful notes, diversified, perhaps, by mirthful strains. I have the pleasure of introducing to you the poet of the evening, Henry C. Whitaker, Esq.

"THE CHARM OF STORY."*A POEM:*

BY

HENRY C. WHITAKER.

When in my youth the blood was warm,
And through my veins like champagne flowing,
When fancies in the brain would swarm,
And like a flame my heart was glowing,
I sometimes wrote in verse, sometimes
In "Poets' Corners" was a sinner,
And now and then served up my rhymes,
Among the speeches at a dinner.

But Time has sprinkled o'er my hair,
Its silver in a gentle raining,
There's something in the faded air
That tells me that my years are waning.—
The blood's ripe wine is on its lees,
Or flows in currents dull and sober,
And in my ear this summer breeze
Is whispering hints of life's October.

Too old for rhymes,—yet in this scene
A charm brings back an earlier hour,
When Memory's faithful wintergreen,
Was sprouting in its bud and flower,—
Visions, and airy shapes, and dreams,
Float round me in mysterious dances,
And through each door and window beams
The purple light of old romances.

The bright lamps streaming through the hall,
 The shadows pictured on the ceiling,
 The distant sounds that rise and fall,
 Like voices from the river stealing,—
 This storied wall, with many a trace
 Of recollections resting on it,
 The smile illumining many a face,
 The rose that blooms in many a bonnet,

Remind me of departed days,
 And joyous visions like the present,
 And summer noons with golden rays,—
 And summer evenings just as pleasant,—
 Forms that are gone, come back again,
 And eyes long closed, once more are beaming,
 And hushed lips breathe and move, as when
 They told the tale the heart was dreaming.

And so by some strange spell, the years,
 The half-forgotten years of glory,
 That slumber on their dusty biers,
 In the dim crypts of ancient story,
 Awake with all their shadowy files,
 Shape, spirit, name,—in death immortal,
 The phantoms glide along the aisles,
 And ghosts steal in at yonder portal.

Down the long vistas of the past,
 Ah! many an eye with mine is roaming,
 Where the gray shades of history cast
 Fantastic pictures on the gloaming,—
 Spells and enchantments in the air,
 Brood o'er the city's broad expanses,
 And Water Street and Market Square,
 Are filled with spectral thoughts and fancies.

The men of fifty years ago,
 The patriots of the "Declaration,"
 Who bared the arm, and struck the blow,
 That broke the shackles of a nation,

The pioneers who crossed the seas,
And planted here their humble dwelling,
When war-whoops echoed in the breeze,
And swamps with catamounts were yelling.

Are faring down from Christian Hill,
And up from Fox Point and Tockwotton,
Brushing the ancient pathways, still
In fireside legends unforgotten ;
From Mill Bridge, and from Olney's Lane,
And from the far Woonasquatucket,
From Seekonk's silent vale and plain,
From wigwams on the broad Pawtucket,

They come, a motley multitude,
Alive once more in blood and muscle,
Along Cheapside in varying mood,
We hear their steps like dry leaves rustle,—
They gather at the corner where
Westminster Street the "Narrows" meeting,
The Turk's head with its grin and stare
The morning's kindling beam is greeting.

Beneath that "Bunch of Grapes" whose blush
In early verse is still unsaded,
Beneath the tree whose glorious flush
Of summer blooms the tavern shaded,
Down by the Market-house whose name
Is still familiar with the people,
On the Great bridge that links its fame
With the First Baptist's bell and steeple,

We see them in their quaint attire,
We hear them in their quainter speeches,
Philip, the king.—John Brown, Esquire.
The "Founder," in his leather-breeches,
And Joshua Verrin's wife, whose tongue
Was famous as an ancient harper,
Like royal David's when he sung,
Yet tuned to measures somewhat sharper.

And men are there whose sainted dust
Beneath our feet unmarked is sleeping,
And men whose names in sacred trust,
The sculptured marbles still are keeping,
The matron, in whose brave eye glows
A fire that like a beacon flashes,
The maiden, on whose cheek the rose
Is still remembered in its ashes;—

The red-man, with his dusky squaw,
Is mingling in the panorama,
The heroes of the old French war
Are buckling on their steel and armour,
The merchant, with his ships at sea,
Bound in from China or Jamaica,
Stands watching Pomham's dangerous lee,
Or dreads Point Judith's booming breaker.

Drab coats, and hats of ample brim,
And hats turned up with lace and feather,
And bonnets, underneath whose rim
The rose and lily bloom together,
The blood-stained tomahawk,—the gun
Blistered and scarred in many a battle,
And peaceful symbols in the sun,
Flaunting above the drum's sharp rattle,—

And voices, that like summer bees
Are buzzing o'er some tale of wonder,
And sounds of cannon in the breeze,
Like mutterings of the far-off thunder,—
The wails in many a midnight raid,
From scattered crop and burning rafter,
The din of merchandize and trade,
The echoing shouts of joy and laughter,—

Are blended in the scenes that rise
Around us in a wild confusion,
And listening ears and gazing eyes,
Are raptured in a strange illusion,

Pictures of years and centuries fled,
Unroll their colourings before us,
And tongues long hushed among the dead,
Move once more in the living chorus.

And so we dream, and wondering dream,
O'er memories shrined in storied pages,
Until the fond enchantments seem
To link our lives with distant ages,—
The same sun shines,—the earth rolls round,
As once it rolled in times primeval,
And every passing sight and sound,
With all that's gone becomes coeval.

Rehobeth's soil is classic ground,
For Roger Williams' feet have pressed it,
Gray Whatcheer-Rock repeats the sound
Of welcome which forever blessed it,
And Neutaconkanut's heights look down
On streets and squares and railroad stations,
Where dwelt the patriarchs of the town,
And cattle browsed the green plantations.

Down by the wharves are phantom sails,
The "Ann and Hope," the good ship "Lion,"
Up on the hill the Town house wails
The early settler's songs of Zion,
And every shop door worn with age,
The church spire and the crumbling dwelling,
The moss-grown headstone's broken page,
Some mouldering sleeper's virtues telling.—

Bring back the light of other days,
And men that here filled up Life's measure,
With cheerful hearts and honest ways,
In wholesome toil, and simple pleasure,—
And our own lives are multiplied
In lives that ended long before us,—
The dead are neighbours at our side,
And the old years are bending o'er us.

By some mysterious charm, this life
Back to the past is ever turning,
Still keeping in its fret and strife
The fires of memory freshly burning.—
The heart still young, with fond regret,
Recalls some vision that it cherished,
Some morning-star that rose and set,
Some wayside flower that bloomed and perished;—

And the old man of four-score years,
Lives o'er in tender recollections,
The vanished days of smiles and tears,
Of buried hopes and lost affections,—
Repeating with a kindling eye
The story of his youth's ambition,
And lingering as the hours go by,
Unwearied o'er each rude tradition.

Sad were our lot, ah, sad, indeed!
If in this vale of shadows groping,
Our faith were narrowed to a creed
That found its only light in hoping.—
If from the past there came no rays
To gild our joy, to cheer our sorrow,
And Memory had no yesterdays,
And Life were but a dim to-morrow.

Sad were our lot, but Heaven be blest,
The mind and heart know no forgetting;
The day expiring in the west,
Dies not, but still out-lives its setting,—
Years, centuries, like ashes blown,
And men, like mouldering leaves, may perish,
Unmarked by sculptured brass or stone,
A thousand lips their memories cherish.

A thousand pens like spindles fly,
To catch the story as it passes,
'Tis written in the wintry sky,
'Tis whispered in the summer grasses;—

On hill and plain, the morning light
Traces its lines with glowing fingers,
And in the glories of the night,
The consecrated record lingers.

The poem was enthusiastically received.

THE PRESIDENT.—Our poet has sung his pleasant lay, and carried us, in imagination, back to the good old days which some of our elderly friends present doubtless remember. I see before me one of the number who knew "Cheapside" in its palmy years, and from whom we hope to hear. I will call upon George Baker, Esq., to favor us with some remarks.

Mr. Baker said he was not in a condition to speak so as to be heard by the audience. His interest in the occasion had induced him to come out this evening. He had written down a reminiscence which, as it included a former President of the Society, might not be out of place at this semi-centennial gathering. He had placed it in the hands of his friend, Rev. Mr. Stone, who would now read it.

Mr. Stone then read the following :

On the occasion of the celebration of the second centennial anniversary of the landing of Endicott and his company at Salem, in September, 1628, I accompanied our late President, John Howland, as a delegate from the Rhode Island Historical Society to the then town of Salem, Mass. As railroads were not then built we rode in stage coaches. Having arrived at Salem Mr. Howland put up with Rev. Mr. Coet, Rector of St. Peter's Church, who had married the widow of Rev. Thomas Carlile, the former Rector. Mr. Carlile was the son of John Carlile, an active, prominent, and well known citizen of Providence. He was also nephew to John Howland, and was once in business with the late Joseph Manton, under the firm of Carlile & Manton, occupying a portion of the building which was formerly called "Whitman's Block," now standing at the junction of Westminster and Weybosset streets, long known as the "*Turk's Head*."

On the morning of the celebration, September 18th, a large number

were gathered on the common before the procession was formed, and among them was a portly and well formed gentleman dressed in a green coat, drab small clothes, with white stockings, and a broad brim beaver hat. As I was well acquainted with him and was seen to talk with him, I was questioned by a number to know who he was. I could only answer that it was David Grieve, of Providence, well known for his peculiar faculty of relating a story, or making or telling an anecdote, and also for his inventive genius and mechanical ingenuity.

The procession having been formed on the common, we passed up Essex street as far as the residence of the celebrated Dr. Holyoke, when he came out and joined the procession, which proceeded to Dr. Barnard's Church in North street, where Dr. Holyoke sat in the pulpit, while Judge Joseph Story delivered his eloquent discourse of two hours and ten minutes.

It may not be amiss to state that the writer was paired in the procession with the late Joseph Eveleth, then High Sheriff of Suffolk County. After the oration and the dispersion of the procession, the anniversary dinner was served in the hall of the assembly building on Chestnut street. Judge Story presided at the table. There were present Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, and several other gentlemen of distinction, from Boston and elsewhere.

One of the regular toasts, "The Senators of the Commonwealth in Congress," was offered from the chair, after which Mr. Webster made a speech of considerable length. Mr. Silsbee, the other Senator, followed him, and concluded his speech with a toast in these words, "This Ancient Town of Salem, may its inhabitants never be induced from necessity or choice to remove their persons or property from this to any other town."

After other toasts had been read and other exercises had intervened, Judge Story called on the gentleman from Rhode Island, remarking in concluding an address to the company, that doubtless we should hear something from that gentleman relating to Roger Williams. Mr. Howland, the gentleman alluded to, rose and said: "I am sensible, sir, that it is not the usual order on public occasions to offer a toast which had been anticipated or presented by another gentleman before him, but as the gentleman alluded to is a citizen of Salem, and I am from a different town and another State, I presume it will not be improper to offer this: 'The Ancient Town of Salem, where Roger Williams first advocated the Freedom of Conscience in Religious Concerns.' "

THE PRESIDENT.—I would now call upon Mr. Joseph Sweet, whose memory of men and events embraces a period of more than four score years. Perhaps he can tell us of some of the changes he has witnessed, and especially of David Grieve, an ingenious and somewhat eccentric character of his time.

Mr. Sweet said he was not accustomed to public speaking, and had made no preparation for this occasion. He recollects Mr. Grieve, and had often seen him in his place of business on Westminster street. He invented a steamboat to be propelled against currents and tides, which he exhibited on the Seekonk and Providence rivers. It did not, however, realize his expectations, and it was sold to some party in Boston, and sunk while being towed to that city.

THE PRESIDENT.—Another of our elderly citizens present is Mr. Christopher Burr. Will he favor us with some of his recollections?

Mr. Burr said he recollects very distinctly the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Sweet, but had nothing to relate that was not generally known.

THE PRESIDENT.—We are favored with the presence of another of our poets this evening, who finds in the expositions of law and the dispensing of the awards of justice, excellent preparations for the enjoyment of a "*Village Picnic.*" We shall be happy to hear from Judge Durfee.

Judge Durfee responded in a few words, expressing his interest in the exercises of the evening and the pleasure it gave him to be present. He had not expected to be called upon to speak, had not prepared himself to do so, and would therefore refrain from any further remarks.

THE PRESIDENT.—I shall now ask Ex-Governor Dyer to address us.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—You must be aware of the very natural sensitiveness of a person of no particular age, in being called upon to respond to any subject or sentiment connected with a semi-centennial celebration of an Historical Society. Certainly, surrounded as you are by veterans, you cannot expect from myself anything more than a repetition of hearsay traditions; and if, sir, in any reference to them you detect a strong personal identity with the times to which I may refer, I beg you to remember I have a very vivid and retentive memory of what I may have heard. True, sir, if I were to refer to the great gale of September, 1815, and speak of it, as an observer of its terrific effects, I hope that you will not forget that the first impressions of a child's mind are always the stronger and more durable. I remember of my father leading the horse from the barn which then stood upon the north end of our old homestead estate, next to the waters of the cove, and located on what is now called Westminster and Arcade streets and Exchange Place. The horse was attached to the ballusters of the stairs, (from the kitchen to the second floor), and the water so deep in the kitchen as to require the animal's swimming, and to find a foothold as best he could. Opposite our home, where the Arcade now stands, on the steps of the house then occupied by Theodore Taylor, other horses were standing. I remember the sloop aground on Eddy street, as the waters subsided, the floating of the large ship Ganges up the Woonasquatucket river's opening into the cove, the filling of the cove with the debris of broken buildings, and an angry, surging flood, the floating away of Mr. Walter Danforth's barn, (next my father's), and the terrible howling winds, and too many other incidents for enumeration here.

Subsequently, I recall my first school day's experience as a pupil of "Ma'am Gardner's," at the corner of Weybosset and Orange streets, a matron then of caps and short gowns. "Ma'am Low," succeeded her, and in my childish imagination, she was of Amazonian pretensions, in her tall, lank person, black hair and eyes, and the invariably black woolen dress, with a somewhat masculine development of beard. Her favorite recognition and "reward of merit" was allowing us good boys to sit on a little wooden stool in the chimney corner, and pick up with the iron tongs the red hot coals to drop into her bowl of cider to make it warm. Here, also, I learned the first application of the law of gravity, as sitting suspended upon a long, rough wooden bench, (worn smooth, however, by the boys' and girls' trowsers and skirts,) I used to drop asleep and fall upon the floor, some fifteen inches or more below me. But I forget, Mr Chairman, I am using too freely that vigorous memory I referred to.

Subsequently, "Ma'am Philbrook," Moses Noyes, Rev. Mr. Preston, Luther Ainsworth, Rev. George Taft, G. A. DeWitt, and Roswell Smith, tried to store my mind with knowledge. It would be a refreshing, pleasureable task to talk over these, my boyhood's memories and stories, but here is not the time or place.

David Grieve was referred to by my predecessor, and here again boyhood's days and impressions come rushing onward. He was a genial looking, corpulent, good-natured, ruddy-faced man. His broad brim, white hat, drab coat, vest, and short breeches, long stockings and buckled shoes, bespoke the Quaker garb and sect. His sign was over his small shop, corner of Walker and Westminster streets, and the name was painted in a red scroll, on a black board, as I recall it, "David Grieve, Cotton Ball Winder," did not, however, express all of his skill and labor. He made the best tops for the boys, button moulds and a variety of articles on his foot-turning lathe. He styled himself also an Artist, which I presume referred to his engraving of the labels for his thread balls. He was at one time in England, and as reported saw a screw propelling boat upon the river Thames at London. Whether so or not, he was the first person, I think, in the United States, who ever attempted the construction of the now familiar screw propelling power. He had a large scow and two wooden screw propellers extending beyond the stern. A large wheel horizontally placed in the centre of the scow, was furnished with wooden gear teeth at the under, outer edge. These corresponded to the gears at the end of his propeller shafts, placed under the wheel. Oxen walking on the upper surface of the wheel caused its revolution, and the propelling shafts. He very generously proposed an excursion to the Masonic fraternity to go to Pawtuxet, St. John's day and festival. They went and as it was ebb tide, reached that place very comfortably, the propellers very promptly responding to the effort of the oxen. At the close of the festival the Lodges reassembled on their return to Providence, full of good cheer and "pleasant memories." But it was ebb tide again! The scow moved from her moorings, and by dint of muscular effort of man and beast succeeded in progressing perhaps a mile or less, homeward. But the motive power gave out! The steam condensed, and a lucky chance it was that put them ashore at midnight, some four miles from home, to reach which furnished an opportunity of commenting upon the screw boat, and her enterprising projector. The propeller was sold in Boston, and in being towed thither was lost. One of the persons most severe in commenting on the "screw boat's" futility

was often importuned to subscribe for stock in the enterprise. Mr. Grieve often pertinaciously presented his favorite scheme to this person, who roundly declared he never would contribute a farthing for it. The screw boat was insured at the Washington Office, in which this person was largely interested, and every opportunity was improved to remind the unfortunate stockholder that he did pay more than a farthing for the old "screw bont!"*

But, sir, these are too local matters for repetition at a State Society's festival! And I should apologize, perhaps, for their intrusion. Ours, sir, is the privilege of a birthright in a State rich in historical and aboriginal facts and traditions, especially in Indian language, and names, in heroic deeds and humanity's better impulses. Sir, I appeal to our younger members to make this a specialty of effort, this restoration and recovery of our aboriginal lore and storied past. I made the effort a few years since of having a *skeleton* map of our State lithographed, for the purpose of general distribution, that every name and locality might, if possible, be placed upon it as known to aboriginal predecessors, rescuing, if possible, from hurrying time and oblivion, the rich collection of appropriate and euphonious words and language of the Indian tribes of our State. I went to Boston exclusively to accomplish this purpose, in the preparation of these maps. But the unyielding pressure of other matters prevented further attention to the subject. And in closing these imperfect, informal remarks, I again appeal to our younger members for a renewal of these efforts, the successful accomplishment of which would honor our State, this Society and themselves.

THE PRESIDENT.—I take pleasure in announcing that we are honored this evening with the presence of the oldest

* Mr. Grieve was by trade a tailor. He came from East Greenwich, where he had resided, to Providence, his subsequent home. In 1801 he obtained a patent from the United States, for the "discovery that boats or other craft, may be made to ascend rivers against the entire force of the current, by virtue of the action of the same upon wheels and other machinery." He applied his discovery to two boats, one called a "Moses-boat," which he put in operation on the Seekonk river, the propelling power being three men travelling on a wheel, and the other "The Experiment," the latter being the one referred to by Governor Dyer. An engraving of "The Experiment" is in the Cabinet of the Historical Society. While in England, Mr. Grieve frequently visited the London markets to observe the habits of purchasers. In comparing the laboring classes of England with those of America, he said the difference between them in the expenditure of money for the supply of the table, appeared to be, that when the former went to market they purchased what their money would buy, while the latter bought what their appetites craved without regard to cost.

Alumnus of Yale College, the venerable Thomas Williams, now upwards of ninety-three years of age, and long known and respected in this community as a devoted minister of the Gospel. Few men living among us have had so extensive an acquaintance with the clergy of New England as has Mr. Williams. We shall be pleased to hear from him upon the changes that have taken place in the profession here and elsewhere.

Mr. Williams not hearing the invitation did not respond.

REV. MR. STONE.—Mr. President, at this stage of the proceedings, I will, with your permission, offer the following sentiment :

"Our Absent Friends."

In response to this sentiment, I will read letters received from several gentlemen to whom invitations to participate in our festivities were extended, expressing regret that they cannot be with us to-night. The first on the list is from a gentleman of this city, and I am quite sure you will agree with me that it is of a highly practical and certainly of a very satisfactory character.

LETTERS.

To the President of the Historical Society :

SIR:—I should be pleased to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the Society, to be held on the nineteenth instant, but sickness prevents.

Please allow me to present through Doctor Collins, the small sum of one hundred dollars, towards defraying expenses.

Very respectfully yours,

P. W. GARDINER.

Providence, July 18, 1872.

FROM HON. SAMUEL POWELL.

NEWPORT, July 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR.—I am very much gratified by the honor of your invitation to be present at the social commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

There is very much in the past history of this remarkable State, which renders all its memories most deeply interesting to every advocate of

human rights, and of the truest liberty; Rhode Island stands first, illustrious among all of the people of the earth—and I trust, indeed, that her Historical Society may long hand down to coming generations, most jealous memories of those free institutions which must ever be strongest in resisting misrule and oppression; while their pristine simplicity and integrity shall be preserved by the most watchful care of her sons.

I sincerely regret that it will be impossible for me to leave home on Friday.

Yours, most respectfully,

SAMUEL POWELL.

To Rev. EDWIN M. STONE, for the Committee of Arrangements.

FROM BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, ESQ.

NEWPORT, July 18, 1872.

To the Committee of Arrangements of the Rhode Island Historical Society, at Providence:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the Rhode Island Historical Society, on Friday evening, July 19th, inst. It would afford me much pleasure to attend the meeting, but being somewhat unwell and advanced in age, I shall not be able to come. I rejoice that the Society has been so successful during the fifty years of its existence, in gathering together so much of Rhode Island history, much of which would probably have been lost had it not been for its exertions. This State has a history perhaps more valuable to posterity than any other in the Union, as here the leaven of perfect freedom of conscience in religion was incorporated in the government and laws, which we have seen extending, and is now extending, further and further throughout the civilized world; and is it too much to believe that it will continue to extend its influence until all the governments of the world will at last be leavened? And there are other parts of her history which will afford ample gleanings in the lives of her eminent men, whose power and influence in the various professions and business of life have been known and felt in the history of the world.

For the future prosperity of the Society you have my best wishes.

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND.

FROM HON. FRANCIS BRINLEY, OF NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, July 18, 1872, 1 1-4 o'clock.

MY DEAR SIR:—I intended to have been present at the Historical

Society's meeting to-morrow evening. But it is necessary that I should be in Newport to-morrow forenoon, and I very reluctantly deny myself the pleasure of meeting the members on the observance of the anniversary.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BRINLEY.

Rev. EDWIN M. STONE, Providence, R. I.

FROM DAVID KING, M. D.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17, 1872.

Rev. Edwin M. Stone,

MY DEAR SIR:—Please accept my thanks for yourself and the Committee, for the invitation to the anniversary of the Rhode Island Historical Society. It would give me great pleasure to be present with you on that interesting occasion, but my numerous engagements at this season will prevent my visiting Providence. I am

Yours very respectfully,

DAVID KING.

FROM REV. DAVID BENEDICT, D. D., PAWTUCKET.

PAWTUCKET, July 18, 1872.

Rev E. M. Stone:

DEAR SIR:—Your note inviting me to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the Rhode Island Historical Society was duly received. A similar invitation has been received by me from Mr. Perry, my coadjutor in the historical studies of a foreign land, on which I am at present engaged.

It would afford me much satisfaction to unite in the proposed celebration, but at my advanced age, I have for sometime found it prudent to refrain from going out at night; and instead of a personal attendance I will take the liberty to rehearse some reminiscences in my connection with your valuable institution, many years since.

This was the first historical society of any kind with which I was ever connected, and for a number of years I attended its meetings quite often, and at an early day I had the honor of being appointed to deliver the annual address, according to the custom of those times.

Not long after the death of the venerable Isaac Backus, by the request of the Society I visited his then late residence in search of historical documents, and by permission of his family, I selected as many as I could

get into an old-fashioned chaise box. These documents I suppose are still safely deposited among other antiquarian papers. Here I deposited a number of volumes of Morgan Edwards' MS. histories of Baptists in different States. I begun the negotiation for Comer's Diary, which was matured by Rev. Mr. Tustin, then the Baptist minister at Warren.

As the Baptists then had no Historical Society of their own this was my only place of deposit for documents which I judged ought to be preserved.

I do not know of any member now living by whom the Society was managed in those early times. Prominent among them were Judge Staples, Professor Elton, General Carpenter, &c.

Although for sometime past I have not attended the Society's meetings, as formerly, yet my concern for its prosperity has never ceased, and I have always kept the run of its doings as they have been announced in the public journals.

Thus far I had no connection with any other kindred institution, and was the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket, which was a branch of the old First Baptist Church in Providence. It arose under my youthful ministry in 1805, while in College.

According to the foregoing statements, I claim your Society as my historical *Alma Mater*. I will take the liberty in this communication to give a brief account of my collection of documents on a more extensive plan than you ordinarily pursue.

After resigning my pastoral relation, about forty years since, my time was almost devoted to the collection of documents and historical pursuits. These documents were mostly of a denominational character. They were collected from all parts of the country, including the British Provinces, and far as possible from foreign realms. As in process of time two public historical institutions were established, one in Philadelphia, and the other in Newton, Mass., which bear the Baptist name, to these institutions my attention has been principally directed, and I chose to finish the distribution myself, as I was approaching the position of a nonagenarian, I made a pretty thorough clearing out, by sending off about fifteen hundred weight, so that I am now about where I was in early life.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID BENEDICT.

Most of this written without glasses.

FROM HENRY THAYER DROWNE, ESQ., SECRETARY NEW YORK ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, July 18th, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your kind invitation to attend the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Rhode Island Historical Society was duly received, as was also your very appreciable letter of the 11th inst.

I greatly regret my inability to be present, for it would give me much pleasure to meet Rhode Islanders and join with them in celebrating an event so worthy of being commemorated.

My interest in the progress of the Society is unabated, and, being one of its members, I will try to do something for its benefit in the future.

In glancing over its records I noticed that for the period of half a century only *four* have held the office of President—all most worthy persons. Long may its present incumbent (Mr. Arnold) hold the office so fairly won by his constant devotion to the interests of the State.

Among the *few* active gentlemen, eminently deserving of thanks, is my esteemed friend, *the Librarian*. I hope *his* invaluable services will be continued to the Society for many years to come.

The Society has already accomplished much and there remains much more to be done.

Dr. Gervinus, the ablest of the commentators on Shakespeare's writings, penned, as you are aware, a noble tribute to Roger Williams and the State.

Mr. Bancroft (the historian) said, "no State has furnished so many ideas of government that have afterwards become *national* as Rhode Island," and, in this connection, Mr. Verplanck's admirable historical discourse, in 1818, (before the New York Historical Society), should not be forgotten.

Let us, therefore, all unite in the noble work of gathering for preservation the records of the State's history, in order that the centennial celebration of 1822-1922 may witness a splendid result achieved for posterity.

In conclusion, I beg the Society's acceptance of a series of views of Camps and Hospitals in Washington and vicinity, during the late war of the rebellion, which possibly may be of service to the historian.

Always truly yours,

HENRY T. DROWNE.

Rev. EDWIN M. STONE, of Committee of Arrangements, &c., Providence, R. I.

FROM C. W. FREDERICKSON.

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1872.

To the President and Fellows of the Rhode Island Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:—Sometime since I had the honor to present to your honored Society through my old and esteemed friend, H. W. Lothrop, Esq., of your city, a silver medal prepared for Indian presentation by the British Government during the reign of George III. I have now the pleasure to forward to you through the medium of my friend Henry T. Drown, Esq., a Rhode Islander, and a worthy citizen of this city, a rare silver medal, of the Indian class, struck during the administration of President Madison, in 1809. Be pleased to accept of the same in commemoration of the golden anniversary of your honored Society, and in the “*Hope*” that a more humane and enlightened policy may prevail towards them and those who gave to our language the word “*What Cheer!*”

Faithfully,

C. W. FREDERICKSON.

THE PRESIDENT.—I notice in the audience one of the four surviving charter members of this Society, Ex-Governor Charles Jackson. We should be happy to hear from him.

Ex-Governor Jackson made a brief and pleasant response. He said that in the early days of the Society he had taken an interest in its operations, but of late years he had been so absorbed in business that he had really forgotten until he saw it in the *Journal*, that he was one of the original members, which, he confessed, showed a not very active interest in it; but he hoped there was yet time for him to do something in its behalf, which he promised to do.

THE PRESIDENT.—I will now call upon Hon. Robert Sherman, of Pawtucket, to address us. In response Mr. Sherman said :

MR. PRESIDENT.—This is not the first occasion on which I have been placed under obligations to the Rhode Island Historical Society, by the courtesy of its officers. Not long since, the doors to its storehouse of information were politely opened to me by the Librarian, and valuable information obtained, which greatly aided me in the proper discharge of

an important official duty. But, sir, as it has been announced that this evening is to be passed largely in a social manner, I hope you will pardon me for giving a few somewhat personal reminiscences of my acquaintance with the now city then town of Providence.

Forty-six years ago I was a pupil in the public school on Benefit street, near its junction with North Main street. The school was then under the charge of Messrs. Curtis and Seagrave, and during my school days' experiences I met with few, if any, teachers whom I remember with greater pleasure, or to whom I am under greater obligations for efforts to instruct in branches taught, or to instil into the mind the right use of hours for study, while endeavoring to obtain an education.

With the boys of my then age, Gilbert Richmond's cookies, and Thomas C. Hull's sugar gingerbread, the first baked at the head of Constitution Hill, the latter at its foot, were recognized as being worthy of great industrial efforts. Mother Gibbs then sold yeast directly opposite the school house, and the old house in which she dispensed this great household necessity by the penny worth, still occupies its original position, and exhibits all of its original architectural beauties. The large barn on the south of the house in the doorway of which I almost daily, for many months, saw the "*sanctified*" face of Martin Pollard, who, it was afterwards thought, disposed of the "Match Man" on the East Turnpike, was removed a few years since, to give place to modern improvements. In later years my business pursuits brought me in direct contact and acquaintance with the early newspaper publishers of Providence. John Miller, of the *Journal*, Col. Simons, of the *Herald*, Capt. Jones, of the *Patriot*, and S. S. Southworth, (since John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas), of the *Subaltern and City Gazette*, I knew pleasantly and well. The leading editorial of the latter, following the election of the "illustrious Knight of Spring Green" as Governor of Rhode Island, is worthy a place among the Historical reminiscences of Rhode Island.

Thanking you for the invitation to be present on this pleasant occasion, I will stop my recurrence to men and things of bye-gone years, and listen to the members of the Society who knew residents and the institutions of your goodly city at an earlier day than that of which I have spoken.

HON. AMOS PERRY.—Mr. President, I rise to give expression to the interest I feel in this anniversary, and also to say a word in behalf of my venerable friend, the Rev. David Benedict, D. D., of Pawtucket. I saw him this afternoon at

his home, where he devotes most of his time to an important work he is preparing for the press. He expressed a lively interest in this commemoration, and would have greatly enjoyed meeting with us and participating in these exercises; but at four-score years or more, prudence dictated that he should avoid exposure to the evening air, and maintain unimpaired the regular habits to which he has long been accustomed. But, although he cannot be here to entertain and instruct us with the relation of incidents and experiences drawn from the store-house of a tenacious memory, he has written a letter of reminiscences which will doubtless be received in season to take its place with those already read.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Judiciary has always been ably represented in this Society. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island is present, and I call upon him for some remarks.

Judge Brayton referred briefly to the anniversary of the Historical Society's birth, and of the fitness of such exercises. He then proceeded to notice one or two features in Rhode Island history and character. Rhode Island was unlike any other of the New England States in the circumstances of its settlement and of its early life. It was, as the address to which we had listened, had intimated, the child or product of persecution. The principles avowed by its founder were such as shut it out from the sympathy of neighboring Colonies, and when the confederation of 1643 was formed for mutual safety, Rhode Island was intentionally "left out in the cold," to struggle alone for continued existence. It was not greatly surprising that events took this course. Freedom from domination in religious matters was a novelty, and nowhere else existed. To grant to all men the right of private judgment, and to propagate any form of belief, whether christian or otherwise, was a liberty which bigoted minds could not tolerate, and one reason assigned for proposing to send Mr. Williams to England was to get rid of an influence that it was feared his settlement in the neighborhood of Massachusetts would exert upon that Colony. But these principles were sound. They had endured the test of time. They had approved themselves to the thoughtful of each succeeding generation. They had given Rhode Island an honorable renown, and were the surety of the future prosperity of the State.

THE PRESIDENT.—Ladies and Gentlemen ; this closes the intellectual exercises of the occasion ; but before we separate there is one more duty to be performed. The Committee of Arrangements, with due regard to the exhausting labors of the evening, have provided a bountiful collation, to partake of which you are now cordially invited.

Upon this invitation, the company repaired to a table spread under the direction of Caterer Wright, with a profuse supply of sandwiches, cake of different kinds, ice creams of various flavors, tropical and other fruits, &c.

Three quarters of an hour was agreeably spent in partaking of the edibles, and in social mingling, when the audience retired to their homes, carrying with them pleasant recollections of the first **SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**



A P P E N D I X.

NOTE.—PAGE 118.

The statement in regard to the early action of Rhode Island looking to a union of the colonies is sustained by resolutions passed by the town of Providence and by the General Assembly. The "Boston Port Bill," as it was called, by which the port of Boston was to be shut up until satisfaction should be rendered for the destruction of the East India Company's Tea, passed both Houses of the British Parliament in March, 1774. On the 10th of May following, tidings of this act reached Boston. On the seventeenth of the same month a town meeting was held in Providence, when it was

"Resolved, That this Town will heartily join with the Province of the Massachusetts Bay and the other Colonies, in such measures as shall be generally agreed upon by the Colonies, for protecting and securing their invaluable rights and privileges, and transmitting them to the latest posterity. That the deputies of this town be requested to use their influence at the approaching session of the General Assembly of this Colony, for promoting a Congress as soon as may be of the representatives of the general assemblies of the several colonies and provinces of North America, for establishing the firmest union and adopting such measures as to them shall appear most effectual to answer that important purpose, and to agree upon proper modes for executing the same. That the Committee of Correspondence of this town be desired to assure the town of Boston that we consider ourselves greatly interested in the present alarming conduct of the British Parliament towards them, and view the whole

English Colonies equally concerned in the event, and that we will with the utmost firmness act accordingly, whenever any plan shall be agreed on. In the meantime we are of opinion that an universal stoppage of all trade with Great Britain, Ireland, Africa, and the West Indies, until such time as the port of Boston shall be reinstated in its former privileges, will be the best expedient in the case, and that a proper time should be agreed on for the same universally to take place." *

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met by adjournment, June 13th, and on the 15th adopted the following resolutions :—

" This Assembly taking into the most serious consideration several acts of the British Parliament for levying taxes upon His Majesty's subjects in America without their consent, and particularly an act lately passed for blocking up the port of Boston; which act, even upon the supposition that the people of Boston justly deserved punishment, is scarcely to be paralleled in history for the severity of the vengeance executed upon them; and also considering to what a deplorable state this and all the other colonies are reduced, when by an act of Parliament, in which the subjects in America have not a single voice, and without being heard they may be divested of property and deprived of liberty, do upon mature deliberation, resolve

1st. That it is the opinion of this Assembly that a firm and inviolable union of all the colonies, in counsels and measures, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and that for this purpose a convention of representatives from all the colonies ought to be holden in some proper place, as soon as may be, in order to consult upon proper measures to obtain a repeal of the said acts, and to establish the rights and liberties of the colonies upon a just and solid foundation.

2d. That the Hon. Stephen Hopkins and the Hon. Samuel Ward, Esqs., be, and they are, hereby appointed by this Assembly to represent the people of this colony in a General Congress of Representatives from the other colonies, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the major part of the committee appointed, or to be appointed, by the colonies in general.

3d. That they consult and advise with the representatives of the other colonies who shall meet in such Congress, upon a loyal and dutiful petition and remonstrance to be presented to His Majesty as the united voice

* Town Record.

of his faithful subjects in America; setting forth the grievances they labor under, and praying his gracious interposition for their relief; and that in case a major part of the representatives of all the colonies shall agree upon such petition and remonstrance, they be empowered to sign the same in behalf of this colony.

4th. That they also consult and advise upon all such reasonable and lawful measures as may be expedient for the colonies in an united manner to pursue, in order to procure redress of their grievances and to ascertain and establish their rights and liberties.

5th. That they also endeavor to procure a regular annual convention of representatives from all the colonies, to consider of proper means for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the colonies.

6th. That the speaker of the lower house transmit, as soon as may be, copies of these resolutions to the present or late speakers of the respective houses of representatives of all the British Colonies upon the continent."†

On the 10th of August following the adoption of these resolutions, Governor Joseph Wanton, then "Captain General and Commander-in-Chief over the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America," issued a commission to Messrs. Hopkins and Ward, authorizing and empowering them "to repair to the city of Philadelphia, it being the place agreed upon by the major part of the colonies, and there, in behalf of this colony, to meet and join the commissioners or delegates from the other colonies, in consulting upon proper measures to obtain the repeal of the several acts of the British Parliament for levying taxes upon His Majesty's subjects in America without their consent, and particularly an act lately passed for blocking up the port of Boston; and upon proper measures to establish the rights and liberties of the colonies upon a just and solid foundation, agreeably to the instructions given [them] by the General Assembly."‡

Under the sanction of this commission the Rhode Island delegates proceeded to Philadelphia, and were present at the opening of the Continental Congress, September 5th.

† State Archives. .‡ Ibid.

This body comprised delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, together with delegates from the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, in Delaware. In communicating the proceedings of the Congress to Governor Wanton, the delegates from Rhode Island say:—

"The magnitude of the subjects before the Congress, the peculiar circumstances of delicacy and intricacy in which they are involved, the danger of taking a false step in a matter of such vast importance, and the necessity of adopting every proper measure cannot fail to lengthen the session.

What has been done we hope will be honored with the approbation of the Colony. Much still remains to be done, and however striking the ideas of our friends and connections at home may be after a long absence, we shall cheerfully continue here as long as the service of our country requires it; and we hope faithfully to exert our utmost endeavors in this arduous undertaking for the common good of America." §

§ State Archives.



P R O C E E D I N G S

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society.

1873-74.

PROVIDENCE:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

1874.

180, June 19.
J. L. Diman
Rev. J. Russell Bartlett

Committee on Publication.

HON. JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT,
PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN, D. D.,
REV. EDWIN M. STONE.

PROV. PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.

O F F I C E R S
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED JANUARY 20, 1874.

President.

HON. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

Vice Presidents.

HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

HON. FRANCIS BRINLEY, - - - - - NEWPORT.

Secretary.

HON. AMOS PERRY, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

Treasurer.

MR. RICHMOND P. EVERETT, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department.

REV. EDWIN M. STONE, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, Esq., - - - - - NEWPORT.

Committee on Nomination of New Members.

REV. EDWIN M. STONE,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
MR. WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
GEORGE L. COLLINS, M. D.,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers.

PROF. WILLIAM GAMMELL,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
HON. AMOS PERRY,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
CHARLES W. PARSONS, M. D.,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

Committee on Publications of the Society.

HON. JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN, D. D.,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
REV. EDWIN M. STONE,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

Committee on Care of Grounds and Building.

HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
MR. HENRY W. LOTHROP,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
MR. RICHMOND P. EVERETT,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

Audit Committee.

MR. HENRY T. BECKWITH,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
MR. WALTER BLODGETT,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED SINCE JANUARY 21ST, 1873.*

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| July 1, 1873. | William Cullen Bryant, | New York City. |
| Oct. 7, 1873. | Hon. John Lothrop Motley, LL. D., | London, Eng. |
| Jan. 20, 1874. | Jas. Anthony Froude, F. Ex. Col. Ox., | " " |

* For the complete list previous to this date see Proceedings for 1872-73.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED SINCE APRIL 1ST, 1873.*

July 1, 1873.	Rev. Thomas T. Stone, D. D.,	Bolton, Mass.
Oct. 7, 1873.	Colonel Albert H. Hoyt,	Boston, Mass.
"	William Chambers, LL. D.,	Edinburgh, Scotland.
"	Prof. J. C. Holst,	Christiana, Norway.
"	G. J. Bowles, Esq.,	Quebec, Canada.
Jan. 20, 1874.	Frederic Kiddor, Esq.,	Boston, Mass.
April 7, 1874.	William J. Hoppin, Esq.,	New York City.
July 7, 1874.	Hon. William Greenough,	Boston, Mass.
"	Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.,	New York City.
"	Col. John Ward,	" " "
"	Alexander Duncan, Esq.,	England.

* For a complete list of Corresponding Members previous to this date, see Proceedings for 1872-73.

R E S I D E N T M E M B E R S .

ON JANUARY 20TH, 1874, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION.

Richard W. Greene,	Elisha Dyer,
Zachariah Allen,	William Sprague,
Robert H. Ives,	Albert S. Gallup,
*John Carter Brown,	J. W. C. Ely,
Benjamin B. Howland,	Charles Sabin,
George Baker,	Henry W. Lothrop,
John R. Bartlett,	Royal C. Taft,
John A. Howland,	Welcome O. Brown,
Stephen Randall,	Amos D. Smith,
William Gammell,	James Y. Smith,
Samuel G. Arnold,	Seth Padelford,
Charles S. Bradley,	Amos Perry,
William P. Rathbun,	Richmond P. Everett,
Charles W. Parsons,	John Gorham,
Edwin M. Stone,	William Binney,
Henry T. Beckwith,	William G. Williams,
Thomas Durfee,	William D. Hilton,
Samuel W. Peckham,	Daniel A. Taylor,
William Goddard,	George B. Calder,
George L. Collins,	William Earle,
Thomas A. Doyle,	Rufus Waterman,
John Kingsbury,	William D. Ely,
Henry B. Anthony,	John S. Ormsbee,
William T. Dorrance,	John Oldfield,

*Deceased June 10, 1874.

J. Lewis Diman,
Horatio Rogers,
Charles A. Nichols,
George T. Paine,
John J. Meader,
Albert V. Jenks,
Robert B. Chambers,
Stephen S. Keene,
Amasa S. Westcott,
Henry J. Steere,
Thomas W. Chace,
William B. Weeden,
J. Erastus Lester,
William Staples,
Isaac H. Southwick,
Peleg W. Gardiner,
Francis Brinley,
B. Frank Pabodie,
Amos W. Snow,
Rowland Hazard,
Frederick S. Hoppin,
Sidney Dean,
James H. Armington,
Henry C. Cranston,
Holder Borden Bowen,
Edwin Barrows,
Amasa M. Eaton,
J. Torry Smith,
Thomas W. Bicknell,
Henry Lippitt,
William F. Channing,
William Grosvenor,
William Grosvenor, Jr.
Robert Grosvenor,
Francis W. Carpenter,

Jonathan H. Congdon,
Edward Pearce,
William A. Mowry,
Henry F. Smith,
Henry Howard,
Benjamin T. Eames,
Henry L. Kendall,
Samuel F. Hilton,
Joseph J. Cooke,
Jarvis B. Swan,
J. Herbert Shedd,
Charles E. Carpenter,
William Corliss,
Walter Blodgett,
Clinton D. Sellew,
George R. Drowne,
George L. Clafin,
Henry G. Russell,
Daniel W. Lyman,
James C. Hidden,
Sam W. Clarke,
Lewis B. Smith,
William J. Miller,
Alfred O. Tilden,
James H. Eldridge,
Joseph R. Brown,
Charles E. Boone,
Carlton A. Staples,
Earl P. Mason,
Charles Hart,
Theodore W. Phillips,
Benjamin F. Thurston,
Henry A. Hidden,
Stephen Brownell,
Joshua M. Addeman.

[ELECTED SINCE ANNUAL MEETING.]

George C. Nightingale, Jr.,	Albert Dailey,
Carl W. Ernst,	Ambrose E. Burnside,
Benjamin W. Persons,	William Kellon,
Gideon L. Spencer,	Henry E. Turner,
Samuel H. Wales,	Olney Arnold,
Benjamin G. Pabodie,	James Shaw, Jr.,
Barnabas L. Chace,	Simon Henry Greene,
William S. Johnson,	Horace Daniels,
Charles G. McKnight,	Erastus Richardson,
Daniel E. Day,	Preserved W. Arnold,
John P. Walker,	William G. R. Mowry,
Henry A. Harrington,	Charles F. Taylor,
Matthew Watson Armington,	George W. Whitford.

L I F E M E M B E R S.

Jan. 16, 1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
Jan. 17, 1872.	Henry T. Beckwith.	"
Feb. 21, 1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.
April 3, 1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	South Kingstown.
April 25, 1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.
July 11, 1872.	Amasa M. Eaton,	North Providence.
Jan. 29, 1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence.
July 11, 1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	"
Jan. 26, 1874.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	"

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SPECIAL MEETING.

FEBRUARY 11, 1873.

The meeting was called to order by the Librarian, and in the absence of the President and Vice President, Dr. Charles W. Parsons was chosen President *pro tem.*

MEMBERS PRESENT.—Messrs. Beckwith, Collins, Howland, Jencks, Parsons, Perry and Stone.

The Cabinet Keeper announced the reception of numerous donations of books, pamphlets, engravings and photographs, since the last meeting.

A Paper was read by Rev. Thomas T. Stone, D. D., of Bolton, Mass., on "George Fox, the Seer of the Inner Light." Rev. E. M. Stone followed the lecturer in extended remarks on the paper read, endorsing the sentiments put forth, and

concluded by offering the following resolution, which, seconded by Dr. Collins, passed unanimously :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are hereby presented to Rev. Dr. Stone, for the very interesting paper on the life and services of George Fox, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for the archives of the Society.

The Secretary of the Society then announced the death of Henry B. Drowne, and after paying a brief tribute to his memory, offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Rev. E. M. Stone, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we learn with regret of the sudden death of Henry B. Drowne, a devoted member of our Society, an honored and trusted citizen, and an honest and christian man, who exemplified, in a marked manner, the virtues of a worthy ancestry, always seeming to keep in view his abiding relations to his Heavenly Father.

Resolved, That this resolution be entered upon our records as an expression of our appreciation of Mr. Drowne's character, and that a copy of it be communicated to his family in testimony of our sympathy in their affliction.

Dr. Collins exhibited a manuscript volume in the hand writing of the late Moses Brown, giving an account of the yellow fever in Providence, from 1791 to 1797, inclusive, with miscellaneous notes and observations.

Adjourned.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

APRIL 1, 1873.

In the absence of the President and Vice President, the

meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and Isaac H. Southwick was chosen President *pro tempore*.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read letters from the following gentlemen: Professor Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C., accepting honorary membership; Francis S. Drake, Boston, and J. F. Williams, of St. Paul, Minnesota, accepting corresponding memberships of this Society, to which they had severally been elected.

The Librarian announced numerous donations received since the last meeting from Hon. Benjamin T. Eames, Messrs. Samuel Austin, Henry T. Beckwith, William G. Williams, of Providence; Rev. J. P. Lane, of Bristol; and Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., of Geneva, N. Y.

The following named gentlemen were elected resident members of the Society:

Benjamin T. Eames, Henry L. Kendall, Samuel F. Hilton, Joseph J. Cooke, Clinton D. Sellew, James C. Hidden, George R. Drowne, Jarvis B. Swan, J. Herbert Shedd, George L. Clafin, Henry G. Russell, William Corliss, Walter Blodgett, Charles E. Carpenter, of Providence; William J. Miller, of Bristol; Lewis B. Smith, of Barrington; Sam W. Clarke, Apponaug; Henry Howard, of Coventry; Daniel W. Lyman, and George H. Corliss, of North Providence.

The following named persons were elected corresponding members:

Rev. Frederick Denison, of Mystic, Conn.; Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D., and Rev. Edmund F. Slater, D. D., of Boston; Henry Wheatland, M. D., of Salem, Mass.; Rev. Benjamin F. DeCosta, D. D., of New York; Prof. E. B. Andrews, of Marietta, O.; Benson J. Lossing, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Frederick Miller, of Amsterdam, Holland; Samuel F. Haven, of Worcester, Mass.

A vote was passed authorizing the Committee on Grounds and Buildings to make all needed repairs on the building.

The Librarian was authorized to devote twenty-five dollars

of the semi-centennial fund to the purchase of such choice and rare books and pamphlets as he may think best.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

MAY 27, 1873.

The meeting was called to order by the First Vice President, Hon. Zachariah Allen.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

Letters were read from the following gentlemen, signifying their acceptance of election as corresponding members, viz.: Henry Wheatland, Salem, Mass.; Benson J. Lossing, The Ridge, Dover Plains, N. Y.; Rev. Frederick Denison, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D. D., Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D., Boston; Prof. E. B. Andrews, Marietta, O.; Samuel F. Haven, Worcester, Mass.

The Librarian announced donations from Stephen Randall, North Providence; Virginia Historical Society; J. F. Hunnewell, Charlestown, Mass.; George Derby, Boston; George Baker, Gustine L. Hurd, Samuel H. Webb, Thomas A. Doyle, Edwin M. Stone, Providence; J. C. Dalton, "J. L.", Boston. The donations numbered upwards of four hundred.

Mr. William A. Mowry read a carefully prepared and highly interesting paper on the territorial extension of the United States.

On motion of Rev. E. M. Stone, after critical and highly complimentary remarks, it was

Voted. That the thanks of this Society are cordially tendered to Mr. Mowry for his very interesting, instructive and comprehensive paper, and that the Society would be happy to receive a copy for its archives.

Adjourned.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

JULY 1, 1873, 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The report of the proceedings of the last meeting was read by the Secretary and approved.

The Librarian announced donations, and called special attention to an admirable likeness of Vice President Allen. Regret was expressed that the Society has not yet secured any likeness of our late President, Judge A. G. Greene, and our present President, and other members, were requested to furnish the Society with their portraits or photographs.

The Committee on Nominations recommended the following persons for memberships, and they were unanimously elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—William S. Slater, Alfred Stone, Charles E. Boone, Charles Hart, Theodore W. Phillips, Earl P. Mason, Joseph R. Brown, Rev. Carlton A. Staples, and Rev. D. A. Whedon, D. D., of Providence; Robert Sherman and Alfred O. Tilden, of Pawtucket; and James H. Eldredge, M. D., of East Greenwich.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.—Rev. Thomas T. Stone, D. D., of Bolton, Mass.

HONORARY MEMBER.—William Cullen Bryant, of New York city.

The report of the Proceedings of the Society for 1872, a

document of 144 octavo pages, was announced as ready for distribution among the members. Hon. Zachariah Allen, after extended remarks, showing the value of this publication, offered a resolution of thanks to Rev. E. M. Stone for his services in bringing out this report, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Staples, Beckwith and Everett, was appointed with power to get up a distinct course of lectures the ensuing winter.

Mr. John A. Howland presented the Society with thirty-three old Almanacs, the oldest of which is for the year 1712, and the newest for the year 1772. These Almanacs differ greatly in size and character, and constitute unique specimens of printing and literature. Mr. Howland read some amusing extracts, and closed his remarks by recommending old-fashioned Almanacs as treasures of information and instruction.

Adjourned.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

OCTOBER 7, 1873.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and on motion of Isaac H. Southwick, Esq., Hon. William Grosvenor was chosen President, *pro tempore*.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Beckwith, Barrows, Grosvenor, Howland, Jencks, Perry, Southwick, Smith, Tilden, Williams.

The report of the last meeting was read and approved.

A letter from the Librarian, who was necessarily absent from the city, was read by the Secretary, announcing two hundred and eighty-five contributions since the last meeting, principally from the following sources: The Royal Society of Sciences, Lisbon, Portugal; Hon. William Sprague, Providence; Samuel A. Green, M. D., Boston; Henry T. Drowne, Esq., New York city; Ohio Historical Society; Hon. Benjamin T. Eames, Providence; Royal University, Christiana, Norway; Vermont State Library; Mrs. William C. Snow, Providence. The Secretary called attention to several bound volumes of the *Morning Star*, presented and received during the day from the Providence Press Company, and also to a volume of lectures that once belonged to Roger Williams, presented to the Society by Mr. Stephen Randall, of North Providence.

Notice of a proposition to change the Constitution of the Society at the next annual meeting was given, the object being to establish the offices of Recording Secretary and of Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Beckwith, it was voted that,

WHEREAS, The Society has a Standing Committee on Lectures and Papers, therefore

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed through inadvertency at the last meeting be hereby discharged.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Lectures and Papers be, and are, hereby authorized to provide, at their discretion, a course of Historical Lectures to be given before the Society the ensuing winter.

It was voted that the Librarian be presented with thirty copies of the Proceedings of the last year.

At the request of Mr. Perry, the views of the members present were informally expressed in regard to the proposition to have a special course of lectures the ensuing winter. The desirableness of this measure was conceded by all. The Chairman of the evening called the Secretary to the chair, made spirited and pointed remarks, calling attention to vari-

ous objects of the Society, and various ways in which those objects are to be secured. The co-operation of ladies is to be enlisted. Information is to be diffused through public addresses. Our State has a good reputation abroad. It is the duty of this Society to look after its history, bringing forward, as its representatives, such strong men and scholars as the President of Brown University, and others whose interest is elicited in our behalf. The speaker expressed the opinion that the Society has but to move forward in order to secure general co-operation and be provided with means of increased usefulness and efficiency.

Though the evening was stormy, ten members were present, three of whom reside in Pawtucket.

The Committee on Nominations presented the names of the following persons for membership, and they were elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Samuel Austin, Benjamin F. Thurston, and Henry A. Hidden, all of Providence.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.—Colonel Albert H. Hoyt, Boston; William Chambers, LL. D., Edinburgh, Scotland; Prof. J. C. Holst, Royal University, Christiana, Norway; G. C. Bowles, Esq., Quebec, Canada.

HONORARY MEMBER.—Hon. John Lothrop Motley, LL. D. London.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

JANUARY 9, 1874.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Prof. William Gammell was elected Chairman of the meeting.

The report of the proceedings of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Librarian announced the receipt of numerous donations since the last meeting, including volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts, and objects of *vertu*.

A highly interesting paper was read on the Rebellion of 1842, by Hon. Robert Sherman, of Pawtucket. At the conclusion of the paper, on motion of Rev. E. M. Stone, seconded by Hon. Zachariah Allen, it was

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. Sherman, for his highly interesting paper, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

Before the passage of the resolution spirited and critical remarks were made by Mr. Sherman, Professor Gammell, Hon. Elisha Dyer, Col. Samuel H. Wales, Hon. Z. Allen, and Mr. William E. Browne. In response to a general call, Hon. Thomas Davis pronounced some pertinent remarks on the movement of 1842, in its relation to the great upheaval that has since been witnessed in our country.

Adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1874.

In the absence of the President from the State, Vice-President Allen performed the duties of presiding officer.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Allen, Everett, Grosvenor, Staples, Collins, Chan-

ning, Keone, Lyman, Stone, Barrows, Southwick, Drowne, Lester, Howland, Gardner, Taft, Diman, Williams, Kingsbury, Gammell, Pabodie, Beckwith, Jencks, Clarke, Mowry, Perry.

The reports of the last special meeting and of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

A letter was read from Hon. Francis Brinley, expressing regret that he was unable, on account of professional engagements, to attend the annual meeting, and also communicating the information from Lieut.-Gov. Van Zandt that a portrait of the late President of the Society, Judge Albert G. Greene, will be presented to the Society as soon as it is finished by Lincoln.

Letters were read from William Chambers, Edinburgh, Scotland; Albert H. Hoyt, Boston; George Jno. Bowles, Montreal, Canada, accepting corresponding memberships to which they had been elected.

The Librarian reported numerous donations received since the last meeting from Messrs. R. P. Everett, H. E. Whipple, William G. Williams, Royal C. Taft, and Dr. George L. Collins.

The Treasurer gave his annual report, which will be found in detail under its appropriate head.

The Librarian read his annual report, giving a comprehensive statement of the proceedings of the Society during the last year. The report was received and referred to the appropriate Committee for publication.

On motion of Henry T. Beckwith, seconded by Isaac H. Southwick, it was

Voted, That the Constitution of the Society be amended by inserting in Section 6, Article 3, between the fifth line, ending with "charge," and the sixth line, beginning with "members," the following clause:

"The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department is authorized in conducting such correspondence as comes within the scope of his office, to assume, at his discretion, the title of *Corresponding Secretary*.

The officers of the Society, for the year 1874, were then elected as follows:

President,	- - - - -	Hon. Samuel G. Arnold.
Senior Vice President,	- - - - -	Hon. Zachariah Allen.
Junior Vice President,	- - - - -	Hon. Francis Brinley.
Secretary,	- - - - -	Hon. Amos Perry.
Treasurer,	- - - - -	Mr. Richmond P. Everett.
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department,	- . . . -	Rev. Edwin M. Stone.
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department,	- . . . -	Benj. B. Howland, Esq.
Committee on Nomination of New Members,	- . . . -	Edwin M. Stone, William G. Williams, George L. Collins.
Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers,	- . . . -	William Gammell, Amos Perry, Charles W. Parsons.
Committee on Publication,	- . . . -	John R. Bartlett, J. Lewis Diman, Edwin M. Stone.
Committee on Care of Grounds and Buildings,	- . . . -	Isaac H. Southwick, Henry W. Lothrop, Richmond P. Everett.
Audit Committee,	- . . . -	Henry T. Beckwith, Walter Blodgett.

On motion of Henry T. Beckwith, it was

Voted, That a tax of three dollars be assessed on each resident member to defray the current expenses of the present year.

On motion of Mr. Beckwith, it was

Voted, That the Committee on Publication be authorized and instructed to print five hundred copies of the records of the proceedings of the Society, to embrace the report of the Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department, an Abstract of the Treasurer's report, and a

Necrology of the members of the Society who have died during the year, and present their bills to the Treasurer for settlement.

Mr. William A. Mowry was authorized, at his request, to remove from the Cabinet the copperplate on which is engraved the Map of Rhode Island in 1795, his object being to print some copies of the map for private purposes.

The following persons were nominated for membership and were elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Professor Carl W. Ernst, Rev. Henry W. Rugg, Rev. E. H. Capen, George C. Nightingale, Jr., Albert E. Ham, M. D., Joshua M. Addeman, Charles Matteson, George Wheaton, 2d., Stephen Brownell, Benjamin W. Persons, Joseph Cartland, Benjamin G. Pabodie, Edward S. Hopkins, Gideon L. Spencer, Henry L. Fairbrother, Barnabas L. Chace, Samuel H. Wales, Providence; Nathan F. Dixon, Jr., Westerly; Rev. J. P. Lane, Bristol.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.—Frederic Kidder, Boston.

HONORARY MEMBER.—James Anthony Froude, London.

The Committee on Grounds and Building was authorized, on motion of Mr. Beckwith, to remove the stair-case leading to the second story, erecting for the same purpose a spiral stair-case that shall occupy less space and do less violence to the harmonious proportions of the room.*

Adjourned.

* At a subsequent meeting this vote "was so amended as to authorize the Committee to make such change in the stairway as in their judgment seems best."

TREASURER'S REPORTS.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1873.

Jan'y 21.	To cash on hand,	- - - - -	\$835 57
	Taxes from seventy-one members, at \$3.00 each, - - - - -	\$213 00	
	Admissions, thirty-six members, at \$5.00 each, - - - - -	180 00	
	Interest from City Savings Bank, July and January, - - - - -	54 74	
			447 74

There is on deposit in the City
Savings Bank, this day, Janu-
ary 20, 1874, - \$708 11
In Treasurer's hands, 15
- \$708 26

\$1,283 31

1874.

Jan'y 20.	To balance of account, (cash on hand,) - - - - -	\$708 26
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*Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

1873.

Jan'y 20.	Paid Providence Press Company, for printing reports, - - - - -	\$377 97
	Repairs on Building and Grounds, 101 72	
	Printing Certificates and advertis- ing meetings, - - - - -	67 98

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Expresses, Postages and Letter	
Paper, - - - - -	\$24 18
Providence Gas Company, - - - - -	3 50
	<hr/>
Balance, cash on hand, - - - - -	708 26
	<hr/>
	\$1,283 31

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1874.

The undersigned has examined the foregoing account, with the vouchers, and finds it correct. Balance on hand \$708 26

HENRY T. BECKWITH, *Surviving Auditor.*

PROVIDENCE, 19th January, 1874.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1873.

Jan'y 21.	To cash on hand, - - - - -	\$314 10
29.	" received of James Y. Smith, for life membership, - - - - -	50 00
July 11.	" received of Jarvis B. Swan, for life membership, - - - - -	50 00
11.	" received, interest from Providence Institution for Savings, to July 1, 1873, - - - - -	11 86
1874.		
Jan'y 16.	" received, interest from Providence Institution for Savings, to Jan. 1, 1874, - - - - -	14 87
	<hr/>	
		\$440 83

1874.

Jan'y 20.	To balance of account, - - - - -	\$440 83
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Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Jan'y 20.	To balance of account this day, - - - - -	\$440 83
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This balance is deposited in Providence Institution for
Savings, \$440 83.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1874.

The undersigned has examined this account and finds it correct. Balance on
hand, \$440 83.

HENRY T. BECKWITH, *Surviving Auditor.*

PROVIDENCE, 19th January, 1874.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY ACCOUNT.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1873.			
Jan'y 21.	To balance, - - - - -		\$136 01
1874.			
Jan'y 20.	To interest from Mechanics Savings Bank, July and Jan., \$4.72-\$2.96, - - - - -		7 68
	There is on deposit in the Mechanics Savings Bank, - - - - -	\$76 96	
	In the Treasurer's hands, - - - - -	40	
		<u>\$77 36</u>	
			<u>\$143 69</u>
1874.			
Jan'y 20.	To balance of account this day,	\$77 36	

Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1874.

The undersigned has examined this account, with the vouchers, and finds it correct. Balance to new account, \$77 36.

HENRY T. BECKWITH, *Surving Auditor.*

PROVIDENCE, 19th January, 1874.

*REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
For 1873-74.*

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper for the Northern Department respectfully reports, that during the past year contributions for the Library and Cabinet have been received from the following sources:

Massachusetts Historical Society,	Historical and Geneslogical Society.
Maine "	Boston, Mass.,
New Hampshire "	Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.,
Connecticut "	American Philosophical Society,
Vermont "	Philadelphia, Penn..
New York "	Pennsylvania Institut'n for the Blind,
New Jersey "	Philadelphia, Penn.,
Pennsylvania "	Young Men's Christian Association,
Maryland "	Worcester, Mass.,
Delaware "	National Association of Woolen
Virginia "	Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.,
Georgia "	Public Free Library, " "
Ohio "	Smithsonian Institute, Washington,
Chicago "	D. C.
Wisconsin "	Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
Iowa "	Vermont State Library, Montpelier,
Minnesota "	Vt.
Quebec "	Anthropological Institute, New York,
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.,	Royal Society of Northern Antiqua- ries, Copenhagen, Den.

Royal University, Christiana, Norway,	Francis S. Drake, Boston, Mass.,
Royal Society, Lisbon, Portugal,	Edward Jarvis, M.D., Boston, Mass.,
Charles Girard, M. D., Paris, France,	John L. Hayes, " "
M. E. Dupont, Brussels, Bel- gium,	George Derby, " "
William Wesley, London, Eng.,	Edward F. Slafter, D. D., Boston, Mass.,
Frederick Muller, Amsterdam, Holland,	Samuel G. Drake, Boston, Mass.,
Carl Neumann, Leipsic, Ger- many,	Samuel A. Green, M. D., Boston, Mass.,
Thomas H. Wynne, Richmond, Va.,	Robert C. Winthrop, Boston, Mass.,
William Cothren, Woodbury, Conn.,	Alfred Turner, " "
William Stevens Perry, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.	James T. Hunnewell, Charlestown, Mass.,
Samuel A. Foote, Geneva, N. Y.,	George H. Preble, Charlestown, Mass.,
John N. Genin, New York,	Henry T. Beckwith, Providence, R.I.
Charles C. Jones, "	Richmond P. Everett, " "
Henry Thayer Drowne, New York,	John A. Howland, " "
J. C. Dalton, New York,	Edwin M. Stone, " "
Charles Rau, "	Isaac H. Southwick, " "
Elijah K. Bangs, "	Edwin Baker, " "
J. W. Bouton, "	Thomas M. Clark, D. D., " "
C. S. Francis, "	Charles W. Parsons, M. D., Prov- idence, R. I.,
A. R. Spofford, Washington, D. C.,	George C. Collins, M. D., Prov- idence, R. I.,
T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Thomas A. Doyle, Providence, R. I.,
Isaac Smucker, Newark, Ohio,	Samuel Austin, " "
J. Smith Furthey, West Ches- ter, Penn.,	Benjamin T. Eames, " "
E. D. Reade & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.,	J. Erastus Lester, " "
Henry B. Dawson, Morrisania, N. Y.,	Edwin M. Snow, M. D., " "
	William G. Williams, " "
	Samuel H. Webb, " "
	George Baker, " "
	John R. Bartlett, " "
	Gustine L. Hurd, " "
	Carlton A. Staples, " "
	Zachariah Allen, " "
	B. G. Pabodie, " "

William Sprague, Providence,	Thomas W. Bicknell, Barrington,
R. I.	R. I.,
George T. Paine, Providence,	David Benedict, D. D., Pawtucket,
R. I.,	R. I.,
Mrs. William C. Snow, Providence, R. I.,	Stephen Randall, North Providence,
	R. I.,
Sidney Dean, Warren, R. I.,	Mrs. Caleb Congdon, Cranston, R. I.,
City of Providence,	J. P. Lane, Bristol, R. I.
State of Rhode Island,	

The entire number of additions to the Library and Cabinet for the year 1873 is 1,605, being 285 more than the year preceding. Of these, 302 were bound volumes of books; 44 unbound books; 754 pamphlets; 444 engravings, comprising portraits, historical, political caricatures, and scenery of noted places—the latter selected mostly from illustrated papers and magazines; 36 maps and broadsides; 16 manuscripts; and several articles of *virtu*. Of the engravings, a large number of the most valuable, embracing portraits of honorary and corresponding members of our Society, living and deceased, were contributed by Henry T. Drown, Esq., of New York, to whom we have often been indebted for valuable donations to our collections.

To Stephen Randall, Esq., whose interest in our Society has not abated with advancing years, we are indebted for a rare old volume of Lectures on the Fourth Chapter of St. John's Gospel, which were commenced to be delivered January 31, 1608, the year in which Quebec was founded, and the Protestant Union under Frederic, the Elector Palatine, was formed. The title-page of the volume is gone, and with it the author's name. The Lectures are complete to the one hundred and seventh, of which latter only one page (the first) is in the book. This volume was once the property of Roger Williams, and may have been brought by him to this country in 1631, or, what is not unlikely, on his return from England, after aiding in securing from King Charles the Rhode Island Charter of 1663. It has been preserved—but certainly not with all the care due to a work around which cluster such a host of remarkable memories—in successive families of Mr. Williams's descendants, from one of whom it was obtained by Mr. Randall. Next to the family Bible from which the great expounder of "Soul Liberty" drew his inspiration, the compass by which he was directed in his flight

from persecution, and the curiously constructed watch, with which he marked the anxious and weary hours when he "was sorely tossed for one fourteen weeks, in a bitter winter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean"—all of which are still preserved,—this volume carries us back to the period when its distinguished owner was laying the foundation of an independent State.

From Rev. David Benedict, D. D., of Pawtucket, several very acceptable contributions have been received. Among these are a manuscript sermon by Rev. James Browne, pastor of the first Baptist Church in this city; an autograph letter, dated October 11, 1775, from John Brown, a distinguished Providence merchant, to "The gentlemen of the Committee appointed to do the public business for the Colony, in the absence of the General Assembly;" a letter from Samuel Ward, dated Philadelphia, 10th Nov., 1775, to Governor Cooke; a letter from Colonel William Barton, dated Headquarters Camp at Tiverton, 22d Sept., 1777, "to the General Assembly now sitting at South Kingstown;" a letter from Joseph Brown, of Providence, dated 17th February, 1779; and separate autograph signatures of Obadiah Brown, 1813, Joseph Brown, 1788, and Samuel Bridgham, the first Mayor of Providence.

The sermon or essay is a manuscript of twenty pages, written in a legible hand, and in the composition resembles discourses of the commencement of the last century. The first page bears the following endorsement:

"TRUTH.

A chosen description of truth and error.

Having of late had some considerations: of the sad and deplorable condition of the greatest part of mankind, I am constrained in mine heart to write something by way of description of truth and error. For when I have been musing of this matter, often times I have the words of that man of God, Moses, printed upon my heart. Therefore I purpose to write something from them, as the Lord shall help me, which words are written, Duteronomy the 32d and 29th:

'O that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end.'

Truth and error divided, and by Scripture demonstrated, and proved each to be matter worthy of our great consideration.

By JAMES BROWNE,

A servant of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Advice to all men to refuse error and choose truth."

Rev. James Browne, the author of this discourse, was the son of John and Mary (Holmes) Browne, and grandson of Chad Browne. He was born in Providence, in 1666, and died October 28th, 1732, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He married Mary, daughter of Andrew, and grand-daughter of William Harris. He was a colleague of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast in the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Providence, and after the death of that clergyman, had associated with him in his work the Rev. Ebenezer Jenckes. Mr. Jenckes died in 1726, and it is believed that between this date and the year of his own decease, the discourse before mentioned, was written, giving it the venerable age of perhaps one hundred and forty years. Mr. Browne possessed a conciliatory spirit, and by a wise, forbearing course, did much to compose differences tending to division, that, a few years before his death, existed in his church. He has been characterized as "an example of piety and meekness, worthy of admiration." As a specimen of his style, a few extracts from the discourse are here given:

"Now my relations, neighbors, countrymen or strangers: if you, or any of you, count it worth your while to prepare for your eternal joy, and thereby to prevent eternal misery, come let us consider of what the holy men of God hath written for our encouragement and warning herein: and what an earnest desire they had that men should consider their latter end. And I desire that both you and I may consider this one thing: that is, there are but two things that all the holy men of God from the foundation of the world to this day have endeavored after. I say in general but two things, though in particular many things: the greatest of these two is to set forth the honor, power, wisdom, love and justice of God: the second is to warn and admonish men to a consideration of their eternal being.

"But let us consider, as I said afore, what hath been written for our learning; for there is enough written, both to encourage us to future joy, and to warn us of future misery. It may be most proper, in the first place, to speak something by way of opening these words: and for the more orderly proceeding therein, let us consider these three things,

First, by whom they were spoken.

Secondly, the occasion of their being spoken.

Thirdly, the end of their being spoken.

"The man that spake these words was Moses, chosen of God to deliver his people Israel, and preserved of him from a child; for when his mother could hide him no longer, Exodus 2d, 3d verses, she took for him an ark of bulrushes and daubed it with slime and with pitch, by which we may see the Providence of God to him in his childhood, and also by his appearance to him in the bush, Exodus 3d, 4th.

"The second thing: that is, the occasion of these words being spoken at that time: you may see Deuteronomy 32d and 15th, "Thou art waxen fat: thou art grown thick: thou art covered with fatness. Then he forsook God which made him, and lightly esteemed the rock of his salvation." Now we may take note that when the people were grown fat, and lightly esteemed the rock of their salvation, it occasioned Moses, in meekness to speak these words: 'O that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end.' Now the end of his speaking these words is this: that if possible he might awaken men and women to be wise in considering their latter end. * * * * * Now to consider our latter end being the greatest work we have to do, and God having given us a way mark, that is, the holy scriptures, which contain a certain rule for us to walk by in this great work. I would entreat you all to search the scriptures, for there you may find an account of the Most High God, and of his Son the Saviour of the world: and of angels and glorified men. There is also contained in them a brief account of the creation of the world & of man, with a true account of man's fall, and of the condition man is in ever since the fall from paradise, & that God hath provided a way to recover man to paradise again. Here is also in the scripture an account of heaven, with the pleasure, delight and glory thereof; and also a description of hell, with the darkness, horror, misery thereof. Thou mayest find in the scriptures of truth, if thou search diligently, a narrow path that leads to the glorious heaven, with directions how to get into that path, though if be but narrow. And I advise thee when thou gettest into that path to look steadfastly right forward, for though the path be narrow, 'tis so straight thou mayest see the glory which is at the end of it."

Having closed his opening remarks by urging the hearer to continue in the narrow path, and to pay no heed to the allurements of the "broader way which hath been much more trodden," a way "that leadeth to destruction," the author proceeds to speak of "the great love of God to mankind," as displayed in his providential works, and then continues as follows:

"Whatever is to the honor and glory of God is profitable to his Saints: for the man of God, if his heart be right towards his God, his greatest delight and pleasure is to please him: and as the greatest delight of the unbeliever is, if he be a husbandman, to walk in his field to see his corn grow and promise fair for a good crop, so it is the great delight of a true believer to take the book of Scripture and to read the blessed promises of God which he has made to every one that waiteth upon him. John the 16th and 22d verse, 'but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, & your joy no man taketh from you.' Which promise is better than to have our corn and our earthly fruits increased; for this promise

of joy no man can take from us: but all outward enjoyments are liable either by wars, or fire, or thieves if not by rust, to be destroyed or corrupted: therefore the Lord said, Matthew the 6th and 19th verse, 'lay not up for yourselves treasure on earth, but lay up for yourselves treasure in heaven, where neither moth nor rust corrupteth, neither can thieves dig through nor steal': and this wisdom which Moses spake of is better than any silver or gold.

* * * * *

"The merchant man also has his great delight to see his shop full of customers: and every man comes to trade with him; one lays out one pound, and another two pound, and another five pound, according to every man's ability, so each man trades with him. Which is indeed delightful & profitable to the merchant man. But the man of God has his delight when he comes to the house of God: When the Saints are assembled together, and every one improves their proper gifts: he that received one talent is improving of it: and he that hath received two talents is a trading with that which he has received, and he that has received five talents he is adding other five, Matthew 25th, &c: but I say that the merchant has not grounds of so great comfort and consolation as the man of God has, for the thing which the merchant is a laboring for is unsatisfying: and though he gets gain he knows not how soon he may be taken from that, or that taken from him, neither doth he know who shall enjoy his goods after him. Ecclesiastes 2d and 18th and 19th verses.

* * * * *

"We may also observe, that when the merchant man is low in the world, by reason of his estate being kept so long out of his hands, so that his customers leave him, & his former friends forsake him, saying this man has nothing worth our money; come, let us go to such a shop and there we may lay out our money to profit. So it is with the man of God: for when he has given himself to serve the Lord, then his former friends forsake him, yea, and them of his own house many times are set against him, saying this man talks of things to come, nobody knows when: it is not worth our while to hear him, come, let us go and take our pleasure, for that is more profitable for us, Matthew 10th & 36th verses; and as the merchant man when he had received his return of goods, then all his former sorrow was forgotten, because his goods were increased and his treasure multiplied: so it shall be when the blessed Lord Jesus Christ comes to reign with his elect: he will wipe away all tears from their eyes, & sighing and sorrow shall flee away. So that in consideration of the blessings that shall be revealed, the troubles and perils of this life are not worth a christian's care. Thessalonians 1st b. 4th ch. 17th verse, and so shall we ever be with the Lord."

JOSEPH BROWN.

The letter of Joseph Brown, dated February 17th, 1779, and addressed to Captain Nicholas Power, then temporarily in Grafton, Mass., relates mainly to the settling up of the business of Works for the manufacture of Steel, which had been in operation at Pawtucket,* and refers to the difficulty experienced by the writer in his attempt to pay certain taxes due to the town of Providence, owing, probably, to the reluctance of the proper authorities to receive the sum due in the depreciated currency of the day.† In this letter he mentions the name of Mr. Crompton, who warned town meetings by beat of drum, an ancient custom that ceased in Providence in 1830, when the late Deacon James Hammond resigned the office of town sergeant, a position he had held for twenty-one consecutive years. Mr. Brown adds, in closing: ‘I have seen Cyprian Sterry.‡ He lodges at Mr. Clark’s. He has been to England, where he lay in prison ten days, the prisoners having almost accomplished their design before he was put in, of breaking jail, which they did by digging out, and fifty of them got out, but half were again taken. The other half, of which Sterry was one, got off. He went to London, and stayed there a considerable time. He thinks no more troops will come to these States this year, and this is the opinion of most people here.’

Joseph Brown, here noticed, was the son of James Brown, a success-

* To encourage the manufacture of steel, the General Assembly at the May session, 1777, offered a bounty of £60, lawful money, for every ton gross weight, manufactured in the State. Whether Mr. Brown derived any benefit from this bounty does not appear. In closing the business at Pawtucket, there remained on hand 1,598½ weight of steel. This he “delivered to Mr. Murray, at Clark & Nightingale’s shop store,” and ordered it to be sold “at 12 per cent., or half the price of German,” which was then selling at 24 per cent. at retail.

† In February, 1779, the Continental Bills of Credit had depreciated in value so that \$838 were only equivalent to 100 Spanish milled dollars. In April, 1780, the paper currency had fallen to \$4,000 for \$100 in silver.

‡ Cyprian Sterry was a prominent merchant of Providence, and in the war of the Revolution was successively ensign of Captain Christopher Olney’s company in the R. I. Army of Observation; Quartermaster of the Second R. I. Battalion; Captain in Colonel Benjamin Tallman’s regiment; and finally Major of Brigade. In 1792 he was elected a Curator of Brown University, a position from which he retired in 1813. He died September 1st, 1824.

ful Providence merchant, and grandson of Rev. James Browne, before mentioned. He was born December 3d, 1733. He was a man of marked natural ability and acquirements, and had hardly attained to his majority, when he was called to bear a conspicuous part in the affairs of the Colony. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and in 1774, was a member of a Committee to obtain from the General Assembly a grant for a lottery to raise £2,000 to aid in building the meeting-house which is now so conspicuous an ornament to Providence. The same year, December 17th, he was appointed with seventeen others, a Committee of Inspection, "to see that the association entered into by the General Continental Congress, be strictly adhered to, by all persons within this town, agreeably to the eleventh article of said association."^{*}

This Committee, through its Chairman, Nicholas Cooke, made an elaborate report to the town, December 24th, in which, among other recommendations, are the following:

"1. That they [the people] do not import any goods from Great Britain or Ireland, or any other place, any such goods as shall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; nor any India tea from any part of the world, nor any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee or pimento, from the British Plantations of Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the West Indies; nor foreign indigo.

"2. That they do not import or purchase any slave imported since the 1st of December inst., and that they *wholly discontinue the slave trade*.

"3. That they do not purchase or use any tea, imported on account of the East India Company, or any on which duty has been paid; and that, from and after the first day of March next, they do not purchase or use any East India tea whatever.

"4. That on the 10th day of September next, they suspend all exportation to Great Britain, Ireland and the West Indies; except rice, to Europe."

*The adoption of the Non-importation act by the Continental Congress, was communicated to Governor Cooke by Hon. Samuel Ward, a delegate from Rhode Island, under date October 3, 1774. "What has been done," he says. "we hope will be honored with the approbation of the Colony." The Committee of Inspection comprised the following persons: William Earle, Nicholas Cooke, Benjamin Man, Zephaniah Andrews, Arthur Fenner, Jr., Ambrose Page, Nicholas Power, George Corlis, Paul Allen, David Lawrence, Joseph Russell, Job Sweeting, Joseph Bucklin, Jonathan Arnold, Bernard Eddy, Aaron Mason, Joseph Brown and Nathaniel Wheaton, together with the Committee of Correspondence of the town.

The Committee further enjoin frugality, economy, and industry, the promotion of agriculture, arts and manufactures, the discouraging of horse racing, gaming, cock fighting, expensive shows, plays and diversions, and a discontinuance of the custom of giving gloves and scarfs at funerals.

It was also recommended, "that all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable rates, so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods."

In 1775, Mr. Brown was appointed one of the inspectors and provers of Saltpetre.* He was also placed on a Committee with Eseck Hopkins, "to go through the Colony and determine in what places it may be necessary to erect batteries or entrenchments for the defence of the Colony, and in what towns to provide field pieces, specifying the number, the bore, and the weight of metal; and also whether any fire ships are necessary, and what number, and in what places it will be proper to sink hulks, &c." Congress appointed him one of a Committee of twelve to build thirteen vessels of war. Under the supervision of this Committee the *Warren* and the *Providence* were built. The former became the flagship of Admiral Hopkins. The latter, in 1778, was commanded by Commodore Whipple.

In 1776, he was one of a Committee "to take into consideration the state of the Colony, and the measures necessary for the defence thereof," and to prepare a suitable address to the Continental Congress on the subject. The address was sent forward, dated January 15, of this year. In November of the same year he was commissioned with others to plan and lay out and erect fortifications at Bristol and Howland's Ferries. In December, he, in conjunction with Capt. Silas Talbot, was authorized "to procure two suitable vessels for fire ships, and fix the same in the best manner as soon as may be." For this purpose the General Treasurer was directed to supply him with a sum of money not exceeding £1,000.† He was also on a Committee to lay out fortifications on Warwick Neck.

*The General Assembly offered a bounty of three shillings a pound on all Saltpetre made in Rhode Island, "suitable to be manufactured into gunpowder; and three shillings a pound for every pound of such Saltpetre, exclusive of said bounty." A building erected in Providence, at the expense of the State, for the manufacture of Saltpetre, was ordered to be sold in 1782.

†The brigantine *Sally* was purchased of Mr. John Brown, to be used as a fire ship, at a cost of £318 lawful money.

Mr. Brown was one of the owners of Hope Furnace, established in Scituate about 1769. With facilities for casting field and siege guns, he and his associates offered to furnish the Colony with cannon for £25 lawful money, per ton. The offer was accepted, and thirty 18 pounders, and thirty 12-pounders were ordered.*

In 1781, Mr. Brown was a Deputy to the General Assembly, and in 1781 and 1782, an Assistant in the same body. He was interested in science, and in 1769 was one of the patrons and assistants of Dr. Benjamin West in making arrangements for observing the transit of Venus. He was an early friend of Brown University, was a Trustee of that Institution from 1769 until his death, and in 1784 was called to the chair of Natural Philosophy, the duties of which, in view of the impoverished condition of the College, he discharged gratuitously. The great variety of public services he acceptably performed in connection with his private business as merchant and manufacturer, show him to have possessed remarkable versatility of talent and executive ability.

Mr. Brown married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Power, and had four children. He erected and resided in the house on South Main Street, now owned and occupied by the Providence Bank. He died December 3d, 1785, aged 51 years.

The recommendation to discontinue the slave trade had already been put into practical operation by the town. At a town meeting held May 17th, 1774, it was declared "unbecoming the character of freemen" to enslave negroes, and it appearing that one Jacob Schoemaker had lately died intestate, leaving six slaves, two adults and four minors. "and there being no heir to the said Jacob in this town or Colony, the said negroes have fallen to this town by law, provided no heir should appear," the town voted to "give up all claim of right or property in them," took them under its protection, and recommended binding "the small children to some proper masters and mistresses" during minority. At the same meeting it was voted to endeavor "to obtain an act of the General Assembly prohibiting the importation of negro slaves into this Colony; and that all negroes born in this Colony should be free after attaining to a certain age." This freeing of the Schoemaker slaves was probably the first corporate act of emancipation that ever took place in New England, after slavery became universal throughout the Colonies. "An Act prohibiting the importation of negroes into the Colony," was passed by the General Assembly at the May session in Providence, June, 1774. At

*The other partners were Nicholas Brown, John Brown, Jabez Bowen, and Rufus Hopkins.

subsequent periods other acts were passed for the gradual abolition of domestic slavery, but its complete abolition by law did not occur until 1784. The last of the Rhode Island slaves was James Howland, who died in Jamestown, R. I., January 3d, 1859, aged 100 years.

JOHN BROWN.

Mr. John Brown's letter is interesting, as showing his activity in procuring cannon for the defenses at Bristol Ferry, Field's Point and Pawtuxet, at a time when danger appeared imminent. At the latter place, he says, the people were desirous to know what guns they might expect, so that they could fix their embrasures accordingly. He apologizes for any seeming forwardness in the matter on the ground that the Committee having so much business on hand, this might escape their attention unless particularly reminded of it. In a postscript, he says: "As there seems to be different minds on the propriety of fortifying at Pawtuxet and Field's Point, some thinking the largest guns ought to be at the former, and some at the latter, I hope you, gentlemen, will go to both of said places, or appoint a Committee to do it, and determine how many and what size guns shall be fixed at each place, and that this will be done as soon as may be. There is a good watch of two men kept at Pawtuxet Neck every night, which will tend very greatly to the preservation of what cannon may be fixed there."

Mr. Brown was a younger brother of Joseph, and as an enterprising and successful merchant of Providence, exerted a commanding influence in his native town and in the State. His patriotism was unequivocal. He organized the party that, under the lead of Capt. Abraham Whipple, attacked and burned the British sloop-of-war Gaspee, June 9th, 1772. He was seven times elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and the many trusts imposed upon him during the Revolutionary war, is indicative of the confidence reposed in his judgment and integrity. In 1784 he succeeded Dr. Jonathan Arnold as delegate to the Continental Congress, and from 1799 to 1801 was a Representative in the United States Congress. He died September 20th, 1803, in the 68th year of his age.

WILLIAM BARTON.

The letter of Colonel Barton, besides its interest as an autograph, recalls the name of an old resident of Providence, whose military services

during the Revolutionary war won for him an imperishable fame. His most conspicuous act, and by which he became most extensively known, was the capture of General Richard Prescott and his aid-de-camp, Major William Barrington, in their quarters at the Overing house, so called, situated in Portsmouth about five miles from Newport, on the west side of Rhode Island.* The expedition comprised forty-one men, who proceeded, as is well known, in boats from Warwick Neck. It was a bold and hazardous adventure, guarded, as the Bay was, in the vicinity of their operations, by three British vessels of war, but was accomplished on the night of July 6th, 1777, without loss or damage to the Colonel's party.

It is not intended to repeat here the details of a story that has been so well told by Mrs. Williams and others. But it may not be out of place to say, that the General Assembly, in recognition of this important achievement, besides passing a vote of thanks to the gallant forty-one, placed \$1,150 in the hands of Colonel Barton "to be divided between him and the other commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers," in proportion to their pay respectively. From the letter above referred to, it appears the Colonel generously gave up his share on condition that the officers associated with him would consent to have the money divided equally between themselves and the men, which they did. The General Assembly also voted to recommend Colonel Barton and the other officers of the party to the notice of General Washington, "for promotion according to their merits." The tidings of Prescott's capture were speedily conveyed to Congress, and that body voted to present a sword to Colonel Barton, "as a permanent evidence of the just sense" entertained by them of his address and gallant behavior on that occasion. The sword was received through General Knox, Secretary of War, in August, 1786, the circumstances of the war having caused an unavoidable delay in its manufacture.†

It was early in 1775 that young Barton, obeying the call of his country, entered the army with the rank of Corporal, and joined the Provincial forces near Boston shortly after the battle of Bunker Hill. He was soon promoted to be Adjutant of the first regiment for Providence County, then Captain-lieutenant, then Major of brigade for Providence County, then Major of the Colony's brigade, then Lieutenant-colonel, and finally Colonel in the State Militia. In 1778 he was commissioned Colo-

* This house was many years ago destroyed by fire, a fact not generally known.

† Knox's letter to Col. Barton.

nel in the continental army, having resigned his State commission. In the final settlement of his military accounts with the State in 1782, there appeared to be due to him the sum of £852.4.11. In payment of this the General Assembly gave him a clear title in fee simple to a confiscated estate of Thomas Bannister, in Newport, and forty acres of confiscated land in South Kingstown.

In 1788, Colonel Barton was elected State Adjutant General, and in 1802 was commissioned Major-general of the militia of Rhode Island. He twice represented Providence in the General Assembly, was two years Collector of Impost for Bristol County, was one of the delegates from Providence to the Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States, and in 1791 was chosen a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County.

In 1781, Colonel Barton obtained a grant of a township of land, which now bears his name, situated in the County of Orleans, Vermont, and in 1796 a settlement was begun by Jonathan Allyne, Asa Kimball, James May and John Kimball. If the Colonel (now General) anticipated, as he doubtless did, great pecuniary benefit from his purchase, he was doomed to be disappointed. His title to a portion of his land was disputed, a succession of lawsuits followed, and finally the costs were thrown upon him in consequence of the inability of his opponent to pay. This he regarded as so unjust that he refused to discharge the demand, and for fourteen years remained on the jail limits in the town of Danville. From this situation he was released by General Lafayette, while in this country in 1824, and in his old age was permitted to return to his native State. General Barton was the son of Benjamin Barton, and was born in Warren, R. I., May 26th, 1748. He married Rhoda Carver, of Bridgewater, Mass. He was a man of genial temperament and of undoubted patriotism. He was by trade a hatter, and carried on the business in Providence. His home at the time of his decease was on the site now occupied by the Blackstone Block, on Weybosset street. He died October 22d, 1831, aged 85 years, and was buried with military honors.

The military services rendered by Colonel Barton in Rhode Island, rank with the most important performed within the State. The guarding of the East passage, successfully maintained by him at Tiverton, against the ascent of the armed vessels of the enemy, was essential to the safety not only of all the shore towns along Mount Hope and Narragansett Bays, but to Providence itself; and the capture of Prescott lifted the cloud which the possession of Newport and the control of the lower

waters of the Narragansett by the enemy, had caused to settle upon the State. It sent joy not only to every Rhode Island household, but to every part of the Confederation. The future historian, true to the record of events, will not fail to write his name on the roll of the noblest leaders of the time.

CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.

A Revolutionary relic of interest is a pair of Andirons, presented to our Cabinet by Mrs. Caleb Congdon, of Cranston. These were originally the property of Colonel Christopher Lippitt and were used by him as a part of his Camp equipage, while in command of a Rhode Island regiment, from 1775 to 1778. Colonel Lippitt was a brave and energetic officer, and with his regiment served under Washington in the memorable campaign in New Jersey. Of this regiment, the late venerable John Howland, the second President of our Society, and a private in Captain David Dexter's company, under Colonel Lippitt, relates the following incident, of which he was an eye witness:

"On the 31st day of December, 1776, the day on which the term of enlistment of the Continental troops expired, the remnant of all the divisions, brigades or regiments, which had composed the army at the opening of the campaign, together with a company of volunteers from Philadelphia, were paraded. The brigade to which we were attached was composed of five regiments, three of which, (Varum's, Hitchcock's and Lippitt's.) were from Rhode Island; and the other two, (Nixon's and Little's.) were from Massachusetts. Colonel Daniel Hitchcock, the oldest Colonel present, commanded this Brigade. Of the number of men, Lippitt's counted more than one third. This was the time that tried both soul and body. We were standing on frozen ground, covered with snow. The hope of the Commander-in-chief was sustained by these half frozen, half starved men, that he could persuade them to volunteer for another month. He made the attempt, and succeeded. He directed General Mifflin to address our brigade. Seated on a noble looking horse, and himself clothed in an overcoat made up of a large rose-blanket, and a large fur cap on his head, the General made a powerful harangue, persuading us to remain a month or six weeks longer in service. It was expected that in that time the States would send on reinforcements to take our places, and he did not doubt before that time we should be able to expel the enemy from New Jersey. He made some promises, perhaps without the advice of General Washington, which were never fulfilled

He said every thing taken from the enemy during the month should be the property of the men, and the value of it divided among them. These promises, although they had no weight or effect in inducing the men to engage, ought to have been fulfilled, though at the time they were made no one could suppose it probable we should take stores or baggage from the enemy, who had six men to our one then in Jersey.

"At the close of his speech the General required all who agreed to remain to poise their fire-locks. The poising commenced by some of each platoon, and was followed by the whole line. Our regiment (Lippitt's) having been at first a State, and not what was called a Continental, was enlisted for a year from the 18th of January. Of course, we had legally to serve eighteen days longer. But this was not known to the other troops, and probably not to General Mifflin himself. But it made no difference, we all poised with the rest.

"Through this day, (December 31st,) the weather was mild, and it began to thaw. In the evening we were paraded and ordered to march. None of us knew where we were bound. We only perceived we were going westward, and at daylight in the morning we found ourselves at Trenton, which we had left two days before. From the badness of the road, the darkness of the night, and accidents to the artillery carriages, or the falling of a horse, &c., we thus consumed the whole night in the march. We quartered in the houses occupied by the Hessians the week before. We had kindled our fires, and got on our kettles, and were collecting from our knapsacks or pockets, a stray remnant of bread or tainted pork, when the drums beat to arms. Hungry, tired, and sleepy, we swallowed our half-cooked food, placed the camp kettles in the wagons, and leaving the comfort of houses we had not lately enjoyed, formed the line for marching."*

After leaving the army, in which he had served with honorable repute, Colonel Lippitt was appointed by the General Assembly Brigadier-general of militia, and commanded a brigade on Rhode Island while the French troops under Rochambeau occupied Newport, in 1780.

The Colonel was descended in the fifth generation from John Lippitt, one of the fifty-two persons, who, in 1638, had "home lots" in Providence, R. I., and who subsequently settled in Warwick, where, in 1665, his name is found on "Ye roll of Freemen." He was the son of Christopher and Catherine (Holden) Lippitt, and was born October 28th, 1744. He

* Life of Howland, pp. 70-72.

married (March 23, 1777,) Waite Harris, daughter of William and Patience (Clark) Harris, by whom he had twelve children. He early took part in public affairs, and for six years represented the town of Cranston in the General Assembly. In 1774 he was appointed a manager of a lottery, granted by the General Assembly to aid Jeremiah Hopkins, of Coventry, in raising \$200 for the purpose of establishing the business of a Gunsmith. In 1775 he was chosen Colonel of the third regiment of militia for Providence County, and in 1776 was elected Colonel of the second regiment. From this time until 1784 he appears to have been constantly connected with military affairs. On retiring from the army Colonel Lippitt returned to his home at "Lippitt Hill," Cranston, where he continued to reside until his decease, which occurred June 17th, 1824, in the 80th year of his age. His funeral took place on the 20th. An obituary notice of him, published in the *Providence Patriot*, says:

"He was early called to fill many important public stations, the duties of which he discharged with honor to himself and fidelity to his country; his patriotism was tested at Tiverton and Princeton, during our Revolutionary struggle, as well as on other occasions. As the early part of his life was devoted to his country, so was the latter devoted to his God; and he left the world in the full belief of the christian religion."*

ISRAEL ANGELL.

In addition to the donation from Mr. Randall, already noticed, he has presented the Society with two letters written by Colonel Israel Angell, while in the army of the Revolution, and a complete printed Roster of the second battalion of Rhode Island troops, comprising 298 men, "examined from the several lists of returns," by Major Simeon Thayer, who served under him, and attested by Henry Ward, Secretary of State.

Colonel Angell was the son of Oliver and Naoma (Smith) Angell, and was born in North Providence, August 24th, 1740. He was descended in

* The late Judge Benjamin Cowell, in his "Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island," published in 1850, says: "A few years ago we had an autobiographical sketch of Col. Lippitt put into our hands, which he had prepared at the request of some of his relatives, written in his plain and unostentatious style, commencing with his early life. This sketch we were obliged to part with, and to use as evidence after his death in the prosecution of some claims of his family on government, on account of his military services in the Revolutionary war. We regret this, as this sketch would have been very interesting to our readers." p. 803.

the fifth generation from Thomas Angell, who came to this country in the same ship with Roger Williams.*

At the commencement of the Revolutionary movement, Colonel Angell gave himself in hearty devotion to the cause of freedom. In May, 1775, he was commissioned Major in the Providence County regiment of the Rhode Island Army of Observation. This regiment was commanded by Colonel Daniel Hitchcock. In 1776 he was commissioned Lieutenant-colonel. In 1777 he was in command of a battalion with Washington in New Jersey, and June 33d, 1780, distinguished himself at the battle of Springfield. On that occasion he, with one hundred and seventy men, held in check for forty minutes the enemy, fifteen hundred strong, in their attempt to force a passage across a bridge into the village, but was finally obliged to retire with severe loss in killed and wounded. Of this brave defence General Washington, in a letter to Governor Greene, wrote as follows: "The gallant behavior of Colonel Angell's regiment, on the 23d inst. at Springfield, reflects the highest honor upon the officers and men. They disputed an important pass with so obstinate bravery that they lost upwards of forty in killed, wounded and missing, before they gave up their ground to a vastly superiority of force." Governor Greene, in communicating this commendation to Colonel Angell, his officers and men, by order of the General Assembly, said:

"We cannot omit this opportunity of returning our most sincere thanks to the officers and soldiers in general, belonging to the regiment, for that bravery, patriotism and perseverance, and those military virtues manifested on all occasions similar to those exhibited by the famous legions of Rome, in the shining periods of the history of that Republic; and it gives us the most sensible pleasure to reflect that the historic page of America will not pass over in silence the services of a regiment of ours so meritorious."[†]

In recognition of his bravery and military services, Colonel Angell received two gold medals,—one from Washington, and the other from Lafayette. At the close of the war he exchanged the excitement and cares

* Thomas Angell was one of the five Commissioners from Providence, elected in 1632, to make laws for the Colony. He at different times held various offices of trust and honor. He owned the land upon which the first Baptist meeting house and the High School now stand. By his wife Alice he had seven children, the eldest of whom, John, married Ruth, daughter of William Field, the original settler of Field's Point. Thomas Angell died in 1694, at about the age of 76 years, and his will was proved by the town council, September 18th, same year.

[†]Col. Rec., Vol. IX. p. 147.

of army life for the quietness of a rural home in Johnston, where he passed the residue of his days, made still more comfortable in his latter years by a pension of \$600. He died May 4th, 1832, at the age of nearly ninety-one years. He was three times married, and was the father of seventeen children. The public records show him to have been an active, efficient and reliable officer. The author of the "Genealogy of the Angell family" says that about 1840 the late Hon. Anson Burlingame, a great grandson of the Colonel, collected the family papers and records with the intention of writing his biography—an intention never accomplished.

The letters before referred to, written by Colonel Angell to his brother Hope, are of sufficient interest, as mementoes of the Revolution, to be here preserved in durable form:*

LETTERS TO HOPE ANGELL.

PROSPECT HILL, December the 1st, 1775.

DEAR BROTHER:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I Still Enjoy that Blessing which is my health, God be praised; and I hope that You and all yours Receive the Same blessing. I was informed by Our brother Elish: that there were no nails to be had in Providence, but that you thought likely there were Some in Newport. If there is, pray Brother, send and get them, and See that one Room is finished this winter, otherwise I Shall be very Discontented about my family. Let Me know what Sum of money you Shall want to Carry on the Business and I will Send it as Soon as possible. There are no Nails to be had in this part of the world.

What news We have I Suppose you will hear of long before this reaches You. The privateers from Marblehead have taken a brig from England to Boston, Loaded with war like Stores; one Brass 13-inch Mortar, Bed and all Complete, 2 Brass Six pounders, 2,000 Kings Arms, a great Quantity of Cannon Shot And cartridges for both Cannon and Small arms, a Number of carbines, and in Short Every war like article that Can be Mentioned,—all of which are coming out to Cambridge and other places from the Sea Shore.† A melancholy affair happened a few days

* Hope Angell was born in North Providence, R. I., March 28th, 1742, and inherited the homestead, now known as the Asylum or Poor Farm. He was for a number of years Town Clerk. He appears at this time to have been left in charge of Colonel Israel's home. He married Avis Olney, by whom he had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. The third daughter, Deborah, married Rev. Asa Messer, D. D., President of Brown University.

† This was probably the British brig Nancy, captured about the last of November, 1775, by Captain John Manly, who then commanded the Lee privateer. The prize was brought into Cape Ann Harbor, (Gloucester,) from whence the cargo

past at Dedham. Col. Huntington's Wife from Connecticut, hanged herself there. She was Governor Trumbull's Daughter of Connecticut, & Sister to our Commissary General in Cambridge.* Brother I am much alarmed At the News of the Conduct of the people in Providence And the towns Adjacent, to hear that they are likely to Rise in mobs on the account of Salt's rising and Some other Small Articles. I beg of Every honest and well meant Person, both in town and country, to Exert them Selves to The utmost of their power to Suppress any riotous proceedings Among your Selves, Especially at this time. For God Sake Let us unite all as one in America. If we don't, but fall at variance among our Selves, of all God's Creation we Shall be the most Miserable. So no more at present.

Yours, &c.,

ISRAEL ANGELL.†

was conveyed by teams to Cambridge. The mortar referred to proved a valuable and timely acquisition. It was named the *Congress*, and was "pronounced to be the noblest piece of ordnance ever landed in America." This mortar was used in driving the British out of Boston. The Providence *Gazette*, of December 9th, 1775, contains a complete invoice of the cargo of the prize, comprising nearly or quite every description of articles used in the field or in camp.

*"Trumbull's sister, the wife of Colonel Huntington, received such a shock from what she saw, that she went mad, and soon after died." *Life General Nathanael Greene*, 1: p. 108. *Trumbull's Autobiography*, p. 22.

†General Nathanael Greene was stationed at Prospect Hill, in command of seven regiments, comprising the left wing of an army of 5,677 men, under the command of Major general Charles Lee, whose headquarters were in a farm house not far from the foot of the hill. Colonel James Mitchell Varnum with his regiment of Rhode Island men, was at the same time stationed at Winter Hill. Belonging to this regiment were John Anthony Aborn and Christopher Thornton, both of whom, September 5, 1775, were sick in the hospital. On the recommendation of General Greene, they were permitted by General Lee to return home on leave of absence for five weeks for the recovery of their health. Young Aborn, a lad about fourteen years of age, was a son of Colonel Samuel Aborn, a prominent and patriotic citizen of Pawtuxet. General Greene, in his letter introducing the Colonel to General Lee, speaks of him as "a gentleman of good character and a family of distinction," who "from his public spirit has permitted his son to enter the service." Colonel Aborn was admitted freeman in 1757, and was elected Deputy to the General Assembly in 1772. The Colony chartered of him, for public uses, the sloop *Sally*, which was taken by the enemy. For this loss, the General Treasurer, in 1776, was authorized to pay him \$1,600. In 1776, Christopher Thornton, above named, was a private in Captain Tourtellot's company, Colonel Archibald Crary's regiment.

PHILLIPS BOROUGH, Nov'r 9th, 1776.

LOVING BROTHER;—

* * * * *

As to News we have plenty of it here, but I shall write none but what may be relied on. Except the Battle we have lately had here, which though I Saw it with my own Eyes from the Beginning to the End, and have Since been over the ground Several times, and Viewed the places where the Slain were buried, I am not able to give any particular Account of the Number Slain; It is Said here that there were one hundred and fifty Americans Killed and 400 of the Enemy; I believe there was that number Killed and wounded; but had the Enemy advanced up to our lines, as they attempted, there would have been such a Slaughter as Never was yet Seen in America. We had four lines drawn one above another, with breastworks thrown up of more than half a mile in length, and manned four deep, but the Enemy has thought proper not to attack our works, as we had gotten upon So advantageous a Ridge of Mountains, So they have Withdrawn their forces and retreated back again. The main body of their Army has gone back as far as King's bridge, though one Division has gone to the north river, and it is thought are going to the Jerseys to take our Stores there: Several Brigades are already ordered over to the Jerseys, and I Expect great part of the army will Soon be Sent there. It is Shocking to see what Destruction these inhuman Savages have made where they have Gone. What few friends we had here most of them got their Effects away, but the tories put Such Confidence in their brethren that were Coming to protect them, that they would not move their goods nor their Cattle, but most of their Cattle were drove back by our people, all except those that the owners kept hid; but when the Enemy Came they made no Distinction, but stripped both whig and tory of Every thing they had, So that there is many a poor Scoundrel of a tory now left to the mercy of his Country, having not one morsel of Meat nor bread, nor one Suit of Clothes to his back, nor even one in the family, though perhaps he may have a large family.

When we were retreating and driving back the Cattle, the tories were Cursing us, Saying what is this liberty? but now they Come Learng among us after their Cattle, and Seem as Smiling to think their Cattle were Saved for them, and breathe out the heaviest Curses against the ministerial party, as they plundered them of every thing they had, and Never offered them one Copper for any thing took. This plundering of the tories greatly Rejoices me, but our friends I am Sorry for. The Destruction and Desolation in this Country is amazing; 40 miles extent of Country, and a glorious Country too, Laid waste, and I believe I may Venture to assert that there has been 100,000 bushels of wheat Destroyed. We have had news this day that Portugal has declared war against the States of America, which if it is true will involve all England and America in a war before 12 Months are to an End, for France and Spain will

Immediately Declare war against England, and it is thought here by many that war is already declared in France against England, and that the british troops here have heard of it, by Some speeches that the inhabitants heard them make the day before they Retreated, as they said it was Damnd news, and the Damnd Rebels would Soon Know it; but the Consequence would be they must Strike their Tents and go back. May God bless America.

* * * * *

From Your Loving Brother,

ISRAEL ANGELL.

The Letter Directed to Esek Young I delivered to his Brother, as he was Sick in hospital, but getting well.

The battle referred to in Colonel Angell's letter, is known in American history as the battle of White Plains, which took place on the 28th October, 1776. Mr. Howland, already quoted, page 40, who was a witness of, though not a participant in, the action, thus describes it: "In the morning of that day, a large detachment of British appeared ascending the highland opposite to us, and the action soon commenced. It was a severe conflict and we expected every moment to be ordered to reinforce the combatants; but it appears that our commander-in-chief did not intend to risk a general action while the enemy had such a vastly superior force, but only to fight by detachments. We therefore stood under arms and with our cannon loaded, as silent spectators of the conflict. It was the first battle I had ever seen, and the roar of musketry for more than half an hour, resembled the sound of fifty drums in continual roll. With more than a thousand muskets in continual discharge, there were no intervals of sound; but the sound of the cannon was distinct above the roaring of the musketry. General Putnam advanced up the west end of the hill with a body of men to cover the retreat if necessary. At length the two armies, as if mutually tired of the conflict, drew apart, and each endeavored to remove their wounded. On our part, Colonel Smallwood, esteemed a valuable officer, fell in the contest."

Colonel Robert H. Harrison, Secretary to General Washington, in a letter addressed to the President of Congress, written the day after the battle, says: "Our loss is not certainly known; but, from conjecture, is between four and five hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. What theirs [the enemy] was, we have not heard." Gordon thinks the loss here stated is too large. Marshall says, "the loss on both sides was supposed to have been about equal; that of the Americans was between three and four hundred killed, wounded, and taken." The British General

Howe, in his report of the action, writes: "the killed, wounded and prisoners taken from the enemy in the course of the day are said to be not less than two hundred and fifty."* After this battle the American troops were withdrawn to North Castle.

To the foregoing memorials of the Revolution, are added the following letters, now for the first time printed. They illustrate the patriotic spirit of their authors, and after a lapse of nearly a century, will be read with special interest:

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SAMUEL WARD, OF RHODE ISLAND, TO GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.†

PHILADELPHIA, 17th September, 1775.

DEAR SIR:—Having nothing of immediate Consequence to communi-

* Dr. Solomon Drowne, who was a hospital surgeon at White Plains at the time of the battle, estimates the killed at 30 or 40, and the wounded at 80 or 90, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter to his brother William. Of the men taken prisoners, and of the missing, he makes no mention. These would probably swell the aggregate to at least the number stated in General Howe's report, possibly more. The statements of all the historical authorities quoted, appear to have been predicated upon common report rather than upon official statistics. This will account for apparent discrepancies:

"GENERAL HOSPITAL, NORTH CASTLE, November 13, 1776.

"I cannot let this pass to you without acquainting you with the present situation of affairs here. In the last engagement, which was at a place near White Plains, the number killed on our side was, I believe, 30 or 40, though have had no certain intelligence; of wounded, between 80 and 90. The enemy have since left their ground there, and marched to a Ferry-way on Hudson river. A very considerable part of our army has marched through this place in order to cross the river above, and meet those Philistines on the Jersey shore, should they attempt making incursions in that State. For my own part, I think it too late in the year for their going on another expedition, and rather suppose they will repair soon to New York for Winter quarters.

"This North Castle is a disagreeable, cold place, about 45 miles from New York, and 11 or 12 from Hudson river. We were obliged to retreat hither from our pleasant situation near King's Bridge, about three weeks since. Part of the time since we left New York I have had the care of the small pox hospital, inoculated 3 after an excellent method recommended by Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, who had it as favorably as I could wish."

† This letter has been kindly furnished by Colonel John Ward, of New York, great grandson of the writer. Governor Samuel Ward was born in Newport, R.I., May 27th, 1725. He was chosen Governor of his native State in 1762, and again in

cate, and determining to set out for this City in a few Days after the Receipt of your favor, I deferred acknowledging it until my arrival here.

I am greatly obliged to you for the very kind notice which you were pleased to take of my Son, and the favorable Light in which you view him.* The advantages of travelling he wants; but those of a liberal Education he enjoys. He has seen some of the best Company in our Colony; and, from his moral and political Principles, I flatter myself his Conduct will make him not unworthy of your future Regard, every Instance of which I shall most gratefully acknowledge.

1765, and continued in office until 1767. He early took ground against the encroachments of the Mother Country on Colonial Rights, denounced the stamp act and the tax on tea, and was elected to the Continental Congress, in which he acted a conspicuous part. He predicted the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, and was Chairman of the Committee that nominated Washington for Commander in-chief of the Army of the Revolution. He strongly advocated the Declaration of Independence, but did not live to sign that immortal instrument. He died in Philadelphia, of small pox, March 26th, 1776, in the fifty-first year of his age. John Adams, writing some years subsequent to a grandson of Governor Ward, thus describes him:

"He was a gentleman, in his manners: benevolent and amiable in his disposition; and as decided, ardent and uniform in his patriotism, as any member of that Congress. When he was seized with the small pox, he said that if his vote and voice were necessary to support the cause of his country, he should live; if not, he should die. He died, and the cause of his country was supported; but it lost one of its most sincere and punctual advocates."

*The letter here referred to, addressed by Washington to Governor Ward, was dated at Cambridge, August, 1775. In it he says: "I did not know till yesterday that you had a son in the army; to-day I had the pleasure of his company at dinner together with General Greene; Colonels Varnum and Hitchcock had already done me that favor. I think if occasion should offer, I shall be able to give you a good account of your son, as he seems a sensible well-informed young man." Captain Ward was the youngest officer in the command of a company under Colonel Benedict Arnold, in his famous expedition against Quebec, in 1775. On his return he was commissioned as Major in Colonel Christopher Greene's regiment of the Rhode Island line, and was with him in the gallant defence of the Fort at Red Bank, October 22. 1777. The same year he was aid-de-camp to General Washington. The next year he commanded a regiment on Rhode Island. He was with Washington in New Jersey, and through the entire war his military record was honorable to his patriotism. Colonel Ward was a graduate of Brown University, and an original member of the Society of Cincinnati. He married Phebe, daughter of Gov. William Greene, of Rhode Island, and had ten children, six sons and two daughters. He died in New York, August 16th, 1832, in the 76th year of his age. A full account of Colonel Ward's services may be found in Volume VI, of the R. I. Historical Society's Collections.

With Pleasure I observe, that you have lately received some Powder, and expect some Lead and Arms, from our Colony. I hope the measures taken by Congress, and by the Colonies, will furnish you with such Quantities as will allow the freest Scope to your military Plans and operations.

That Part of your Letter relative to removing the Stock from the Islands and Sea-Coast I laid before our General Assembly. I shewed the necessity of immediately doing it, in the most forcible Terms; and such measures were immediately adopted, as have, I imagine, secured all our Cattle from the Enemy by this Time.

The innumerable Difficulties which you must have encountered, in the Command of an Army under different Establishments, in Want of Arms and Ammunition, regular Supplies of Provisions, a military Chest, experienced Officers, a due Organization, and a hundred other Things, I have some, though not an adequate Conception of; but, from the Accounts which I have the Pleasure to receive from my Friends in Congress, I doubt not but your wise and steady attention to the Service will surmount all Obstacles, and that, by the opening of the next Campaign, you will have the finest Army under your Command which ever was formed in America. I am too sensible of the Multiplicity of Business in which you are engaged, to flatter myself with a regular Correspondence; but whenever you shall communicate anything necessary for the public Good to me, you may rely upon my best and constant Endeavours, both in our own Colony and in Congress, to promote the Service.

I most cheerfully entered into a solemn Engagement, upon your Appointment, to support you with my Life and Fortune; and shall most religiously and with the highest Pleasure, endeavour to discharge that duty.

The Congress began to do Business last Wednesday, but many members are still absent. Col. Lee, Col. Harrison and Mr. Jefferson, and the North Carolina Delegates, and some others, have not arrived. Mr. Randolph has been confined with a fever two or three Days; Mess. Wythe and Lee are under Enoculation; so that Col. Nelson alone attends from your Colony.

We entered into the Consideration of your Letters yesterday. For Want of a thorough Knowledge of military affairs, it was not so well understood how an Officer's having several appointments could make any Difference in Rank. For instance how a General Officer's having a Regiment or Company, or a Field Officer's having a Company could alter his Rank. It seemed to be the general Opinion, that all Officers should receive Pay only for one Commission, and that their highest; and that when the Army was reformed, no Person should sustain more than one Office. But some seemed to apprehend, that if a General Officer appointed by his Colony as Colonel of a particular Regiment, or a Field Officer as Captain of a Company, were refused by the Congress Commissions as such, that the Colonies would appoint other Colonels and Captains in their Places. That this increase of Officers would augment the Difficulties attending the Reduction of the Troops, if such a Measure

should be adopted. Upon the whole, the Matter was referred, and as soon as your several Letters are considered, you will be acquainted with the Sentiments of the Congress.

We have no News here from England later than the 18th of July. By the King's answer to the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, of the City of London, it appears he is determined to pursue and enforce his Measures. God be thanked that however severe the Contest may prove, we are now in such a happy way, that the End must be the Establishment of American Liberty.

* * * * *

SAM. WARD.

FROM GEN. GREENE TO GOV. COOKE.

PROSPECT HILL, February 6, 1770.

SIR:—Your favor the 28th of January is now before me. I thank you for particular statement of the Government you give. I am exceeding Sorry for the unhappy difference Subsisting between Providence and Newport. The Jealousies excited amongst the Inhabitants of the latter, from the Military Operations, leaves but little hope of a cordial good understanding. However, I hope the Inhabitants of Providence will be very circumspect in all their action that relates to the Interest of Newport, to leave them no just room for complaint. You must expect Newport will Say hard things; they are delicately Situated; Property is dear as Life. To leave their homes, and feed upon the cold hand of charity is mortifying to those who have always lived Independent. But let them do or say what they will, I hope the People of Providence will preserve their moderation, and not suffer themselves to be betrayed into any indiscretion. Application was made from Newport to Congress to obtain a Supply for Wallace; they referred it back to your Assembly. So far as I am able to collect the Sentiments of the Congress, they are for granting a supply. It has always been my opinion that they ought not to be Supplied anywhere, but if any are Supplied Newport may as well be as others, as it is a defenceless place at present. I hope General West will conduct the matter with prudence as he is a Providence man. Their Jealousies take in not only the Town of Providence but the County. The Regiments here fill up very Slow as well as with you. I am afraid without a Bounty the Regiments will not complete their Establishment. We are getting in 10 Regiments of Militia; if Providence favors us with an Opportunity we hope to Strike Some Capital Stroke. As Mr. Allen by whom this will be handed you is waiting, I have only time to add that I am with great truth Your most Obedient humble Servant,

N. GREENE.

[Superscribed.]
To the Honorable Nicholas Cooke, Esq.,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence.

LETTER FROM DR. SOLOMON DROWNE TO ADJUTANT WILLIAM DROWNE
IN COLONEL BOWEN'S REGIMENT, AT WARWICK, R. I.*

PROVIDENCE, Jan'y 9, 1777.

MY BROTHER:—Did you see ye Eclipse of the Sun to-day? So, the *Splendour* of ye British Arms begins to be eclipsed:—(if there is any Splendour in Triumph over the violated Rights of Mankind.)—You have heard, “That on the 26th of Dec'r Gen'l Washington with about 3000 men, crossed the Delaware, engaged the Enemy at Trenton, about 1600 in number, and in 35 minutes routed the whole, taking 919 prisoners, exclusive of killed and wounded:—together with 6 brass Field Pieces,—

*From the family papers of Dr. Drowne, in possession of his grandson, Henry Thayer Drowne, Esq., by whose courtesy it has been communicated. Dr. Drowne, son of Solomon and Sarah (Tillinghast) Drowne, was born in Providence, March 11, 1733. He was graduated at Brown University in 1753, and in 1763 was chosen one of its Board of Fellows. He completed his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and for further improvement visited the Hospitals of London, Paris and Holland. He was Professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany in Brown University; was one of the founders of Marietta, Ohio; and during the Revolutionary war was a skillful surgeon in various army hospitals. In a letter to his sister, written in New York, August 11th, 1776, while engaged as surgeon's mate, under Dr. John Morgan, General Director of Hospitals in that city, he says: “You are desirous to know how I live. Five or six of us mess together at a house near the hospital. We were the first that withdrew from the baleful place. Now, none of the Doctors virtual there. I have not lodged there this long while, nor do [I] intend to again, if I can avoid it. I lodge now with one Mr. Robins, whom I was well acquainted with in Philadelphia. . . . You want to know if I am chief Doctor. We are called Hospital Mates, and rank with Surgeons of Regiments. We sometimes prescribe ourselves in the wards we attend. Our pay is one dollar per day.”

In the fall of 1780, Dr. Drowne went on a cruise as surgeon in the private sloop-of-war *Hope*, Captain Munro. Of this cruise he kept a Journal, which has been privately printed, in elegant typography, by Masters Charles L. Moreau and Henry Russell Drowne, the latter a great-grandson of the subject of this notice. After returning from Marietta, Dr. Drowne practised his profession in Providence. In 1792 he removed to Morgantown, Va., thence to Union, Penn., and finally to Foster, R. I., where he died February 4th, 1834. A portrait of Dr. Drowne is among “the collection of worthies” in Rhode Island Hall. The period covered by his life was an extraordinary epoch in the history of nations, and it is to be hoped that the ample materials for his Biography, will at no distant day be wrought into form, as an appropriate memorial of an accomplished scholar and patriot.

1200 Small-Arms," &c., &c., &c.—News came to-day, that Gen'l Put[nam] ("don't you know old Put?") has taken 57 more Prisoners, and killed some.—This Game will do.

Dear Billy, I wish you a happy New Year.—O! may it be a happy Year to America;—and not roll away, 'till it sees the Sons of Violence covered with Shame and Confusion,—and our Country gloriously rescued from the Harpy-Claws of Tyranny.

I received yours of ye 4th Inst., Yesterday, but did not see Mr. Lippit myself. Went to see him to-day, and was told he went away in the Morning. I am sorry he didn't call; for I fear you will want ye Money much before it reaches you.

I expect ye Cadet Company will march your way to-morrow;—if so, probably J. Jenkins will hand you this. I was drawn to go in the third Division of Militia, which will be on duty in March. Should have joined ye Cadet Company only had not a Gun and Accoutrements suitable.

Nothing very remarkable has turned up lately here. Major Gen'l Spencer has been in Town some Days. Gen'l Arnold is expected: To these add the French General,* General Varnum and Gen'l West;—and, upon my word, we shall cut no small dash in the General way.

The Clothes and Hat you wrote for are at Cumberland, and I don't know how we can get them suddenly, as we have neither horse nor chaise at home. I have sold my pony to Mr. Foster.

I send you inclosed Ten Dollars; any such Requests from you, I shall ever with pleasure comply with, whilst I have it in my Power.

Sallie desires her love to you; and would have written, but had not time; for she has but just returned from Capt'n Jenkes's where she has been a day or two.

Write every good opportunity to Brother

SOL[OMON DROWNE.]

P. S.—Daddy sends his Love, and wishes you to take good care of yourself, and so to behave that your Conduct shall be commendable.

* Probably Major François Lellorquis de Malmedy, who came to Providence in December, 1776, with a letter of introduction from General Lee to Governor Cooke. He appears to have served in the engineer department. At that time the assistance of such an officer was much needed. He was cordially received and was at once appointed Colonel by the General Assembly. Soon after he was commissioned Brigadier-General. General Washington having subsequently ordered to Rhode Island two Generals of distinction in the Continental Army, to conduct the military affairs of the State, the General Assembly, in view of rapidly increasing pecuniary burdens and the small number of troops, did not deem it expedient to continue General Malmedy in pay at the State's expense, and at the session in March, 1777, dismissed him with assurances of "a very grateful remembrance of his abilities, activity and zeal." As a further token of regard, it was voted to present him with "the sum of £50, lawful money." On reaching Morris-town, to prevent adverse criticism on the part of ill-disposed persons, he solicited the General Assembly, through Governor Cooke, to honor him "with the rank of Brigadier-general, without pay." That the request was granted does not appear.

LETTER OF MAJOR THOMAS RUSSELL TO DR. SOLOMON DROWNE.

FISH-KILL, Jan'y 20, 1777.

DEAR FRIEND:—We arrived here from the White Plains 11th Inst. on purpose to have the men inoculated and those that have had the Small Pox are to Cross the North River where we are to build a Fort on West Point, about ten miles distant from here. I have not had the pleasure of receiving a Letter from you as yet, which I suppose [is] for want of opportunity, but you may write by the post.

We have very difficult times here among the soldiers, and, much more so among the Officers, and, I am very sorry to inform you that a great number of the southern Officers have resigned.

I hear the Congress are setting, in order to point out some way for the Encouragement of the Officers, and, unless something is done I fear a greater part of them will resign.

Please to give my Respects to your Papa & Mama, and Love to your Spouse (I won't say wife as yet,) and Compliments to Miss Sally, and your Brother Billy.

Excuse the errors and bad writing as I write from the Barrack Floor.

Yours,

THOMAS RUSSELL.

[Addressed.]
Dr. Solomon Drowne.

The above-named Thomas Russell was descended in the fifth generation from John Russell, who emigrated from England, and was one of the earliest settlers of Woburn, Mass., (incorporated 1644). This John was a prominent man in the church and otherwise. He was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth, he probably married in England. He married for his second wife Elizabeth Baker, May 13, 1645. She died his widow January 17, 1689-90. He died June 1, 1676.

John Russell, junior, son of the above-named John, is thought to have been born in England, or in Charlestown, where his father resided before Woburn was settled. He married Sarah Champney, of Cambridge, Mass., October 31, 1661, and had seven children. He was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston, as the successor of Elder Gould, July 28, 1679. He is spoken of as "a zealous and successful laborer in his sacred office." He died December 31, 1680.

Joseph Russell, son of John, junior, was born January 15, 1663-4, and died March 13, 1713.

Thomas Russell, son of Joseph, was born in Boston in 1695. He married, 1. Elizabeth Conday, and had sons Jeremiah, John, Jonathan, Joseph, and William. 2. Honora Loud, by whom he had Thomas and Elizabeth. The latter married Dr. Solomon Drowne. Thomas, the father, died in 1761, and was buried in the ancestral tomb in King's Chapel Burial Ground in Boston. The remains of his second wife, Honora, repose in the Drowne Family Burial Ground, at Mount Hygeia, North Foster, R. I.

Thomas Russell, son of the preceding Thomas, and writer of the above letter, was born in 1759. He was in Providence for some time previous to the Revolutionary war, a clerk with his brothers William and Joseph, who were among the leading merchants of the place. He was a cousin of Hon. Jonathan Russell, Ambassador to the Court of Sweden, and one of the Commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, in 1815, and whose brilliant oration on the 4th of July, 1800, gave him a prominent place among the distinguished orators of his time.

Mr. Russell was commissioned Major in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and served for quite a period as aid-de-camp to General Washington. Once, when on duty, he narrowly escaped death by a cannon-ball. A friend wounded in the battle shouted: "For God's sake give me your blanket, Russell." He threw it to him, as he passed hurriedly on, but had not a moment's time to stop to render further aid. In the campaign on Rhode Island in 1778, he was an aid-de-camp to General Sullivan. He was a man of fine personal appearance. His genial and affable nature attached to him many friends, and being a gentleman of cultured tastes, as well as of a brave and chivalrous spirit, he soon became an esteemed and trusted member of the military families to which he was successively attached. He was in the naval service for a while, but of his experience no record has been preserved.

Major Russell, in 1783, married Ann Handy, of Newport, R. I. The children by this marriage were *Thomas Handy*, married Ann Bosworth, of Bristol, R. I.; died at sea or in Cuba, aged 27 years; *Charles Handy*, married, 1. Ann Rodman, Providence; 2. a daughter of S. S. Howland, New York. *William Henry*, married, 1. Mary Alice Crapo, of Providence; 2. Anne Kane. He died in Paris, France, December, 1872, and was buried in Newport. *Anne*, married —— Rawson; died in Pawtucket, 1873. *Mary*. Major Russell died in New York in 1802.

GOVERNOR NICHOLAS COOKE.

The letter of Governor Cooke, given below, states an interesting fact, illustrative of the patriotism of Rhode Island, viz.: that while the enemy had a much greater number of men within its limits than the whole number of men belonging to the State able to bear arms, and with a hundred miles of sea coast to defend, and without any effectual support from the other States, she contributed two regiments to the small force then in New Jersey, under Washington.

PROVIDENCE, January 13, 1778.

DEAR SIR:—Yours by Colonel Barton I received this evening, and am glad to hear you are well. I hope God will bless you with health and enable you to pass through all these trials with a truly heroic spirit. As for the Rhode Island Expedition, it was not planned in this State, but when it was concluded on in the other States, we did every thing in our power to carry it into execution effectually, though I must confess at the same time my own private opinion that if we proved successful and drove them on board their ships, we could not keep it long without a very great expense, as the enemy were masters at sea and could sail all around the island with their ships. I hear the Congress have ordered another inquiry to be made into the reasons of the failure of the Expedition. I hope it will be done effectually, and the real cause may be searched out. I dare say it will be agreeable to the inhabitants in this State in general, both of the civil and military departments.

I am sorry to hear that our brave troops have suffered so much in the field for want of comfortable clothing. We have been doing everything in our power to clothe them comfortably. We have now obtained a considerable quantity. I hope they will be made comfortable on that account. We have two wagons going off to-morrow, with 1000 pairs of stockings, 600 pairs of shoes, 300 shirts, 120 pairs of breeches, 50 coats, 100 hats, &c. I hope they will come safe to hand.

His Excellency General Washington is very pressing in his Letter for our completing our two Continental Battalions, which will be exceeding difficult under our present situation. There is now in the harbor of Newport, Lord Howe with nine ships of the line, and fourteen or fifteen frigates, with many more smaller vessels, tenders to the men-of-war, and one hundred and eighty sail of transports, which must, at the lowest computation, have of marines and sailors a body of near eight thousand men, besides the land forces that have been there all summer, which, by accounts, are between three and four thousand men. They are now meditating some descent on the main, supposed to this town. They have collected a large number of boats at Coaster's harbor, and have made a

large draft of their troops to hold themselves in readiness to embark at the shortest notice.

We have not now in the State five hundred troops besides those belonging to the State. We have had none from Connecticut since last spring, except what came for thirty days on the late expedition.

Consider our situation, 100 miles of sea coast, a large body of the enemy in almost the middle of the State, more in number than every man in the State able to bear arms, with arms and every necessary fit for war in the best manner, and we have but a handful scattered all round the borders of the shore for 100 miles. When Boston was in possession of the enemy and their numbers did not exceed the number now in this State, they had 20,000 men lay around them to keep the enemy from breaking into the country. This little State at that time sent them more than three times the number that we now have from them, although there is none of the enemy now in New England but in this State. But I must leave the matter; the subject is too sorrowful to dwell upon.

I must conclude, dear sir, with my best respects to my worthy friend, General Washington, yourself, and the officers of the Rhode Island regiment.

NICHOLAS COOKE.

To Major-General Greene.

Nicholas Cooke was an eminent merchant of Providence, and for many years engaged in sea-faring life as a ship master. He sustained several of the most important offices in the State, while the country was yet dependent upon Great Britain, having been elected Deputy Governor in 1768, and again in 1769; but with a taste for the quiet enjoyment of private life, he retired from public positions, until the memorable engagement at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, aroused the country and awakened a patriotic determination to resist, at all hazards, encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the Colonies. At this juncture, Mr. Cooke again returned to public life, and was elected Deputy-Governor. Governor Joseph Wanton, who had held the office of chief magistrate from 1769 to 1775, having rendered himself obnoxious to the General Assembly by the decided part he took in favor of the arbitrary measures of the mother country, his functions were suspended, and Mr. Cooke was appointed to discharge the duties of his office. The next year (1776) Mr. Cooke was elected Governor, which office he held by reelections until 1778. On the first occasion, when asked to suffer his name to be used as a candidate for Governor, he declined. On being told by the delegation who waited upon him that he must consent, as he was the only person on whom the friends of American freedom could

agree, he yielded, saying that if we did not succeed in the revolutionary struggle we should be hung as traitors; and as the rulers would be taken first, he supposed he might as well be hung as another.

During these three years Governor Cooke distinguished himself by unwearied devotion to public business, and the most inflexible firmness in prosecuting the cause of American liberty. The internal government of the State having now assumed a regular and stable form, Governor Cooke once more retired to private life, bearing an honorable testimonial of thanks from the General Assembly for his useful services "at a time of great public danger, difficulty and distress." As President of the Board of War a large portion of the public correspondence remained in his possession at his house on South Main street. Much of this, together with other valuable documents, were destroyed by the great fire which consumed his dwelling many years ago—a serious loss to the historian of the early years of the war proceedings in Rhode Island.

In his business pursuits Governor Cooke was successful, having accumulated a handsome fortune. In his private life he was cheerful, affable, and benevolent, and his early profession of religion was consistently maintained unto the end. He was born about 1717, and died September 14th, 1782, in the 65th year of his age. One competent to correctly estimate his public and private qualities,* has left on record this testimony: "If a correct history of the Revolution, so far as Rhode Island is concerned, should be written, the name and character of Nicholas Cooke must appear most conspicuous; by his decision and energy he raised and sustained the high reputation of the State, with the full confidence of General Washington and the high approbation of the leading men of the neighboring States, as well as of Congress."

From Mrs. Mary N. Snow a fine imperial photographic portrait of the late Deacon William C. Snow has been received—a valuable acquisition to our collection of portraits. Mrs. Snow has also presented, in behalf of the late Mrs. Eliza Nightingale, a copy of the original edition of Roger Williams's celebrated controversial work, "George Fox Digg'd out of his Burroves," printed in Boston, by John Foster, in 1676. The rarity of this work, and the fact that it has not, until now, been among our collections, except in the reprint of the Narragansett Club, renders the donation peculiarly acceptable; and it would greatly increase our

*John Howland.

satisfaction could we place by its side, in an original edition, the reply of George Fox, "A New England Fire Brand Quenched."

In accordance with the vote of the Society appropriating the surplus of the semi-centennial fund to binding newspapers and books, and to the purchase of desirable works not likely to be received by donation, twenty volumes of the Providence *Herald* have been put into a condition to be available for examination. The valuable series of Frank Moore's "Rebellion Record," presented by Dr. Collins, have also been bound, together with a number of other books received in paper covers. A portion of the fund remains unexpended, and will be used for like purposes during the present year. The new alcove furnished by the Committee on the building and grounds, has afforded desirable relief to some of our crowded shelves; but the rapid increase of our collections will render further relief necessary at no distant day.

During the past year the collections of the Society have been much resorted to for historical and genealogical purposes, and for legal objects our files of newspapers have frequently furnished testimony not elsewhere accessible. The year has closed with results of a highly satisfactory character, and it only requires the active cooperation of the members of our Society to give to the opening year a success that shall exceed the most successful of its predecessors.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. STONE,

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Northern Department.

JANUARY 26, 1874.

N E C R O L O G Y
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
For 1873-74.

HENRY BERNARDIN DROWNE was a lineal descendant of Leonard Drowne, who came from the West of England to America soon after the accession of Charles the Second, and whose grave is in the old Copp's Hill burying ground at Boston, Mass. The subject of this notice was the youngest son of Dr. Solomon and Elizabeth (Russell) Drowne, and was born on the 6th of April, 1799, in Union, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His father, being a great admirer of the writings of the celebrated naturalist, James Henry Bernardin de Saint Pierre, gave that name to his son, but the latter retained only a part of it. Dr. Drowne removed with his family to Foster, R. I., in 1802, when Henry was only two and a half years old, and the boyhood of the son was consequently passed at the grange, called thenceforth Mt. Hygea. The family, however, resided in Providence for awhile, in 1805, and during the summer of that year the son (Henry) went to school for the first time. The building where he attended school is still standing on Meeting street, a little above the *Friends' Meeting House*. But in consequence of illness, the family returned late in the autumn to their country home. While engaged in his studies at Foster, which were aided by the counsels of his father and his oldest sister, Eliza, his attention was also given, in a marked degree, to agriculture and various mechanical pursuits. Before reaching twenty years of age he was the proprietor and manager of a farm in the town of Woodstock, Conn. Mr. Drowne occasionally sought recreation in

in hunting and fishing; and, for this purpose, sometimes visited the western shores of Narragansett Bay, in company with his attached friend, Mr. Williams Thayer. It was on one of these excursions that he became acquainted with Julia Ann, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Rhodes) Stafford, of Warwick, whom he married on the 24th of April, 1821. He, however, left Woodstock for Fruit Hill, North Providence, R. I., early in 1823, where he purchased land, built a house, and lived for the next twenty-five years. On the first of January, 1830, Mr. Drowne, with his wife, joined the Baptist Church at Centreville, now Centredale, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. N. Loring, and was afterward chosen Deacon. He took a deep interest in local affairs, was Town Treasurer, and for several years a member of the Town Council. In the spring of 1835 he founded the school known as the *Fruit Hill Classical Institute*, by securing the large hotel and adjacent hall, which were admirably adapted for educational purposes. His wise forecast in originating an institution of a high order was seen in the success which attended the effort, attracting to this quiet little village pupils, not only from this, but the neighboring States.

Mr. Drowne, from being constantly called to Providence to look after improvements to his real estate and other interests, moved into the city in 1850, and soon after erected the house at 127 Benefit street, in which he passed the remainder of his days. His time was chiefly occupied in the management of several estates and other financial trusts, in which he was noted for his probity and sagacious conclusions. Intervals of leisure were devoted in his latter years to an extensive course of reading, in which history and antiquarian researches bore a prominent part. His kindly spirit was obvious in many unostentatious acts of beneficence, and in cases of sickness and affliction his sympathetic nature prompted him to cheerfully render his friendly services.

At an early date he became connected with the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and served on Committees during the period when the Fairs were held at Pawtuxet, where his father, Dr. Drowne, on several occasions, by invitations of the Hon. William Rhodes and others, delivered the anniversary addresses.

He was a Director in the Merchants Savings Bank, of Providence, which was organized in 1871.

He was, moreover, an esteemed member of the First Baptist Church, and occupied the family pew which belonged to his grandfather, Solomon Drowne, senior, one of the applicants for the original charter of Rhode

Island College, now *Brown University*, in England, and who is mentioned by its first President, the Rev. James Manning, D. D., as being "one of the pillars of the Church on his coming to Providence."

Mr. Drowne was elected a Resident Member of this Society in January, 1858, was eight years a member of the Audit Committee, and rarely missed being present at the Society Meetings. He died suddenly in this city on the evening of the 7th of February, 1873, leaving a widow and four sons, and was buried on his lot in Swan Point Cemetery.

WILLIAM EBENEZER RICHMOND was born in Providence, December 6th, 1786. He was son of William Richmond, also a native of Providence, and the fifth in descent from Edward Richmond, who came to this country about 1645. His grandmother, Sarah Knight Richmond, was daughter of Ebenezer Knight, and the estate on which Mr. Richmond lived, after the first year of his life, until his decease, was given to her by her father, the deed of which was dated February 22d, 1732, the day George Washington was born. His mother was Hannah Mason, daughter of Rev. Russel Mason, a Baptist clergyman for many years settled in Swansea, Mass., and greatly interested in the establishment and success of Rhode Island College, now Brown University. Owing to a severe illness while an infant, which seriously affected his eyes, Mr. Richmond was a delicate, backward child, not learning to read until he nearly completed his seventh year. When the defect in his eyesight was partially overcome by the use of glasses, he made rapid progress in his studies, early developing a taste for the classics, which he retained through life. His early education he obtained in the school of Rev. James Wilson, who was an excellent classical scholar, and inspired his pupils with some of his own enthusiasm. Mr. Richmond was a diligent reader, and while yet a boy, became greatly interested in medical books, found in his father's library, and conceived the idea of becoming a physician. Accordingly he entered the drug store of B. & C. Dyer, to learn the art of compounding medicines, also pursuing the necessary studies to qualify him for the practice of medicine. For nearly two years he adhered to this course, but finally concluded that his defective eyesight would prevent his success in the medical profession, and abandoned the project.

At the age of eighteen he became assistant to his former teacher, Mr. Wilson, with whom he remained several years.

Mr. Richmond did not enter college, but pursued his studies with the Professors of Brown University. In 1828 the honorary degree of A. M.

was conferred on him by that University. Having no inclination for a mercantile life, he decided to study law, and entered the office of Hon. James Burrill, as law student in 1812, where he remained three years. In 1816 he was admitted to the bar of this State, and practiced his profession until 1850. He thoroughly understood the science of law, and was careful and methodical in the arrangement of his cases. In 1820 several of the leading manufacturers decided to establish a paper to promote their interests. Of this paper, the *Manufacturers and Farmers' Journal*, Mr. Richmond became the editor. Increase of professional duties compelled him to relinquish the post the following year, but he contributed to the columns of the journal many years, and contemplated with laudable pride the position the journal has long maintained as one of the ablest papers of New England.

He lived to write a leading article which was published on the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the journal, January 1st, 1870, on the same sheet with his first editorial of January 1st, 1820. The same year the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry was formed. Of this Society Mr. Richmond was the first Secretary, from February 25th, 1820, to October, 1822, a member of the Audit Committee from 1826 to 1828, and a member of the Standing Committee from 1822 to 1848, at which time his official connection with the Society ceased, although he always retained a lively interest in its success. In 1836 Mr. Richmond was married to Joanna Scott Barnes, youngest daughter of Hon. David Leonard Barnes, of Providence. Mrs. Richmond died in 1850, leaving no children. The questions which engross the men and women of to-day had for Mr. Richmond a vital interest. He largely watched every step in the progress of science, and predicted greater advancement in the next half century than in the last. He not only sympathized with the oppressed and down trodden of every land, but rendered them substantial assistance.

Previous to any public discussion on the rights of women before the law, he expressed in strong language the surprise and indignation he felt, when, studying for his profession, he realized their helplessness. He never failed to bear his testimony against such injustice, and encouraged by material aid the movement to obtain political equality for women.

Mr. Richmond was one of the fourteen original members of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and for twelve years served on its Board of Trustees. He closed his earthly life March 8th, 1873, in full faith of a future and higher existence, the blessed enjoyment of which is the hope and aspiration of every Christian mind.

RICHARD JAMES ARNOLD was the son of Welcome and Patience (Greene) Arnold. He was born in Providence, October 5th, 1796. His father was an eminent merchant largely engaged in foreign commerce. Mr. Arnold's preparatory studies for college were completed in Providence, and he entered Brown University in 1810, graduating in the class with Judge Joslin, Samuel Y. Atwell and Charles F. Tillinghast, Esqs. On leaving college he studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Hon. Tristam Burges, but he soon afterwards became engaged in mercantile business with his elder brother, under the firm name of Samuel G. Arnold & Co., and was extensively engaged in trade with China.

In 1823 Mr. Arnold was united by marriage with Miss Louisa Caroline Gindrat, of Savannah, Ga., whose death preceded his own a little more than a year, after a happy union of nearly half a century. Three sons four daughters survive him.

Mr. Arnold passed the most of his life after his marriage in Georgia, having a Plantation in Bryan County, although he persistently held to his citizenship and domicile in Rhode Island. His plantation in Georgia afforded a beautiful illustration of the influence exerted upon the servile class by Christian kindness and care. Many invalids from the north in search of a more genial clime have found a pleasant temporary home and cheering kindness beneath his hospitable roof on the banks of the Ogeechee, south of Savannah. In the prosperity of his native city he always continued to take an active interest, locating lands on the borders for the increasing population, and constructing screw docks, wharves, and other improvements. Since the year 1850 Mr. Arnold spent most of his summers in Newport. He died in Providence, March 10th, 1873.

Mr. Arnold was a Trustee of Brown University from 1826 to his decease. He was an original charter member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and one of its Trustees from 1836 to 1841. He became a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, October 6th, 1824, and always manifested a lively interest in its prosperity.

The Providence *Journal* of March 12th, 1873, from which most of the foregoing facts have been compiled, pays the following just tribute to the memory of Mr. Arnold:

"In mentioning him with the silent dead, his long career of active life is revived in the memories of his numerous friends. They now realize that a chord of the social harp is now suddenly broken, to respond no more to human sympathies. The remembrance of his uniform 'good-will to all

and enmity to none' hovers over his departure like the mild twilight on the horizon above the departed sun. Few men have lived in Providence with a more courteous spirit of a Christian gentleman in the exercise of the virtues of kindness and hospitality, of moral rectitude and unfaltering piety. With these few tributary lines the memory of his useful life is consigned for preservation to those who knew him best, and his ashes to his native soil."

JAMES THOMAS RHODES was born at Pawtuxet, R. I., November 20th, 1800. He was the son of Peleg and Mary (Aborn) Rhodes. He received his education in Rhode Island and at Woodstock, Conn. While still quite a young man he made several voyages, on account of his health, to South America and elsewhere as a supercargo. He then settled in Providence and engaged in business, at first alone, and afterwards in partnership with his brother, the late Peleg A. Rhodes, carrying on an extensive foreign trade as ship owners, and also engaging in the cotton and cotton manufacturing business. In later years, and particularly after the death of his brother, he relinquished the shipping trade and devoted himself more exclusively to the cotton and cotton manufacturing business, and the management of his private affairs. He was one of the Trustees of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and for many years a Director of the National Eagle Bank, of which he was the President during the last few years of his life. He was also a Director of the American Screw Company, and was actively connected with many other manufacturing interests.

Mr. Rhodes always took a deep interest in all State and national affairs, and his views upon political subjects, while liberal, were always clear and pronounced. Being of a retiring disposition, he was extremely reluctant to accept office, and repeatedly refused the solicitations of his friends to permit himself to be a candidate for public positions. He did, however, from 1844 to 1845, represent the third ward in the Common Council of Providence, and was for several years a member of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, where his services were of great value, particularly in the finances of the State. His wide spread reputation for a clear mind and sound judgment, combined with his genial disposition and his kind and courteous reception of all who approached him, caused him to be frequently consulted upon business affairs, while his quiet and unostentatious liberality, so freely and judiciously bestowed,

caused his death to be lamented by numerous worthy charities of which he had been the warm friend and supporter, and by many persons who had found him a friend in time of need. He was a man of decided religious convictions, and a firm believer in the divine authority of christianity.

Up to the last week of his life, Mr. Rhodes, although seventy-two years of age, was apparently in the full possession of all his mental and physical powers, and conducted his business with the same energy as when in the meridian of life.

He died March 16th, 1873, after an illness of one week's duration, of an acute attack of disease of the heart.

Mr. Rhodes became a member of this Society, April 1st, 1858.

JOSEPH MAURAN, M. D., was born in Barrington, R. I., December 22d, 1796. He was the youngest of ten children. His parents were Charles Joseph and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran. His father was born at Villa-franca, near Nice, in Savoy, in 1748, where his ancestors had resided since 1580. The family originated at Toulouse, in Languedoc, from which country, being Protestants, or Vaudois, they had been driven by religious persecution.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native town until he entered the Wrentham, (Mass.,) Academy, then under the charge of the Rev. William Williams, D. D., a graduate of the first class in Brown University, (then Rhode Island College.) Here he remained until he entered Brown University, in 1812, graduating in 1816, in the class with Dr. S. Augustus Arnold, John Carter Brown, Robert H. Ives, Peter Pratt, Nathaniel Searle, and others, who have gained honorable names in the State and nation.

Immediately on leaving college, Mr. Mauran entered the office of Dr. Pardon Bowen, of Providence, as a student of medicine, and attended the lectures then given in the medical school of the University, by Dr. Bowen, and Dr. Jno. W. Eddy, Assistant Professor of Surgery in the University. He then went to New York and completed his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Columbia College, New York City, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in March, 1819. At the Commencement of Brown University in the same year, he received the degree of Master of Arts. On receiving his degree in Medicine, Dr. Mauran became associated in professional practice, in Providence, with his distinguished and accomplished teacher and friend, Dr.

Bowen, and this connection continued until Dr. Bowen's health became permanently impaired by his labors during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Providence in 1820. Dr. Mauran became thoroughly familiar with its characteristics and treatment, and furnished to Dr. Chevrin, in 1827, a detailed history of this epidemic, when that physician was visiting the different sections of the country to procure the opinion of physicians on the important question of the contagious or non-contagious character of the disease; Dr. Mauran maintaining the opinion that it was non-contagious. This treatise was soon after published.

Dr. Mauran was at an early period of his professional life appointed Physician and Surgeon of the Providence Work House, and this engagement continued after the inmates had been removed to the new Dexter Asylum, in 1827, either in an active or consulting capacity down to the period when he withdrew from active practice. He was for a long time one of the Commissioners of the Dexter Donation Fund, and in one or the other of these capacities he was thus connected with this Institution for nearly half a century. He was the medical attendant of the Providence Friends' School for a series of years from its earliest establishment.

He was deputed by the City Government of Providence, in 1832, to visit New York City to investigate the facts connected with the Asiatic Cholera, which then first made its appearance in this country. He undertook the duties with great alacrity and fearlessness, visiting the New York Hospitals, and thus acquired much valuable information respecting that disease. In the year 1856, after a long and successful professional career, Dr. Mauran relinquished general practice, and with his family enjoyed nearly two years of delightful travel on the continent of Europe. On his return to the United States, he avoided the duties of his profession as much as possible, and finally withdrew from practice altogether, and spent the remainder of his life in the city of New York, where several of his children reside, passing some of the winters in Florida for the benefit of his health.

He was married in Providence on the 12th of October, 1820, to Sophia (Russell) Sterry, daughter of Cyprian Sterry, a merchant of Providence. Mrs. Mauran died in Providence, August 28, 1854, leaving three sons and three daughters, all of whom survived their father. Dr. Mauran was enthusiastically fond of his profession and possessed great aptitude for it. His ready sympathy and cheerful manner won for him the confidence and affection of those who came under his treatment. Possessed of a consti-

tion of great natural vigor, he regulated his own life with that prudent observance of the laws of health which enabled him to reach the ripe age of over seventy-six years, with but few intervals of sickness. He was eminently social in his temperament, and enjoyed and enlivened a large circle of friends beyond those with whom he was professionally connected.

Dr. Mauran was twice elected President of the Rhode Island Medical Society. He was a member of the Providence Franklin Society, and of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. At the foundation of the Butler Asylum for the Insane he was elected one of the consulting physicians and surgeons, a position to which he was annually reelected during his life. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, and in 1868 was elected President of the Alumni of the Medical Department of Columbia College, New York. To his efforts our State is mainly indebted for the establishment of its system of registration of births, marriages and deaths. Dr. Mauran became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, July 19th, 1836, and several times read papers before it. Under the original organization he was a Trustee from 1838 to 1846.

Near the close of his life he was aware of the insidious attacks of disease which he felt assured would soon reach a fatal termination. He calmly awaited the inevitable result, maintaining his intellect unimpaired, and peacefully closed his long and valuable life. He died in New York City, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Anna M. Brown, on the 8th of June, 1873.

SAMUEL BARRETT CUSHING, second son of Daniel Cooke and Susan (Jarvis) Cushing, was born in Providence on the 21st of February, 1811. He was educated at the public and private schools of Providence, until he was sixteen years old, when he commenced the study of civil engineering, under Mr. Holmes Hutchinson, chief engineer of the Blackstone Canal, then being constructed between Providence and Worcester, and remained with him until the canal was finished. After this he was engaged in various minor works until 1830, when he opened an office in his native town, carrying on a general engineering business for several years; during which time he ran the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and also made the principal surveys for a map of Rhode Island. In the year 1837 he removed to Illinois, intending to make a

home in that State. In 1840, however, he received an earnest invitation from the late Edward Harris, and others, to return to Rhode Island, for the special purpose of apportioning the water power at Woonsocket Falls, his well-known experience rendering him better qualified to perform that delicate duty than any other man in the State. He performed this work to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and then took up his residence permanently in the place of his birth. Since his return, he was constantly employed in his profession, and was recognized as the leading civil engineer in this section, and no important work was undertaken in which he was not engaged, either as chief, or consulting engineer, and it was admitted that no man possessed so minute and accurate a knowledge of the water power of this section. The business public had such undoubting reliance on his sound judgment and his unwavering integrity, that he was generally chosen, either by order of court, or selection of parties, to adjust complex questions of water power, and from his decisions exceptions were seldom taken.

He was the Division Engineer in charge of the eastern portion the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad until it was completed. The granite bridge at Pawtucket, over Blackstone River, the railroad bridge at India Point, the central bridge on the Seekonk, and the railroad bridge on the Shore Line Railroad, over the Connecticut River at Lyme, were all erected by him. Almost his last piece of work was the supervision of the removal of the first draw bridge at Point Street bridge, and the erection of the one now in operation. He was the inventor of a method of constructing bridge piers, by a system of piles, surrounded by cast iron cylinders, the intervening space being filled with concrete. This plan has been successfully used in several cases, among which are the piers of the Teusas Railroad bridge near Mobile, the India Point railroad bridge, and the Shore Line bridge at Lyme, Conn.

In his personal character, Mr. Cushing was one of the most amiable of men; his temper was equable, his mind was well stored by study and reflection, he was genial in his feelings, and his conversation, characterized as it was by quiet humor, made him an entertaining and instructive companion. His deafness restricted his social intercourse, to a very limited circle, but his infirmity never abated his innate cheerfulness.

In 1844, he married Mrs. Mary Anne Rhodes, widow of Charles W. Rhodes, of North Providence, and daughter of Obadiah Olney, of that town. She died in 1872. They had four sons, who all survived them. Three of the sons continue the engineering business so well established

by their father. Mr. Cushing was elected a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society July 19th, 1834. He died in Providence, after a brief illness, on the 19th of July, 1873, and was buried in Swan Point Cemetery.

WILLIAM P. BLODGET, son of William and Mary Anne (Power) Blodget, was born in Providence, Feb. 28th, 1809. At a suitable age he was placed at school in Andover, Mass., and subsequently in the military school of Captain Partridge, at Norwich, Conn., where he completed his education. On leaving the Academy he entered his father's counting-room, and stayed there till 1834 or 1835, when he commenced business for himself in the city of New York, but did not prosecute it long. On his return to Providence he became a partner with his father, and remained with him until the business was closed, shortly before his father's death. He was then for a considerable time connected with Alfred Wright in the coal business on South Main street. After the breaking up of this business, by the death of Mr. Wright, he became the freight agent of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and afterwards engaged in the insurance business. He was for several years President of the Gaspee Insurance Company, in Providence, and after dissolving his connection with that institution, continued the business as agent for several companies until his decease. Mr. Blodget early entered the arena of politics as a member of the Whig party, and in the campaign of 1840, bore an active part in securing the vote of Rhode Island for General Harrison. Many still living, associated with him in that campaign, retain a vivid recollection of the enthusiasm infused into the "log cabin" meetings in this city by his presence and his musical efforts. In the troubles of 1842, he was conspicuous in the military movements to suppress what is now designated in history as "the Dorr Rebellion." His temperament was genial, and a few minutes in his presence sufficed to divert the depressed mind from sombre thoughts. "He had a clear intellect, and intuitive perception of the strength and weakness of others, a strong will, an elasticity of spirit, and a nervous energy that was exhaustless."

Mr. Blodget was twice married, but left no issue. He became a member of this Society July 2d, 1872. He died June 8th, 1873, aged 64 years, 3 months and 11 days.

RICHARD RAY WARD died at his residence, No. 8 Bond street, New York City, December 8th, 1873, aged 78 years and 21 days. He was born

in Greenwich street, near the Battery, in that city, November 17th, 1795. He was the son of Colonel Samuel Ward, who served with distinction in the war of the Revolution, and grand-son of Governor Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island.

The subject of this notice was educated at the Academy in East Greenwich, R. I., in which town his father, who had become an eminent merchant in New York, owned a farm on which he resided in retirement from 1803 to 1816. In the latter year, with a view of being nearer to his children, several of whom had embarked in business in New York, Col. Ward removed from his farm to Jamaica, on Long Island.

In 1812, young Richard visited New York, where he passed the winter. He went back to Rhode Island, but returned again to New York in the spring of 1813. Having completed his studies, he selected the law for his future profession. He opened an office in his native city, and after practicing alone for some time, formed a partnership under the name of Ward & Hoyt, and at a later period continued business under the title of Ward & Higgins. This firm were extensively employed as commercial lawyers. They had the business of Prime, Ward & King, John Ward & Co., and several other banking houses; also of the National Fire Insurance Company, and of quite a number of mercantile houses. In 1835, Mr. Ward married Gertrude Eliza, daughter of Edward Doughty, Esq., of New York. The issue of this marriage was two daughters, Gertrude Ray, who married L. B. Dodd, M. D., of Newark, N. J., and Annie Catrena. Mrs. Ward died May 21st, 1859.

In the vigor of his days Mr. Ward took an active part in politics, but in the later years of his life found occupation and enjoyment in supervising his private affairs, in his books, and in the society of his family, connections and other friends. He was for many years a Vestryman in the Church of the Ascension, the Rector of that period being the Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., afterwards Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts. He was Chairman of a Literary Confederacy or Club, which was formed in 1815-1816, and consisted of four persons—Richard Ray Ward, Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, John Neilson, Jr., and Robert C. Sands. Of these, the poet, Sands, died in 1832; the artist, Neilson, died in 1852, the clergyman, Eastburn, died in 1872. The last meetings were in 1870 and 1871, and were attended by the two survivors. This Club was sometimes called "The Brotherhood." They met at each other's residences. Some of the earlier meetings were attended by Gulian C. Verplanck and William Cullen Bryant. The club put up a monument to

the poet, Mr. Sands, in Hoboken, and Bishop Eastburn officiated at the funeral services.

Mr. Ward, though born in New York, was in spirit a Rhode Island man. Through his entire life he cherished the fondest recollections of our State, and was ever interested in her advancing prosperity. He was a gentleman of the old school, of dignified manners, and will ever be held in pleasant memory by many surviving contemporaries, who always found a cordial welcome to his hospitable mansion.

Mr. Ward was remarkable for his deep interest in historical studies and antiquarian researches, as well as for his recollections of distinguished contemporaries. In 1823 he was elected an honorary member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and in that relation held to the day of his death a senior position.

Mr. Ward's health had been for several years declining, but his mental activity was but slightly if at all abated up to near the hour of his departure. He was abroad for the last time on the 4th of October, when he called at the banking house of his relatives, the Messrs. Ward & Co., to cheer by his presence and kindly spirit, the sombre atmosphere with which the financial panic had invested Wall street. About six weeks before his death in rising from his bed he fell and broke his leg. From the shock given to his system by this casualty he never rallied. The sufferings of his last weeks of life were borne with patience and cheerfulness. He was a man of positive and deep christian convictions, and passing away without a struggle, his last moments were calm and peaceful.

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies!"

The funeral of Mr. Ward, which was largely attended, took place December 11th. The appropriate services were conducted at his late residence, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, assisted by the Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, of Boston. The Pall Bearers were Henry Grinnell, John T. Irving, James H. Titus, Henry K. Bogert, Charles E. Butler, Frederic Prime, Bernard Roelker, and Henry T. Drowne. At the conclusion of the exercises the remains of the deceased were followed by the funeral cortege to Greenwood Cemetery, and deposited in the family vault.

HON. BENJAMIN F. BROWNE, died in Salem, Mass., November 23d, 1873, aged 80 years and 4 months.

He was a descendant of Ruling Elder John Browne, who was a prominent and influential man in Salem during the first half century of its settlement. Dr. Browne was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Andrew) Browne, of Salem, and was born in that city July 14, 1793. He was for many years a leading apothecary. His early education was in the Salem schools, commencing in 1797 with Madam Babbidge, a noted teacher of children in her time, and continuing under Masters Parker, Lang, Southwick, and others. Early in the war of 1812-15, while yet in his minority, he became Assistant Surgeon of the private armed ship Alfred, and subsequently made two cruises in the Frolic as Captain's Clerk, Purser, and Sergeant of Marines. The privateer to which he was attached was in Portsmouth at the time the great fire occurred there, and young Browne was ashore with several of the officers, and rendered efficient assistance. On his last cruise he was captured and taken to Barbadoes, and finally to the notorious Dartmoor Prison, where he had quite an eventful experience, of which he has written a very vivid account, published in several numbers of the *Democratic Review*, for 1846, under the title of "Papers of an Old Dartmoor Prisoner, edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne."

He frequently employed his pen on topics of interest, and was especially well versed in matters of local history and antiquarian research, making valuable contributions to the newspapers and to the Essex Institute Historical Collections. He also occasionally indulged in poetical composition, of which we recall some specimens of touching merit.

His public record is an honorable one. He was Master of Essex Lodge, F. A. M., from 1824 to 1827; Commander of the Cadets from 1825 to 1828; State Senator in 1843; Postmaster of Salem from 1845 to 1849; a candidate of his party for Mayor of the city several times; and held other important trusts. In the high party days of Federal and Democratic opposition, he was one of the coterie of Republicans who frequented the *Register* office; in the subsequent division of parties he became a Jackson Democrat; and in his later years was in full accord with the Republican party, his earnest and sterling patriotism being always and everywhere conspicuous.

He commenced his apothecary experience with the late Dr. Edward S. Lang, and had a long and successful career in the business, the personal conduct of which he only resigned at a comparatively recent period. After he had relinquished his stock and stand to the Messrs. Price, he

continued his daily visits as long as he was able to walk out, and spent a portion of every day at his accustomed place of resort, where his old companions were wont to seek him. He was of an eminently bright and cheerful disposition, with a rich fund of anecdote gathered from a wide and varied experience, and all his acquaintances took great pleasure in his society. About two months before his death he suffered a slight shock of paralysis, a repetition of which finally proved fatal. He was elected an honorary member of this Society, April 4, 1858.

NOTE.—For several of the foregoing Necrological notices, acknowledgment is due to Joseph S. Pitman, Esq., Secretary of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, in the Transactions of which Society they originally appeared.

In the notice of Mr. Henry B. Drowne mention should have been made of his sisters, who united with him in establishing the Fruit Hill Classical Institute. The omission was inadvertent, and was not discovered until after the page had been printed.



A BRIEF HISTORY
OF
EDUCATION IN RHODE ISLAND,
INCLUDING THE FOUNDING AND WORK
OF THE

Rhode Island Institute of Instruction,

BY EDWIN MARTIN STONE.

PRINTED BY REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION, IN
ACCORDANCE WITH A VOTE OF THE SOCIETY.

HISTORY.



PRELIMINARY to the history of the RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION, it will be proper to glance at the condition of Education in the early days of the Colony of Rhode Island, and the rise and progress of her Public School System.

If the Cause of Public Education in Rhode Island, now so universally popular, did not at an early day engage the attention of the Body Politic here, as in other Colonies, the neglect, seeming or real, should be attributed rather to the peculiar circumstances under which this Colony was settled than to a want of appreciation of good learning. It will be borne in mind when making a contrast between the early educational condition of Rhode Island and that of her neighbor Colonies, that she labored under difficulties which constituted no part of their experience; and that while the settlements at Plymouth, Boston, Salem and New Haven, were begun with organized bodies of men, bringing with them means for at once establishing the Church and the School House, our Colony Life was begun by a handful of Refugees from their first chosen home in the Bay Colony, too few in numbers to do more at the outstart than to subdue enough of the wilderness to make for themselves an unenviable home; too poor to command at the moment and put in operation the agencies of a high civilization; and too much occupied in protecting themselves against aboriginal and other dangers to establish, as a first step, the Public School and the University.

Had they been differently situated, a different aspect would doubtless have been put upon the face of things in these Plantations. The Leader of the Conscience Band who fled first to Seekonk, and then, at the suggestion of the friendly Winslow, and possibly of the no less friendly Winthrop, removed to a spot he named Providence,—was a profound scholar, and could not but have had a just comprehension of the importance of a practical education to a rising community. But the children of the Plantation Colony, for several years after its founders arrived here, must have been so few as hardly to have suggested the immediate necessity of a school,* while the pressing demands upon the time and services of Williams in adjusting local vexations and in serving the welfare of a neighboring Colony, put it out of his power to give thought to any plan for establishing a system of popular education. Yet it is not to be assumed that no interest was felt here or elsewhere in the Colony on this subject, or that no measures were adopted for the encouragement of education. In 1640, one year after the settlement of Newport was begun, that town invited Mr. Robert Lenthal "to keep a public school for the learning of youth, and for his encouragement there was granted to him and his heirs one hundred acres of land, and four more for a house lot." The town also voted, "that one hundred acres should be laid forth and appropriated for a school, for the encouragement of the poorer sort, to train up their youth in learning."†

These one hundred acres, it is supposed by some, were originally located in what is now the town of Middletown, and in 1661 were exchanged for a tract subsequently known as Newtown, or school land. In 1663, this trust was ordered to

* It should be borne in mind that in 1680 the population of Rhode Island, exclusive of Indians, did not exceed 7,000, and in 1701, sixty-five years after the settlement of Providence, it had increased to only 10,000. Of this population, the largest portion must have been comprised in the settlements at Providence, Newport and Warwick. In other parts of the Colony the necessity for schools could not have been pressing.

† Arnold, i, 145, 146.

be divided into lots, "and to be sold or loaned on condition that the purchasers should pay to the town treasurer an annual rent to constitute a fund for the schooling and educating of poor children, according to the direction of the town council for the time being."* From 1775 to 1792 there were seventy-eight lots in Newtown, denominated "school lands," for which the town received in rents, \$181.42 per annum.

In 1695, Judge Samuel Sewall, of Boston, conveyed land in the Pettaquamscut Purchase to Trustees, the income of which was to be appropriated to the support of the ministry, and to the instruction of "the children and youths of the above mentioned town of Pettaquamscut,† as well English there settled, or to be settled, as Indians the aboriginal natives and proprietors of the place, to read and write the English language and the rules of grammar." The school was for a long time at Tower Hill, and among the instructors were Constant Southworth, Increase Hewett, and Robert F. Noyes.‡

In the following year (1696) Judge Sewall conveyed to Harvard College land in the same Purchase "for and towards the support and education at said College, of such youths whose parents may not be of sufficient ability to maintain them there, especially such as shall be sent from Pettaquamscut aforesaid, English or Indians."§ In 1765, Thomas Ninigret, commonly known as King Tom, Sachem of the Narragansetts, petitioned the Society for Propagating the Gospel to establish a Free School for the children of the tribe. Ninigret was born in 1736, and became Sachem in 1746.

In 1697, Newport voted other school lands for the benefit of a school master. In 1706, a school house was built at the public charge. To defray the expense the town sold six acres of land, and laid a tax of £150. In 1713, the town voted to establish another school, and Benjamin Nicholson was chosen schoolmaster.|| In 1726, one hundred and six acres of land

* Barnard's Report, 1848, p. 145,

† Now Exeter.

‡ Potter's Early History of Narragansett, pp. 29, 291. § Ibid.

|| In 1716, Portsmouth "having considered how excellent an ornament learning

were voted for a school house in the eastern part of the town. From this date until the American Revolution, a commendable interest in the cause of education was manifested in Newport—an interest that for a time was paralyzed by the influences of the war. In 1795 the Long Wharf Association of Newport, adopted measures to establish a public school, and provided for its support. The same year Mr. Simeon Potter, of Swansea, Mass., gave to the Association, in trust, an estate in that town, "to support a Free School forever."

In 1827, a public school system in a modified form, was carried into effect, and in 1828, Governor Fenner contributed \$100 to the school fund of Newport, "instead of giving the time honored 'treat' to the people on election day,"—the usual expense of the treat being that amount. From this period, the interest in popular education has advanced in that city, and at the present time the public schools there are among the best in the State.

Providence, in 1663, laid out and reserved "one hundred acres of upland land and six acres of meadow (or lowland to the quantity of eight acres, in lieu of meadow,)" "for the maintenance of a school." Previous to this, home instruction or a Dame's school, probably, answered the needs of the children of the town.

The first recorded acts of the citizens of Bristol in relation to schools bears date September, 1682, when it was voted, "that each person that hath children in town ready to go to school, shall pay three pence the week for each child's schooling to the schoolmaster, and the town by rate according to each ratable estate shall make the wages to amount to £24 the year. The selectmen to look out a grammar schoolmaster and use their endeavor to obtain £5 of the cape money granted for such an end." "September, 1648, voted £24 the

is to mankind." adopted measures to build a school house on the south side of the town. Six years later two other school houses were built.—Arnold's R. I., ii, 59.

year for Mr. Cobbett, he officiating in the place of a schoolmaster in this town."*

From an early date Bristol has been fortunate in its choice of committees, whose labors have been effective in giving a high character to the schools of that town.

Although "no public education at the expense of the town" was provided for in Warren, previous to 1828, the public records of Swansea, Mass., of which Warren was a part until 1718, show that becoming care was taken to secure for its children and youth the benefit of educational instruction. The same is true of Barrington, also a part of Swansea, and which was erected into a distinct township in 1717. As early as 1673, "three years after old Plymouth had voted a freeschool within her borders,"† a school was set up "for the teaching of grammar, rhetoric, and arithmetic, and the tongues of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, also to read English and to write." Of this school Rev. John Myles was appointed master, at "at a salary of £40 per annum in current country pay." Whether or not this sum was intended as a full equivalent for his services as clergyman and school teacher, there seems, at a later day, to have been differences of opinion. In 1699, Mr. Jonathan Bosworth was appointed "to teach in the several places in the town by course," at a compensation of £18 per year, "one-quarter in money and the other three-quarters in provisions, at money price." In 1702, Mr. John Devotion was chosen to fulfil similar peripatetic duties at a salary of "£12 current money of New England, to be paid quarterly, and the town to 'pay for his diet,'" besides an allowance of 20s. "towards the keeping of his horse."‡

From 1718 until 1828, when regular appropriations of money for public education by the town first begun to be

*These facts have been cited to show that from a very early date the education of the young was not undervalued, nor wholly unprovided for.

†Bicknell's History Barrington, p. 91.

‡Fessenden's History Warren, pp. 83, 84.

made, the people of Warren have not been unmindful of the intellectual needs of the young, and the steady advance of public sentiment has secured to that town school conveniences and advantages that will compare favorably with those of other communities.

The public school idea, now developed into grand proportions which renders it the glory of the State, was slow of growth. Like some of the beautiful productions of nature, its bloom and fruitage could not be prematurely forced. It found, however, through a long series of years, faithful cultivators, who, amidst the temporary expedients of private schools and of proprietors' schools, persevered in watching over and protecting the precious plant, resting in hope of its ultimate perfection. Among the most conspicuous of these, dating from 1684, when William Turpin was the first schoolmaster in Providence of whom any memorial remains,* until 1799, were John Dexter, William Hopkins, Joseph Whipple,

* It would be interesting to learn something more than is now known of the experience of Mr. Turpin as a teacher. His native place and the year of his arrival in Providence, is unknown. The earliest record of him found bears date June 11th, 1684, on which day he covenanted with William Hawkins and his wife Lydia, "to furnish Peregrine Gardner with board and schooling one year for six pounds; forty shillings of which in beef and pork; pork at two-pence, and beef at three-pence half-penny, per lb.; twenty shillings in corn, at two shillings per bushel; and the balance in silver money."—(Staples's Annals.) That Mr. Turpin intended to make teaching a permanent occupation in Providence, is evident from the fact that in January, 1685, he petitioned the town to invest him and his heirs with the land set apart "for the use and benefit of a school master," "so long as he or any of them should maintain that worthy art of teaching."—(Town Records.) That his petition was granted the records do not show. Mr. Turpin must have been held in universal respect, and have possessed the confidence of his fellow-towns-men as a man of discreet judgment and unimpeachable integrity, as we find that he twice represented Providence in the General Assembly, was one year Town Clerk, and for upwards of fourteen years was Town Treasurer. He died in the early part of 1744. His house stood on the west side of North Main street, nearly opposite the fourth Baptist meeting house. At one time the General Assembly held their sessions there. According to a statement made by the late Mr. Samuel Thurber, "this was a very slight place, and a place of considerable business. He had a large yard with an elm tree in it, a fine garden, handsomely fenced in, through which there ran a small brook, which came from a swamp laying a little to the eastward of where the meeting house now is."

Nicholas Cooke, Joseph Olney, Esck Hopkins, Elisha Brown, John Mawney, Nicholas Brown, Elijah Tillinghast, Daniel Abbot, Barzillai Richmond, John Brown, John Jenckes, Nathaniel Greene, Charles Keene, Darius Sessions, Samuel Nightingale, Jabez Bowen, Moses Brown, Enos Hitchcock, James Manning, Theodore Foster, William Jones, Richard Jackson, John Howland, Samuel Thurber, Grindall Reynolds, Nathan Fisher, Peter Grinnell, Jonathan Maxcy, Joseph Jenckes, James Burrill, Jr., David L. Barnes, George R. Burrill, Samuel W. Bridgman, Stephen Gano, John Carlisle, Thomas P. Ives, Joel Metcalf, Richard Anthony, and William Richmond.

In 1767, an important advance step was taken in Providence in the direction of "providing schools for all the children of the inhabitants." Hon. Jabez Bowen wrote a report which was laid before a town meeting, January 1, 1768, embracing a system of public instruction. In this it was provided :

"That every inhabitant of this town, whether they be free of the town or not, shall have and enjoy an equal right and privilege, of sending their own children and the children of others that may be under their care, for instruction and bringing up to any or all of said schools."

But the time for a full appreciation of this recommendation had not arrived, and it was rejected. In 1791, President Manning, of Brown University, as chairman of a committee to whom a petition of some citizens for the establishment of public schools had been referred, drew up a report recommending substantially what Gov. Bowen had proposed twenty-four years before. This report was presented at a town meeting, held August 1, and accepted, though it contained an obnoxious clause which prevented any further action being taken upon it.*

*This clause recommended that as the Friends then had a school of their own in which their children were instructed and would continue to be instructed, they should be permitted to draw from the town treasury money to support their school in proportion to the number of children attending it.

Thus far the action of Providence had been local in its character, viz.: to establish free schools within its own limits. In 1798, a new era dawned upon the State. A movement was commenced in Providence to expand the public school idea, and accomplish for every town in Rhode Island what had thus far been attempted in her principal capital. In other words to establish, by legislative enactment, a *State Public School System*. A leading man in this enterprise was John Howland, who found himself ably sustained by earnest men of various professions and occupations. Mr. Howland was distinguished for sound judgment, far-reaching discernment, skill in execution, and unconquerable persistence. His position in the community gave him a strong influence with the wealthy and with the laboring classes, and as the hostility to free schools was found largely among the latter, he was able to do much to create a better sentiment among them. In his place of business, in the street, and by the fire-side, free public schools was made by him a topic of conversation. He agitated the subject in town meeting, and in the Mechanics' Association, then the most influential organization in Providence. Under the direction of that Association, and in its name, he wrote a memorial which was presented to the General Assembly at its February session in East Greenwich, in 1799, soliciting that honorable body "to make legal provision for the establishment of free schools, sufficient to educate all the children in the several towns throughout the State."* The memorial was referred to a Committee, which reported by bill at the June session the same year. The bill was printed, and referred to the freemen for instruction. The instructions given by the town of Providence to its representatives to vote for the bill, were written by Mr. Howland. They set forth that "on the question of free schools all party distinctions are broken down. Here there can be no clashing

*The Representatives from Providence at this session of the General Assembly were John Smith, Thomas P. Ives and David L. Barnes, all of whom were steadfast friends of public free schools. .

of interests. On this subject one section of the State cannot be opposed to another. Before this benevolent idea, every partial, narrow motive of local policy must disappear."* At the October session of the General Assembly the bill was passed by the House of Representatives, but in the Senate it was postponed until the session in February, 1800, when that body concurred with the House, and a public free school law became an established fact. This law continued in force three years, when it was repealed. But in that three years the tree of knowledge, thus legally planted, had struck deep and spread wide its roots, and exhibited a vitality that bid defiance to the destructive influence of mal-legislation."† .

It seems surprising, at this late day, that a system for the free education of all classes, should have been so soon abrogated. Yet, it is no more surprising than that, in 1818, a

* It is worthy of record here that the repeal of the school law had no injurious effect upon the schools in Providence, but rather stimulated their friends to more earnest endeavors in their behalf. The system was continued unchanged, except by such improvements as time and experience suggested. From year to year they increased in usefulness and in favor with the people. The firm position taken by the friends of education in that town, and the success to which the school system there voluntarily maintained, attained, attracted attention in every part of the State, and did much to rally public sentiment by which the passage of the school law of 1828 was secured. In the subsequent efforts from that date to 1850 made to carry forward the work of education so as to meet the demands of an increasing intelligence, the disinterested services of Francis Wayland, Samuel W. Bridgman, Alexis Caswell, Alexander Duncan, John L. Hughes, William T. Grinnell, William S. Patten, Esek Aldrich, S. Augustus Arnold, J. P. K. Henshaw, Seth Padelford, George Baker, William Gammell, Moses B. Ives, Thomas M. Burgess, Edward R. Young, and the members of the School Committee generally, were invaluable. Since 1850, the same spirit has prevailed, and it is safe to say that the schools of Providence, in their several grades, are not elsewhere surpassed. The High School takes rank with the best in the country.

† The rise and progress of the public schools in Providence forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Education in Rhode Island. Those who wish to learn more of its details than are here given may consult the Life of John Howland, and Barnard's "Report and Documents relating to the Public Schools of Rhode Island." In all his efforts in behalf of popular education Mr. Howland was encouraged by the support of Rev. Drs. Hitchcock, Maxcy, and Gano, Governor William Jones, Richard Jackson, Jabez Bowen, James Burrill, Jr., Amos M. Atwell, and other influential citizens of the town.

proposition to establish primary schools in Boston, should have been opposed, or than the indifference to educational improvement that prevailed with the people of Massachusetts as late as 1840. In a lecture delivered at Topsfield, in that State, before the Essex County Teachers' Association, by the late Horace Mann, then Secretary of the Board of Education, he said : "In our own times, in such low estimation is this highest of all causes held, that in these days of conventions for all other objects of public interest,—when men go hundreds of miles to attend railroad conventions, and cotton conventions, and tobacco conventions, and when the delegates of political conventions are sometimes counted, as Xerxes counted his army, by acres and square miles,—yet such has often been the dispersive effect upon the public of announcing a common school convention, and a lecture on education, that I have queried in my own mind whether, in regard to two or three counties, at least, in our own State, it would not be advisable to alter the law for quelling riots and mobs ; and, instead of summoning sheriffs and armed magistrates and the *posse comitatus* for their dispersion, to put them to flight by making proclamation of a discourse on common schools." But this sharp sarcasm of Mr. Mann had a wider application than he gave it. At the time it was uttered a general apathy prevailed among the people of the New England States, as it did among those of all the other States in the Union, in regard to the condition of public free school education,—an apathy that required the utmost efforts of earnest workers to remove.

In 1844, more than seven thousand school houses in the State of New York were destitute of suitable play grounds, while nearly six thousand were unprovided with convenient seats and desks, and in almost every other respect were unfit for the uses for which they were erected.*

* The State Commissioner says, "nearly eight thousand were destitute of the proper facilities for ventilation, and upwards of six thousand without a privy of any sort, while of the remainder but about one thousand [out of nine thousand three hundred and sixty-eight] were provided with privies containing different apartments for male and female pupils!"

In 1847, a depreciation in the effectiveness of the schools in many parts of Pennsylvania was reported. In New Jersey it was declared that, to establish a Normal School, " would be an infringement of the rightful liberty of the citizen," while of Indiana it was said by one of her own sons, " We have *borrowed* millions for the physical improvement of our State, but we have not *raised* a dollar by advalorem taxation to cultivate the minds of our children ! " *

These citations are not made for the purpose of covering the deficiencies of Rhode Island by pointing out the defects of sister States, but merely to show that an almost criminal indifference to the education of the masses was universal, and that the need of reformation in our own State was but a sample of needs felt and acknowledged throughout the country.

In 1843, public sentiment had so far advanced in the right direction, that Governor Fenner was authorized by the General Assembly to appoint a State Agent, whose duty it should be to use all legitimate means for promoting the interests of education in every town in Rhode Island, and thus aid in awakening a new enthusiasm, and in raising to a higher level the standard of instruction. In the same year, Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, was appointed to fill this office, upon the duties of which he entered with characteristic zeal. His time was constantly employed in visiting the different towns in the State, delivering lectures, holding educational meetings, editing an educational journal, establishing free libraries, and in other ways doing an almost incredible amount of work.

During a lapse of nearly twenty-eight years, the great mistake of the General Assembly of 1803, in repealing the school law, was painfully apparent all over the State. Every town had thereby been left to do what seemed right in its own eyes—to make provision for schools or not—and in all towns in which the popular mind had not been enlightened

* Address to the Legislature of Indiana, by one of the people, 1847.

by the inculcation of generous views, and stimulated to action by a strong sense of public duty, the means of education were lamentably deficient. Under this state of things, "Proprietors Schools" took form, with a view of securing for the young the education they were otherwise in danger of losing. The proprietors school houses were built and owned by a company of individuals who employed a teacher at their own expense to educate their children. Others, not proprietors, but having children, were permitted to send them to the same schools, by paying a fixed sum for tuition. To both classes, therefore, these were "pay schools." But this arrangement, though conferring a benefit upon many who otherwise would have become outcasts from the commonwealth of letters, failed to answer the growing wants of the State. In 1827, the friends of a wiser policy made a grand effort for a change. That year, at the October session of the General Assembly, a memorial was presented, asking for the establishing of "a general system of education, extended at the public expense, to all the citizens of the State." On the basis of that memorial, plans for organizing a system of free schools was brought before the General Assembly, by John B. Waterman, of Warwick, Joseph L. Tillinghast, of Providence, and others, which were embodied in "An Act to establish Public Schools," and ably advocated at the January session, 1828, by Messrs. Waterman, Tillinghast, Dixon, of Westerly, and Potter, of South Kingstown. After a protracted discussion, the bill passed the house by a vote of fifty-seven in the affirmative and two in the negative. It passed the Senate, with a few amendments, without a dissenting voice. The amendments were concurred in by the House, and the foundation was thus a second time laid for a Public School System in Rhode Island.

The law underwent various changes and modifications until 1844, when the "Agent of Public Schools" was directed to prepare the draft of a school law, in which the various public and special acts on the subject should be consolidated, and

such additional provisions engrafted as should be thought necessary or desirable. This was done by Mr. Barnard with great completeness.

To this Act, the late Hon. Wilkins Updike, then a member of the House of Representatives, gave an earnest and powerful support. In a highly effective speech, setting forth "the wide-spread disaffection with the schools as they are," and "the inefficient manner in which the system is administered," the dilapidated condition of school houses, the need of better qualified teachers, and the duty of the State and of the towns to do more than had been done for the support of schools, he added : " We must elect capable men to the office of school committees, and men of education and wealth must consent to act as committtees. These committees must see that none but moral and qualified teachers are employed, and that our young men and young women may qualify themselves to be teachers, let us contribute of our means as individuals to establish and maintain model schools and Normal schools. Let us have our RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION, which shall meet in different parts of the State, where teachers and the friends of education may come together and discuss the great subject which concerns the improvement of the public schools. Let us go round into districts and point out to parents and to our fellow-citizens generally, existing defects, and all desirable and practical remedies, in the management and government of these schools."

" But let us start right. Let us have an organization to begin with, so that our efforts will not be thrown away, and our money squandered as now. Let us have a law by which good schools can be established if we can convince the people that it is their interest to establish them. Let us have a law by which none but qualified teachers shall be employed. . . . Let us have a law by which the enormous evil and expense arising out of a constant change of school books shall be remedied : and all new school houses erected after judicious plans and directions. . . . Let us have an

officer whose intelligence, experience, and constant oversight shall give efficiency and uniformity to the administration of the system—who shall go round among the schools, hold meetings of teachers, parents and the friends of education, break up the apathy which prevails in some parts of the State, enlighten the ignorant, and direct the efforts of all to one great and glorious end, the training of all the children, the rich and the poor, in all sound and worthy practice. Let us have a State pride on this subject. Let us aim to be, what I am sure we can become, from our compact population, and the comparative wealth of all our people, the educated and educating State of this Union. . . . Let the census of the United States, and above all, let peace in our own borders, the security of property, the dignity and value of labor, the cheerfulness and happiness of every fireside and workshop in the State, proclaim, that there is not a child of suitable age, who is not at school, or an inhabitant of the State who cannot read or write, or who has not access to a well-selected library of good books."

State Commissioner.

The Act thus advocated, was passed at the June session of the General Assembly, 1844, to take effect in July, 1845. By this Act, the office of Commissioner of Public Schools was established, and with extended powers took the place of the State agency.

Mr. Barnard had not been long engaged in a survey of the State by which he was made familiar with the local hindrances to the progress of his work, before he became sensible of the need of an organization, embracing alike practical educators and the friends of education, through which the people could be more frequently reached than it would be possible for him alone to do, and which at the same time by its moral support would impart increased efficiency to his own endeavors. Out of this need came the RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION, whose history, in these pages, is briefly recorded.

Formation of the Institute.

In the latter part of the year 1844, at the suggestion of Mr. Barnard, Mr. Amos Perry, then Principal of the Summer Street Grammar School, in Providence, made arrangements for a meeting of teachers and the friends of education to be held in the City Council chamber, to consider the subject of organizing an association, whose object should be to awaken among the people a broader and deeper interest in public schools, and at the same time lend its support to Mr. Barnard in his work as State Commissioner. The meeting was held according to previous notice, at which Nathan Bishop, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools in Providence, presided. Twenty-five or thirty teachers, most of them engaged in the public schools, and a few other persons were present. Mr. Barnard being unable to attend in consequence of severe indisposition, Mr. Perry explained the object of the meeting, stating, in substance, Mr. Barnard's views and wishes. After a free interchange of opinions, during which several gentlemen manifested a want of faith in associate action, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of forming a State Educational Association, and to take such measures for that object as they should deem expedient. This committee consisted of John Kingsbury, Nathan Bishop, Amos Perry, Henry Day, and John J. Stimson.

The representative character of the committee will be noted. All of them were identified with the cause of education. One member was at the head of a private school; one Superintendent of the Public Schools; one at the head of a Grammar school; one the senior teacher in the High school, and one an influential member of the School Committee. The several meetings of this committee were held in the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools. After deliberately considering the question, shall we have an Association? it

was agreed that the enterprise should go forward, and the foundation of the Institute was laid. "Thenceforward," says one actively engaged in the preliminary movement, "there was no discussion about the importance of combined or associate action. It became a necessity. Obstacles and obstructions of whatever nature gradually disappeared. The officers were selected, after a careful canvass, with a view to their qualifications and usefulness. Friends whom we had never known came forward and lent a helping hand. After a year or two instead of witnessing the decline and death that had been foretold, we had from the same lips a more hopeful prediction. This time the INSTITUTE was to live and prosper a hundred years. This sentiment uttered in a strain of eloquence in the First Baptist meeting-house was received with applause by attentive listeners, and influences were thrown in favor of such broad and manly action as tends to such a result.

"The Association adopted the name of the eldest educational association of the country, with a view of indicating, on a restricted scale, its general policy and mode of action. The two associations were alike in their general outlines, though different in their sphere of action. One belonged to New England, or the nation, and the other to the little State of Rhode Island. While teachers naturally took a leading part in the deliberations of the Institute, all friends of education without regard to profession or calling, were invited to co-operate for the common cause and to share the honors and responsibilities of membership. Exclusiveness and clanishness were foreign to its spirit and object. A free and cordial intercourse between different classes and professions was invited and encouraged, with a view to breaking down partition walls and introducing life and light to the dark chambers of the mind. It was remarked by Mr. Barnard when the plan of organization was under consideration, that education is many-sided and is best promoted by a combination of influences from various sources." *

* Letter from Hon. Amos Perry to the author.

To the foregoing account a few particulars may be added. The adjourned meeting referred to was held in the State House in Providence, January 21, 1845, when the committee to whom the whole subject had been committed, made a report which is here present d, as expressing the feelings and convictions of those earliest in the movement :

" Whatever doubt may exist in regard to the influences of popular education, in other countries, there can be none in regard to the United States. *Here*, it *may* be assumed as an axiom, that the people, the *whole* people should be educated. Our institutions, civil, political, and religious, all imperatively demand it. *How* shall this be done? is the only question that admits of discussion. To this question only one rational answer can be given—chiefly by public or common schools.

" Whatever influence may be exerted by the press, by the college, and high schools, in advancing education,—and we have no doubt but *that* influence is great and indispensable; it is not for a moment to be supposed that these means are sufficient to educate a *whole people*. History does not present a solitary example of a country or province, where education has been universal, without some instrumentality analogous to common schools.

" Literature and science may flourish where only the *wealthy few* are highly educated. It is possible that the *few*, by monopolizing the emoluments and privileges which superior knowledge confers, may, while the many are toiling in agriculture or mechanic arts, rise to higher attainments, and cause science and literature to take deeper root and to bring forth mature fruits. Though such fruits might bring blessings with them, the genius of our institutions requires rather the diffusion than the accumulation of knowledge. It was the boast of Henry IV., of France, that he would 'take care that every peasant should be in such a condition as to have a fowl in his pot.' It should be the care of *our country* that *every child should be educated*.

" Our forefathers laid us under deep obligation, therefore, when they consecrated the common school to the education of the people. Ought we not deeply to regret that within our own State, that mission has not been fully accomplished. There are those among us who cannot read or write. Never should the friends of education rest till this stain is wiped from the escutcheon of the State. Though we hail with delight the deep interest now beginning to be awakened in different parts of the State, still it is an important question, what further can be done to give our public school system an impulse so vigorous, as to send its fullest blessings to the most secluded district.

Light must be diffused in regard to the subject. Parents must be roused from apathy by having the evils of ignorance and the blessings of knowledge placed before them; the connection between crime and ignorance

must be shown; it must be demonstrated that knowledge not only leads to higher elevation of character here, and better hopes of a future life, but it must be proved that an intelligent, educated man will earn more money than an ignorant one; the incompetency of teachers must be exposed, and public sentiment must be made to demand better; in short, we should all be brought to the full conviction that good public schools are a powerful safeguard of our country. In view of these and similar considerations, we deem it expedient to form, at the present time, a State Association for the promotion of public school education."

This report, after being discussed, was referred to a committee of which Mr. Barnard was chairman, with instructions to present a constitution at an adjourned meeting. This meeting at which Hon. Wilkins Updike, of South Kingstown, presided, was held in Westminster Hall on the evening of January 25, 1845, when the constitution, prepared by Mr. Barnard, was reported and adopted. At an adjourned meeting held in the Vestry of the First Baptist Church, on the 27th of January, the organization of the INSTITUTE was completed by the choice of the following officers:

<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	JOHN KINGSBURY, Providence.
<i>Vice Presidents,</i>	-	-	-	WILKINS UPDIKE, South Kingstown. ARIEL BALLOU, Woonsocket.
<i>Corresponding Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	NATHAN BISHOP, Providence.
<i>Recording Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	JOSHUA D. GIDDINGS, Providence.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	THOS. C. HARTSHORN, Providence.
<i>Directors,</i>	-	-	-	WILLIAM GAMMELL, Providence, AMOS PERRY, Providence, CALEB FARNUM, Providence, JOSEPH T. SISSON, North Providence, J. T. HARKNESS, Smithfield, J. B. TALLMAN, Cumberland, L. W. BALLOU, Cumberland, J. S. TOURTELLOTT, Gloucester. SAMUEL GREENE, Smithfield.

During the first year of the Institute, spirited meetings under its auspices were held in Providence, Newport, Bristol, Warren, Woonsocket, East Greenwich, Valley Falls, Chepatchet, Olneyville, Scituate, Fruit Hill, Pawtuxet, Foster,

and Kingston. At these meetings the following topics were discussed :

- "How parents can coöperate with teachers."
- "The value of a sound public opinion on the subject of education."
- "That the whole community, and not a part, should be educated."
- "Methods of disciplining and managing schools."
- "The necessity of a graduation of schools."
- "Methods of securing good teachers."
- "Public schools the only available method of educating the entire community."
- "Importance of educating the young morally as well as intellectually."
- "Methods of teaching reading."
- "Methods of teaching spelling."
- "Music as a branch of education in schools."
- "That a State, in order to make the most of its resources, must know how to use them."
- "That a State will increase in wealth in proportion to the intelligence of its population."

The programme of the Teachers' Institute held in 1847, under the general supervision of the State Commissioner, indicates the practical character of those meetings, and is a fair sample of the work engaged in during the earlier years of struggle for a higher educational life. It is as follows :

- "1. A review of the studies usually taught in the public schools of this State, with exemplifications of the best method of instruction in each branch, and with special attention to such difficulties as any member of the Institute may have encountered in teaching the same."
- "2. Familiar lectures and discussions among the members, on the organization of schools, the classification of pupils, and the theory and practice of teaching."
- "Public lectures and discussions in the evening, on topics calculated to interest parents and the community generally, in the subject of education, and the organization, administration, and improvement of schools."

Every teacher was requested to communicate a list of such topics as he wished to have considered at the session of the Institute which he proposed to attend, - to be provided with

a Bible or Testament, a slate and pencil, with pen and ink or lead pencil, and a blank or common-place book in which to enter notes, and also with the reading book used by the first class in the town where he taught, or proposed to teach. By this method the meetings of the Institute became, in large degree, mutual improvement seasons.

The topics presented and discussed brought out the best thoughts of practical teachers. Their mutual experiences in the school district and in the school-room, related in a free and unstudied conversation, became a valuable treasure to each; and as they returned to their daily duties, they felt that they had not only been refreshed by the social enjoyments of these occasions, but had found new helps to future success in their vocation.

At the first annual meeting, held in Providence, January 15, 1846, the President, in a brief review of the year, said:

"Through this Association, and county societies of a similar nature, a vast amount of voluntary labor, in this cause, has been performed; and, apparently, a very deep public interest has been created. By these means, united with legislative action, a train of measures has been put in motion which already indicate a great improvement in the public mind—a train, which, if not prematurely interrupted, will ultimately, and at no distant period, raise the public schools of this State to the highest rank among the means of popular education. It is not too much to say, that probably no State in the Union has made greater progress in the same space of time. . . . I venture to predict that if the friends of education, as they have hitherto done, shun all partizan and sectarian alliances, those who choose to throw themselves as impediments in the way of this cause, will wage a war which will recoil upon their own heads. Let us, then, go forward with steady courage and cheerful hearts. Let us manifest activity, decision and energy; but let them all be guided by that wisdom which selects the best means for the attainment of given ends."

The second annual meeting, held at the State House in Providence, January 7th, 1847, was numerously attended by the friends of education from all parts of the State. It was a goodly company of large hearted and disinterested workers. President Kingsbury was in the chair to congratulate the

Association on the success that had thus far attended the educational enterprise in the State, and to urge "continued action and zeal by which the noble objects in view might be achieved." Dr. Wayland was there to advocate the establishing of district school libraries throughout the State, as was Commissioner Barnard to designate the amount of money necessary to procure them, and to suggest the manner of raising it. William S. Baker, the devoted agent of the INSTITUTE and helpful coadjutor of the State Commissioner, was there, to tell of the old school houses that had been renovated, the new school houses that had been erected, the spirit of inquiry that had been awakened, and the active movements every where visible in the State. Rev. Mr. Vail, of Westerly, Judge Whipple, of Coventry, Dr. Ballou, of Cumberland, and Mr. George Manchester, of Portsmouth, were there, to testify to the happy results of the educational movement in their respective towns. Hon. William Hunter, of Newport, was there, to relate school reminiscences of his early days, and to draw a favorable contrast between 1797 and 1847; and Superintendent Bishop was there, to show how much the enlightened efforts of Rhode Island were appreciated abroad.

Mr. Amos Perry, in behalf of the Executive Committee, presented an able report, comprising a *résumé* of the work of the year. It exhibited practical views of Teachers' Institutes and of the importance of a Normal School. It took elevated ground touching teaching as a profession. It affirmed that "the best talents of the community should be enlisted in the profession of the teacher, and with them should be associated those accomplishments and attractions which give power and influence over mind and character." It closed with an earnest invitation to "the citizens of the State to continue to co-operate in promoting the prosperity of that cause which underlies all the great interests of the State, and is the foundation and pillar upon which rests the broad fabric of our republican institutions—the intelligence and virtue of the people."

A memorial to the legislature was reported and adopted,

asking an appropriation for the purchase of volumes of the "*Journal of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction*," to be placed in the several districts of the State.

The third annual meeting of the Institute, held in the same place on the evening of January 24th, 1848, was a session of no less interest and profit, though more thinly attended on account of strong attractions elsewhere. A valuable and suggestive report was made in behalf of the Executive Committee, by Mr. Caleb Farnum, and earnest addresses were made by Messrs. William Gammell, Joseph T. Sisson, Henry Barnard, Nathan Bishop and Wilkins Updike. A communication from Rev. Mr. Vail, of Westerly, was also read, giving "a cheering account of the cause of education in his vicinity." One thousand dollars had been recently raised in that town for the establishment of a Library.

"Mr. Updike illustrated the progress of education in this State. He could speak from an extensive observation. He knew the '*District School as it was*,' in Rhode Island. He had known some of its teachers, men who were employed without the slightest regard to their qualifications as educators. He had known those employed in the sacred office of teacher for the very reason that they were unfit for anything else. They were too stupid, shiftless, and feeble in body and mind to earn their bread in the ordinary way, and hence were employed to teach school. He had known a man, an instructor of youth, whose word upon oath was not to be respected in one of our civil courts. Such teachers, he rejoiced to say, could not now be found in our schools. A different policy prevails. Teaching is now regarded as a profession, second to none in importance. Those who enter it have to undergo a rigid examination. They must have a good knowledge of the branches in which they are to instruct. They must possess a good moral character. They must adopt improved methods of instruction and discipline. They must devote their time and their efforts to their schools. The people of Rhode Island no longer seek the cheapest, but the best men, to train and instruct their children."

An adjourned meeting of the Institute was held in Westminster Hall, Providence, the week following, (January 25th,) which was addressed at length by Mr. Barnard, who gave a detailed statement of the efforts that had been put forth during the previous four years for the improvement of the public

schools. New schools had been established, new school houses erected,* and the average amount of school attendance greatly increased.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Barnard said :

" But let no Rhode Islander forget the immense fund of talent which has slumbered in unconsciousness, or been only half developed, in the country towns of this State by reason of the defective provision for general education. Let the past four years be the first years of a new era—an era in which education, universal education, the complete and thorough education of every child born or living in the State, shall be realized. Let the problem be solved—how much waste by vice and crime can be prevented, how much the productive power of the State can be augmented, how far happy homes can be multiplied, by the right cultivation of the moral nature, and the proportionate development of the intellectual faculties of every child;—how much more, and how much better, the hand can work when directed by an intelligent mind; how inventions for abridging labor can be multiplied by cultivated and active thought; in fine, how a State of one hundred and fifty thousand people can be made equal to a State of ten times that number; can be made truly an empire State, ruling by the supremacy of mind and moral sentiments. All this can be accomplished by filling the State with educated mothers, well qualified teachers, and good books, and bringing these mighty agencies to bear directly and under the most favorable circumstances upon every child and every adult. Educate well, if you can educate only

* In his Report for 1848, Mr. Barnard said: "To Mr. Thomas A. Tefft, of Providence, much credit is due for the taste he has displayed in the designs furnished by him, and for the elevations which he drew for plans furnished or suggested by the Commissioner. He should not, however, be held responsible for the alterations made in his plans by the committees and carpenters having charge of the erections of the buildings after plans furnished by him."

School houses, after Mr. Tefft's designs, were erected in Westerly, Almondale, Barrington, Warren, Centreville and Providence. The latter is the house built on Benefit street for the Young Ladies' School, for many years kept by Hon. John Kingsbury, and now under the charge of Rev. J. C. Stockbridge. D. D. Mr. Tefft was a native of Richmond, and commenced his career as a school teacher at the early age of 17 years. He came to Providence and studied architecture with Tallman & Bucklin. He entered Brown University and graduated with the Degree of B. P. He subsequently visited Europe, and acquainted himself with the various styles of architecture in England, Scotland, France, Lombardy, Italy and Russia. While abroad, he perfected a system of Universal Currency, which in its main features was adopted, though without acknowledgment, by a conference representing nineteen nations, held at Paris in 1867. Mr. Tefft died at Florence, December 12, 1839, after a short illness, in the 34th year of his age.

one sex, the female children, so that every home shall have an educated mother. Bring the mighty stimulus of the living voice and well matured thought on great moral, scientific, literary and practical topics, to bear on the whole community so far as it can be gathered together to listen to popular lectures. Introduce into every town and every family the great and the good of all past time, of this and other countries, by means of public libraries of well selected books. And above all, provide for the professional training, the permanent employment, and reasonable compensation of teachers,—and especially of female teachers, for upon their agency in popular education must we rely for a higher style of manners, morals and intellectual culture."

Sentiments like these can never become obsolete.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. William Gam-mell, Osgood and Bishop.

In 1856, Mr. Kingsbury declined re-election as President of the Institute, an office he had held eleven years with great acceptance. These were years of vast importance in the history of the Institute. It was the formative period in the new educational dispensation, and its industry in molding chaotic elements into seemly form was well rewarded. Old errors were brought to light and exploded, new methods were brought forward and established, and a broad, solid foundation was laid, upon which to build a system such as the progress of the age and the needs of the State demanded. Mr. Kingsbury's mature experience as the Principal of a flourishing School for Young Ladies, his extensive acquaintance with the leading educators of the time, whose assistance as lecturers he was able to command, his thorough understanding of the philosophy of education, together with the confidence reposed in his sound judgment, eminently qualified him to give effective direction to the operations of the Institute, and his labors to that end were untiring. To his forecast and active interest the Association is indebted for a fund from the income of which a portion of its annual ex-penses is defrayed.

On retiring from a position that had been marked by great industry and success, the appreciation of Mr. Kingsbury's

services by the Institute was expressed in the following resolution, unanimously adopted :

"Resolved., That the thanks of this Institute are hereby given to Mr. John Kingsbury for his long, very able and very faithful services as its first President, and that we heartily congratulate him on the success of his efforts in behalf of our Association, and in the great cause of education, to which the earnest labors of his life have been so efficiently devoted."

Professor Samuel S. Greene, of Brown University, was elected to fill the office vacated by Mr. Kingsbury, and held it four years. During this time he brought many valuable influences to the support of the Institute. He labored earnestly to establish the Normal School on a solid foundation, and to elevate the standard of education, by lectures, addresses, and the stimulus of personal communication with individuals interested in the cause. In this work he was vigorously assisted by Mr. Dana P. Colbourn, whose sudden death by casualty in 1855, awakened sadness throughout Rhode Island, where he was well known and highly esteemed, as it did in the wide circle of friends in other States. Professor Greene retired from the presidency of the Institute in 1860. The successive incumbents to January, 1874, have been John J. Ladd, William A. Mowry, Thomas W. Bicknell, Noble W. DeMunn, James T. Edwards, Albert J. Manchester, and Merrick Lyon.* The distinguishing features of these respective administrations will be seen in the synopsis of meetings given in subsequent pages. Under each president the Institute has continued to prosper. Its value as an educational agent was never more highly estimated than at present.

The educational condition of the State in 1844, as relates to school houses, length of school terms, attendance, etc., is fairly exhibited by the following statements derived from official sources :

* Mr. Isaac F. Cady, an experienced educator, succeeded Mr. Lyon as President, January, 1874.

"As the schools were then organized, four hundred and five school houses were required, whereas but three hundred and twelve were provided. Of these twenty-nine were owned by towns in their corporate capacity; one hundred and forty-seven by proprietors; and one hundred and forty-five by school districts. Of two hundred and eighty houses from which full returns were received, including those in Providence, twenty-five were in very good repair; sixty-two were in ordinary repair; and eighty-six were pronounced totally unfit for school purposes; sixty-five were located in the public highway, and one hundred and eighty directly on the line of the road, without any yard or outbuildings attached; and but twenty-one had a play ground enclosed. In over two hundred school rooms the average height was less than eight feet, without any opening in the ceiling, or other effectual means for ventilation; the seats and desks were calculated for more than two pupils, arranged on two or three sides of the room, and in most instances, where the result of actual measurement was given, the highest seats were over eighteen inches from the floor, and the lowest, except in twenty-five schools, were over fourteen inches for the youngest pupils, and these seats were unprovided with backs. Two hundred and seventy schools were unfurnished with a clock, blackboard, or thermometer, and only five were provided with a scraper and mat for the feet."

These houses were badly lighted, poorly ventilated, and imperfectly warmed. There were no hooks and shelves for garments and hats; no well, sink, basin and towels to secure cleanliness: no places of retirement for children of either sex; and around the houses no verdure, trees, shrubbery and flowers for the eye.

"In some districts an apartment in an old shop or dwelling house was fitted up as a school room; and in eleven towns, the school houses, such as they were, were owned by proprietors, to whom in many instances, the districts paid in rent a larger amount than would have been the interest on the cost of a new and commodious school house."

"The whole number of persons over four and under sixteen years of age, the ordinary but not exclusive subjects of school education, in the different towns in the State, including the city of Providence, was about thirty thousand.

"The whole number of persons of all ages who attended any school, public or private, any portion of the year, was twenty-four thousand. Of this number, twenty-one thousand were enrolled as attending the public schools, and three thousand as receiving instruction at home, or in private schools, of different grades, at periods of the year when the public schools were open. At other periods of the year the number attending private schools, taught by teachers of public schools, was much larger.

"Of the twenty-one thousand connected with the public schools during the year, eighteen thousand only were between the ages of four and sixteen years. One-third of the whole number enrolled, attended school so irregularly, that the average attendance of children of all ages in the public schools, did not exceed thirteen thousand five hundred, or less than one-half of all the children of a proper school age. The number who attended school during the whole year, allowing for vacations of ordinary length, did not exceed five thousand, including scholars in primary schools, while more than six thousand, on an average, did not attend a public school three months in the year. Less than half the whole number of scholars were girls. Of the scholars over sixteen years of age, the proportion of boys to the girls was as five to one. Of the scholars over ten years of age, the number of boys were to the girls as four to one.

"The average length of schools in twenty-seven towns, was about four months. In two hundred and fifty-five school districts, there was but one session of less than four months in the year, leaving a vacation of eight months. In one hundred and sixty-six districts the public schools were open but nine weeks in the year. Upwards of six thousand scholars attended public school less than three months; while less than two thousand children, excluding the scholars in the public schools of Providence, and of those districts where the public schools were kept through the year, attended eight months in the year. The general standard of attainment with scholars over eight years old, in most of the schools visited, was at least three years below what it should have been, if the same scholars had commenced going to school when they were five years of age.

"In ninety-six districts, comprising in the aggregate three thousand eight hundred pupils, less than one thousand were present during the first week, and more than that number did not join until after the close of the third week of the term. In the same district, four hundred and sixty left school three weeks before the term closed. The average length of the school term in these districts, was thirteen weeks. But not only was the nominal length of the school term curtailed in this way, but a portion was clipped both from the opening and close of every day's sessions "

Add to all this the lack of a uniform system of classification, the disregard by pupils of punctuality at the opening of the daily sessions, irregularity in attendance amounting to full one-third of all belonging, the great variety of books used, the crowding of pupils of all ages, capacities, and degrees of advancement into one room, barren of furniture appropriate to either, with a wide-spread indifference, if not positive hostility to change, and the reader will have a clear

idea of the condition and needs of the schools of Rhode Island when the State Commissioner commenced the work of improvement.

In 1845, the Institute appointed Mr. William S. Baker, of South Kingstown, to act as its agent to carry forward the work and promote the objects it had in view. Mr. Baker's experience as a teacher, his singleness of purpose, and his devotion to the cause of popular education, qualified him pre-eminently for the service assigned him. He entered heartily into the work, and became an invaluable coadjutor of the State Commissioner. Under the direction of a committee of the Institute, he traveled from town to town; conversed with the people in their homes, in the field, and in the workshop; visited the schools; held meetings of the parents; and in every other practicable mode endeavored to awaken an interest in educational improvement. The services he rendered were of immense advantage, and his name will ever be held in honor, as one identified with the public school movement embraced in the period of which we are now speaking.

Mr. Barnard continued actively engaged in the duties of his office until 1849, when enfeebled health caused him to tender his resignation. Unable to write out his final report at the time, he was invited by the legislature to make an oral communication to the two houses in joint convention, on the condition and improvement of the public schools. This address, of two hours duration, fervid and heartfelt in utterance, commanded the undivided attention of the audience, and the views and facts presented made a deep impression. Both branches of the General Assembly united in a vote of thanks to Mr. Barnard for the able, faithful and judicious manner in which for five years he had fulfilled the duties of Commissioner of Public Schools in the State of Rhode Island. The teachers of the State, through a committee appointed for the purpose, presented him with a silver pitcher, as a testimonial of their respect and friendship, and of their appreciation of his services in the cause of education.* At the request of a

*This committee consisted of Robert Allyn, Jenks Mowry, Solomon P. Wells,

committee of citizens from different parts of the State, Mr. Barnard sat for his portrait, which was painted by Lincoln, of Providence, and presented to the Rhode Island Historical Society.

During the five years of service by Mr. Barnard, more than eleven hundred meetings were held, expressly to discuss topics connected with the public schools, at which upwards of fifteen hundred addresses were delivered. One hundred and fifty of these meetings continued through the day and evening; upwards of one hundred through two evenings and a day; fifty through two days and three evenings; and twelve, including Teachers' Institutes, through the entire week. In addition to this class of meetings and addresses, upwards of

Fanny J. Burges, Jane Fifield, Sylvester Patterson, and George W. Dodge. In the letter accompanying this gift the committee say:

"Of the extent of your labors in preparing the way for a thorough re-organization of our system of public schools, and in encountering successfully the many difficulties incident to the working of a new system, few of us can probably be aware. But we can speak from a personal knowledge of the value of the Teachers' Institutes which have from time to time been held by your appointment, and provided (too often, we fear, at your expense) with skillful and experienced instructors, and practical lecturers; and of the many books and pamphlets on education and teaching, which you have scattered broadcast over the State.

"We can speak, too, of what the teachers of the State know from daily observation,—many of them from happy experience,—of the great change,—nay, revolution,—which you have wrought in our school architecture; by which old, dilapidated, and unsightly district school houses have given way for the many new, attractive, commodious and healthy edifices which now adorn our hills and valleys. We have seen, too, and felt the benefits of the more numerous and regular attendance of scholars, of the uniformity of text-books, the more vigilant supervision of school committees, and the more lively and intelligent interest and co-operation of parents in our labors, which have been brought about mainly by your efforts.

"The fruits of your labors may also be seen in the courses of popular lectures which are now being held, and in the well-selected town, village and district libraries, which you have assisted in establishing, and which are already scattering their life-giving influence through our beloved State. In the consciousness of having been the main instrumentality in effecting these changes, for which the generations yet unborn will bless your memory, you have your own best reward.

. . . . May your future course be as honorable to yourself, as the past has been useful to the children and youth of Rhode Island."

two hundred meetings of teachers and parents were held for lectures and discussions on improved methods of teaching, and for public exhibitions or examinations of schools. Besides these various meetings, experienced teachers were employed to visit particular towns and sections of the State, and converse freely with parents, on the condition and improvement of the public schools. By these agencies a meeting was held within three miles of every home in Rhode Island. In addition to all this, more than sixteen thousand educational pamphlets and tracts were distributed gratuitously through the State ; "and one year not an almanac was sold in Rhode Island without at least sixteen pages of educational reading attached." This statement does not include the official documents published by the State, nor the Journal of the Institute, nor upwards of twelve hundred bound volumes on schools and school systems, and the theory and practice of teaching, purchased by teachers, or added to public and private libraries.*

These years of faithful service had left their impress on the State. They had been years of progress, and the sun on the dial of their record could not go back. On retiring from a field so industriously cultivated, Mr. Barnard had the satisfaction of seeing marked improvement in school houses, in methods of teaching, and in the tone of the public mind touching the duties of parents, and the relation of intellectual culture to the social and material prosperity of the State.

It would be interesting to trace in these pages the progressive steps by which, from 1848 the public schools of Rhode Island have advanced to their present standing ; but for all purposes of comparison some statistics drawn from the State Commissioner's reports for 1872 and 1873 will suffice.

In 1872 the whole number of public summer schools in the

* Before Mr. Barnard left the State, a library of at least five hundred volumes had been secured for twenty nine out of the thirty-two towns. The first district library established during his official connection with the State was at Portsmouth.

State was 687; winter schools, 727; pupils in the summer schools, 26,912; winter schools, 28,702. Within that year it is believed not less than 34,000 different pupils enjoyed the benefit of public school instruction. The number of male teachers employed in summer was 93; in winter, 177; female teachers in summer, 616; in winter, 579. The amount expended for teachers and school houses was \$465,623.63, being an advance of \$410,570.63 on the record of 1844. Indeed, the city of Providence expended in 1872, for the support of its schools, \$155,000, exclusive of \$40,000 expended on school houses, approximating to nearly three times the sum appropriated thirty years ago for the support of all the public schools in the State.

In 1873, the number of public schools in the State was 719. Expenditures for school purposes, including salaries of teachers, \$602,812.28. Number of male teachers, 172; female, 585. The number of pupils registered in the fall schools, 24,905; winter schools, 28,525; spring schools, 21,919. Number of pupils registered for the entire year, 31,448. Percentage of attendance in summer schools, 82; fall schools, 81; winter schools, 79; spring schools, 82. Percentage of attendance during the year, 81. Estimated number of children in private and Catholic schools, 8,000; instructed at home, 1,000; instructed at public and private day schools, or, instructed at home, 38,500.*

In 1873, Providence expended for school purposes, \$267,597.25, or \$72,597.25 more than was expended in 1872. Of this sum, \$146,656.13 were paid for teachers' salaries. The school returns for the same year show the average monthly salary paid male teachers in the State to have been \$75.72; the average salary per school year, \$677.69. The average salary of female teachers, per month, was \$41.97; the average salary per year, \$375.63. The highest salaries were, and continued to be, paid in Providence. These statistics exhibit a commendable advance upon former years, though the com-

* State Commissioner's Report for 1873.

pensation for competent services is still less than it should be. The school year of Rhode Island, counting the weeks of actual teaching, is now the longest of any State in New England. That the influence of the *Institute* has largely aided in producing these results, there can be no doubt.

On a preceding page, under consecutive date, it should have been stated that, in 1839, Mr. Nathan Bishop, then a tutor in Brown University, was appointed Superintendent of Public Schools in Providence. The idea of this office originated with Mr. John L. Hughes and Mr. Simon Henry Greene, the former being a member of the school committee, and both members of the Common Council of that city. Its recommendation for adoption was presented to the council in the report of a committee of which Mr. Hughes was chairman, and to whom the subject of reorganizing the school system of the city had been committed. The report bears date September 25, 1837, and is signed by the chairman, Stephen T. Olney, Henry Anthony, Amherst Everett, Seth Padelford, and James E. Butts. The recommendation grew out of private conversations between Mr. Hughes* and Mr. Greene, who heartily co-operated in all measures for advancing the interests of the schools; and the advantages derived from incorporating this office into the revised system of education became at an early day so obvious, that the example was soon followed by Boston, and in successive years by the cities of other States in the Union. In Rhode Island every town is now, under authority of statute law, provided with a school superintendent. "The practical value of this important school officer to each town, has proved the wisdom of the law creating the office." †

* Mr. Hughes was a son of Major Thomas Hughes, a brave and highly esteemed officer of the Revolution. He gave a hearty support to the cause of public education, and the inclusion of a High School in the plan of public instruction in Providence, in 1838, was largely due to his exertions.

† State Commissioner's Report, 1873.

Mr. Barnard's Successors.

On the retirement of Mr. Barnard from the office of State School Commissioner, Hon. ELISHA R. POTTER, of Kingston, was appointed his successor. His extensive acquaintance throughout the State ensured him ready access to many persons of influence, whose co-operation was desirable, while his legal knowledge qualified him to decide promptly all questions brought to his attention on appeal.

One of the most useful services rendered to the schools by Mr. Potter consisted in making the law relating to them familiar to the people. It was almost entirely a new system. True, there were districts before, but the change was very great. The powers of districts and of school officers were very much increased and attempted to be defined. It was the introduction of a great deal of new machinery, of course involving considerable friction. The largest portion of the remarks intended to elucidate the law, and the forms to facilitate the business of officers under it, had been prepared by Mr. Potter before that, and without doubt his exertions resulted in preventing, by anticipation, much of the ill-feeling which would have ended in law-suits, and which when once excited in a district, would have retarded the progress of the schools for years.*

Another feature of Mr. Potter's administration was a movement to awaken a taste for the study of Natural History in the higher grades of schools, a study in which few at that

* At the January session of the General Assembly, 1873, a committee consisting of Hon. Elisha R. Potter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, State Commissioner of Public Schools, and Hon. Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State, was appointed to cause to be printed a Manual containing the school laws of Rhode Island, for the use of school committees, trustees of school districts, and other officers or persons concerned in the administration of public schools. It makes a neat volume of 284 pages, and will be found very convenient for reference.

time were interested. For this purpose he made engagements with Professor Benoit Jaeger, an eminent naturalist, to deliver lectures before Teachers' Institutes, held in different parts of the State. Professor Jaeger was an accomplished scholar, and by extensive travels, and scientific research, was thoroughly qualified for the duty assigned him, while his enthusiasm and fund of illustrative anecdotes, imparted to his lectures a charm which gained for him, whenever he spoke, a numerous and attentive audience. To these labors may be attributed much of the interest in Natural History since manifested in Rhode Island.*

In his final report to the General Assembly, January, 1854, Mr. Potter recommended the establishing of a BOARD OF EDUCATION, as a means of "concentrating the efforts and exertions of those who would be disposed to take an active part in promoting the cause of education." He also submitted a bill for that purpose, but for reasons unnecessary to

*Professor Jaeger was a native of Austria, and of noble parentage. He was born in Vienna, and after graduating at the University of that city, entered the service of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, as Naturalist and lecturer in the University of St. Petersburg. After the decease of that monarch, he, by direction of the Czar Nicholas, explored the Crimea, a region then but little known, and to which he gave the name of *Trans Caucasia*. His report on the natural riches of that country was published at Leipsic in 1830. He subsequently explored St. Domingo. On retiring from the imperial service he came to the United States, and was for nine years Professor of Natural History and Modern Languages in Princeton College. When a National Scientific Institution, to be established in Washington, was projected, he was offered and accepted a Professorship in his favorite departments of Zoology, Entomology and Botany, but the Smithson bequest led to an abandonment of the original scheme, and after a residence of several years at Alexandria, Va., he became interested in a private Academy in New Jersey, and afterwards opened a Polytechnic School on Staten Island, N. Y. This institution failing of anticipated success, he, in 1850, took up his abode in Providence, and after a residence of five years in that city, removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died in the eighty-third year of his age. He was the author of a Hand Book of Zoology, designed for the use of common schools and academies, and of "The Life of North American Insects," which passed through two editions. Professor Jaeger's genial temperament, varied knowledge, and extensive personal acquaintance with contemporary *savants* in Europe and America, rendered his conversations alike interesting and instructive.

mention, the recommendation was not adopted. The subject at different times engaged the attention of the Institute, but it was not until 1870, that the proposed measure became a law.

As a means of communicating more frequently with the public, than could be done through annual reports, Mr. Potter, in 1852, commenced the publication of the "*Rhode Island Educational Magazine*." This became the repository of school documents, changes in school laws, decisions on the construction of the law, information of educational meetings and their proceedings, and such other reading matter as would interest and instruct. This magazine was supported principally by the private contributions of gentlemen interested in advancing the cause to which it was devoted, and was sent gratuitously to the chairmen and clerks of school committees, and to the clerk of every school district. In this manner important information was widely diffused and much good accomplished.

When Mr. Potter retired from office in 1854, the appointing power found a competent successor in Rev. ROBERT ALLYN, of East Greenwich. The three years of his administration were industriously improved, and much was done by him towards building up a healthy public sentiment on the subject of education. His reports to the General Assembly contained many practical suggestions, the results of careful observation and reflection. His views of the education of females are worthy of being repeated. He said :

"The education of females is of quite as much importance as that of males. For from these, we must, as our statistics show, recruit the ranks of our teachers, and from the nature of the case, these females must be the guides and instructors of the earliest and most impressionable years, of each person in the coming generation. If the teachers, the nurses, and the mothers of any people are ignorant and unrefined, are degraded and vicious, or tending to become so, it is in vain to hope for brave, intelligent, moral, and high-minded sons. On the other hand, if the mothers and teachers are learned and virtuous, enlightened and elevated in sentiment, their sons cannot fail, in most instances, to be worthy

of the noble women who bore and instructed them. We ought then to give more attention to this subject of the education of girls—especially among the poorer class, and in the country towns; and we should be particularly careful to see that the girls shall not be deprived of their proper share of school privileges, simply because they make better nurses for younger children, or more profitable assistants in the kitchens than boys do; or because it is erroneously taken for granted, that they do not need so good an education, since they are not designed to carry on machine shops, or conduct the barter of trade and commerce, or to manage the affairs of the national administration. They are to bring up and to educate the men of the nation, and to carry on all the complicated and beneficial operations of our household, and these very necessary and important affairs require not only skill and common sense, but also education and discipline. Let the girls be educated, therefore, quite as numerously and as thorough in our schools as the boys, if we would derive the largest profit from our system of public instruction."

Of the qualities that should be found in teachers, Mr. Allyn spake as follows :

"Let but a bit of iron, of the proper temper, be brought into contact with a powerful magnet, or be placed in a proper position in relation to a current of electricity, and it will itself become magnetic, to the full capacity of its nature; and if properly placed afterwards, will never lose that magnetic character. So it is with men, but especially so with children. Let them be brought into close contact with a strong mind, and they feel its power, and imbibe its peculiar characteristics. They cannot avoid imitating its habits and manners, and they must be molded and shaped and magnetized by its influence. It is therefore of the highest consequence to our schools and to our system of public education, to seek such strong men and women—strong in goodness and in purity, strong in all truthful and noble qualities of manliness and womanliness—to be the teachers of our growing children. We must insist that these teachers shall be not only educated, but that they shall be polished, refined, loving, wise, and philanthropic; that they shall have superadded to every thing that can be learned, or that is native, something even higher than that boasted common sense, without which man is always a blunderer—a nameless something that makes men more than simply teachers, by giving to them a power to impress and elevate, by the force of a character seen and felt, but not to be described, a something that goes out of them, as heat goes out of a fire, or light out of a glowing lamp, no man knows how or why, but with a power that cannot be resisted; a something that silently steals its way into the hearts of all in its neighborhood, imperceptibly and lovingly as magnetic influences creep over the individual particles in a mass of iron filings, and, without affecting in any way,

their nature or substance, change them all, from apparently dead matter, into things with life that longs to love, embrace, and adore the polarizing body. These are the influences we must seek in our schools, and we must look for the teachers who can exert them.”*

In 1857, Mr. Allyn retired from the post he had usefully and satisfactorily filled. His successor was Hon. JOHN KINGSBURY, whose previous experience as a successful educator, and whose knowledge of the condition of the State, acquired while President of the Institute, well qualified him for the place he was called to fill. He began his work by a tour of inspection. He went from town to town and district to district, until he had visited every school in the State. These visits were usually made in company with some school officer, or some other person in the town interested in the public schools. In riding from one district to another favorable opportunity was afforded for free consultation upon every topic and feature of the school system, for explaining more fully the meaning of the school law, for suggesting methods of settling difficulties, and overcoming obstacles where they existed, and for obtaining such knowledge of the status of the schools as would be helpful in remedying evils and pointing out ways for improvement. The work so faithfully and thoroughly done, contributed to advance the welfare of the schools. In his report to the General Assembly, Mr. Kingsbury gave an encouraging view of the work, together with practical suggestions in regard to the examination of teachers, the improvement of school houses, the furnishing and changing of school books, and other topics. In speaking of the influence of schools, he says :

“Good schools will add to the pecuniary value of farms and other property, in their immediate neighborhood; but what is of far greater consequence, they will raise the standard of intellectual and moral ex-

* With the close of Mr. Potter’s administration, the *Educational Magazine* ceased to exist. At the annual meeting of the Institute in 1854, it was voted to establish the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, and Mr. Allyn was appointed its editor.

cellence. The welfare of children should never be weighed in the scales of pecuniary gain or loss. There is something infinitely higher and better than money—and *that* is character."

His opinion of the Normal School, which had then been organized about four years, he thus expresses:

"My visitation enables me to bear strong testimony in favor of the training and instruction which are given in our Normal School. I am convinced that it is an instrumentality in the cause of public schools which cannot be, at present, rightly estimated. The time is not far distant, however, when the people of the State will feel that no money for the promotion of education, is more wisely expended than that which is appropriated to the support of the Normal School. They will see that from such an expenditure they are themselves to reap special blessings which are to come into their own households. This is not the work of a day. Time must be given, not only for the tree to be planted, but also for its fruit to come to maturity. If it were otherwise, it would be contrary to the analogy of other human institutions."

In all his work Mr. Kingsbury received the hearty co-operation of the Institute.

Mr. Kingsbury was succeeded in 1859 by Dr. JOSHUA B. CHAPIN, who, with an interregnum of two years, held the office until 1869. His eight years of service covered a period in which the distracted state of the public mind caused by the Rebellion, affected all interests. From the consequences of an absorbing anxiety for the salvation of the nation, which, like Aaron's rod, swallowed up almost every other thought, the public schools could not be expected wholly exempt. But though many excellent teachers withdrew for a time from their profession and entered the Union army, and a very considerable draft was made upon children and youth of school age, to supply the places in factories, vacated by adults who had in like manner enlisted, the schools suffered less than might reasonably have been supposed, and it is gratifying to notice that during the five years of intestine war, the reports show a gradual improvement in their condition. Dr. Chapin pursued the course of his predecessors in visiting the several school districts, noticing the general condition of schools and

school houses, observing the methods of discipline and instruction, and offering such suggestions and remarks as the circumstances seemed to require. He also addressed meetings of the citizens upon various topics of educational interest. In his several reports he urged the necessity of parental co-operation with teachers—frequent visits to the schools by parents and committees,—a careful selecting of sites for school houses, so as to secure ample grounds around them,—care in the choice and appointment of teachers,—encouraging music in all our schools for its refining influence in the cultivation of moral and social character, as well as an aid in discipline,—a large experience and high qualities of mind and character in teachers of Primary schools, for the reason that no department of instruction suffers more than this from inattention. He affirmed that our Primary schools are of primary importance,—that foundations laid here must modify, as well as sustain, the entire superstructure,—that the temple cannot be broader than its base,—and that it is not enough in these schools to make right impressions; they should be made in the right way. In his report in 1864, he advocated a liberal policy in the compensation of teachers, in order to secure for the schools the best quality of teaching talent, in these words :

"No man can be expected to give his life for less than what will enable him to live. No man expects to secure able and faithful agents in other departments of business if he does not sufficiently compensate them. The shrewd manufacturer bids high for skillful labor, and so with the mechanic and the artizan. The anxious father employs the best medical aid for his sick son, and expects to pay for it. The embarrassed client consults the most learned counsel, and he expects the fee to be, in some degree, the measure of the value of the service which he receives. No congregation hopes to secure the services of a 'popular divine' without the payment of a liberal salary. And no parent who is not culpably indifferent to the educational interests of his children, would think of limiting the wages of the schoolmaster to less than those of the common day laborer. . . . Parents have no claim upon the services of a good teacher, who are unwilling to pay the frugal expenses of such a teacher, and to remunerate him for the time, labor and cost of securing his educational qualifications."

HENRY ROUSMANIERE, Esq., of Cranston, became the successor of Dr. Chapin, in 1861, and continued in office two years, when the latter again received the appointment of Commissioner. Mr. Rousmaniere commenced his work after the manner of his predecessors, by a survey of the field he was to occupy. In the first six months of his administration he made more than three hundred visits to different districts, to make himself "acquainted personally with the practical working of our system of education."

Mr. Rousmaniere's views of the work of true education are expressed in the following extracts from his report for 1863 :

"True education aims at the growth of the body and mind; neither to be so developed as to disturb the harmony of the other; and both to kneel in homage to the moral faculty.

"Right education secures the health of the physical system through the laws of endurance and activity; stimulates the imagination to a sense of the grand and beautiful in art and nature; awakens the understanding to acquaintance with the practical problems of the age; guides the reason to lift itself higher than the plane of the senses; vivifies the affections to a love of truth rather than self; true wisdom rather than mere book learning; eternity rather than time."

In 1869, Hon. THOMAS W. BICKNELL, of Barrington, succeeded Dr. Chapin in the office of State Commissioner. He brought to its duties a valuable preparation drawn from an experience of several years as a teacher in Grammar and High Schools, combined with an earnest purpose. In the outset he made a careful survey of the State, thus informing himself of the actual condition and needs of every town and school district. His early effort was, by frequent private conversations and public addresses, to awaken among the people a hearty interest in the work of school advancement. In the five years that Commissioner Bicknell has held the office, his activity in the discharge of his duties has been unremitting, and the scope of his thought and labors is well indicated by the various topics embraced in his annual reports to the General Assembly. Feeling, at the beginning, the need of a Normal School, as a means of ensuring to the

schools of the State teachers of broad and liberal culture, and also of a State Board of Education, which "would concentrate its influence and exertions to promote the healthy growth of our public schools," he recommended their establishment to the General Assembly. To this recommendation that body cordially responded, and both the School and the Board were established by law; the latter coming into existence in 1870, and the former in 1871.* In addition to conducting, as editor-in-chief, the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, attending and participating in the meetings of the RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION, the Commissioner has continued, year by year, a series of local visitations, besides holding numerous independent Institute meetings in different parts of the State, for the benefit of teachers, and for the purpose of strengthening school interests in the hearts of parents and guardians of youth. In the same time a system of meetings of town and city school superintendents for consultation and interchange of opinions, has been established, a broad foundation for a State educational library, for the use of the Commissioner's office has been laid, generous appropriations from the General Assembly for various educational purposes have been secured, and many other things done to advance the cause. In review of the year 1873, the Board of Education say:

"In the survey of the work, and its results for the past year, the Board have abundant reason to congratulate the General Assembly on the advance that has been made in the cause of popular education. The rich fruitage of the earnest and faithful labors of our indefatigable Commissioner, are becoming more and more manifest every year."

In bringing this brief notice to a close, the following extract from the Commissioner's report for 1870, entitled "*The Education We Need*," will be regarded as pertinent:

"Every child in the State is entitled to a good common school educa-

* Further notice of the Normal School will be found in another part of this work.

tion. The State Constitution guarantees this, as a fundamental right, preparatory to the large and responsible duties of the citizen and elector. The twelfth article of our State Constitution declares, that the diffusion of knowledge as well as of virtue among the people, being essential to the preservation of their rights and liberties, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to promote public schools, and to adopt all means which they may deem necessary and proper to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education. To fulfil these declarations, free schools have been established, and so far as they have accomplished their proper and legitimate work, have aided in preserving the rights and liberties of the people. A public school system was established, and has been maintained, with variable measures of success, in exact correspondence to the amount of interest, zeal, and labor which was infused into it by school officers, teachers and patrons. A perfect system may become a perfect failure if it does not feel the vital forces pervading it which spring from the popular will. An imperfect system may be made to do wonders if its defects are supplemented by an intelligent and enthusiastic body of workers, supporting and advancing its interests. To secure such a hearty coöperation from the whole people, the working plan must touch and vitalize every interest, and in its broad and liberal provisions it must meet the present and anticipate the prospective wants of every child and every man in society. A noted king and philosopher of ancient times, when asked what kind of an education should be given to boys, answered, 'That kind of knowledge they will need to use when they become men.'

"A system of free schools to be universally popular must be universally practical, so much so that the dullest comprehension may see something of intrinsic value in it. It becomes every intelligent citizen and legislator, therefore, to inquire to what extent the operations of the system meet the wants of the people, and wherein it fails to secure the desired end. The answers to their inquiries will suggest the methods of removing the difficulties which actually exist, in giving a good education to all the youths in our State."

Synopsis of Institute Meetings.

Having thus noticed the administration of each State School Commissioner, whose work was inseparably associated with that of the RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION, we turn once more to the records of the Institute, and present therefrom a synopsis of its proceedings as indicating its spirit and the direction of its labors.

On the 24th of January, 1845, was held the *first meeting* of the Institute, W. Updike in the chair. The committee reported favorably on the draft of a Constitution prepared by Mr. Barnard, which was adopted. After remarks upon "The General Interests of Education in Rhode Island," by Messrs. H. Barnard, F. Wayland, A. Caswell, C. Farnum, S. Osgood, J. T. Sisson, N. Bishop, and C. G. Perry, a committee was appointed to nominate officers.

Second Meeting.—January 28th, 1845, at Providence.

An election of officers was made, and John Kingsbury chosen the first President of the Institute.

Prof. Gammell offered resolutions commendatory of the objects of the Institute, which were discussed by Messrs. L. Haile, J. S. Pitman, H. Day, C. Farnum, H. Barnard, N. Bishop, G. L. Dwight, and Rev. Mr. Waterman.

Third Meeting.—February 19th, 1845, at East Greenwich.

Addresses upon "The Educational Wants of Rhode Island," by W. Updike and H. Barnard.

Remarks upon "The Importance of Education," by S. Vernon and J. Durfee.

Fourth Meeting.—February 28th and March 1st and 2d, 1845, at Woonsocket.

Addresses upon "The Condition of Schools in Rhode Island," by W. Updike and H. Barnard; "The Evils of a Mis-directed Education," by H. Barnard.

Discussions upon "School Houses; their location, construction, &c.," by Messrs. J. B. Tallman, C. Farnum, S. S. Greene, W. A. Steere, A. Harkness, J. Kingsbury, J. D. Giddings, and H. Barnard; "The Causes of Failure in Teaching," by J. Kingsbury; "Method of Teaching Spelling," by Messrs. Barnard, Farnum, G. C. Wilson, T. Davis, and S. Bushee; "Method of Teaching Reading," by Messrs. Barnard, Farnum, Giddings, and others; "Music as a Branch of Education in Schools," by Messrs. S. W. Coggsall, Tallman, Giddings, and Barnard; "Means of Securing Regularity and Punctuality of Attendance," by Rev. J. Boyden; "Methods of Conducting School Examinations," by H. Barnard.

Fifth Meeting.—June 25th and 26th, 1845, at Newport.

Addresses by Messrs. Gammell, Thayer, L. B. Smith, Brooks, Barnard, F. Brown, E. Clark, Terry, and J. S. Tourtellott.

Sixth Meeting.—September 12th, 1845, at Warren.

Discussions upon school subjects, by Messrs. Barnard, T. R. Hazard, Dr. Moore, Hathaway, J. P. Tustin, and others.

Addresses upon "The Connection Between Common School Education and State Prosperity," by Prof. Gammell; "How Parents may Second the Efforts of Teachers," by Rev. T. Shepard; "Methods of Securing the Regular Attendance of Pupils," by A. Perry, followed by Messrs. Barnard, Tustin, and others.

Seventh Meeting.—September 19th and 20th, 1845, at Valley Falls.

Remarks upon "A Plan of Gradation for Schools," by Messrs. Barnard and Bishop; "Stability of Population Promoted by Good Schools," by T. M. Burgess; "Punctuality and Regularity of Attendance, by Messrs. H. Day and J. T. Sisson.

Discussions on "Methods of Managing and Disciplining Schools," by Messrs. G. A. Willard, Crowell, J. B. Tallman, Sisson, Kingsbury, Farnum, Gay, Harkness, Giddings, Wilkinson, Benson and T. Davis; "Methods of Improvement of the Schools of the Village," by Messrs. Kingsbury, Bishop and Day.

Eighth Meeting.—September 26th and 27th, 1845, at Chepachet.

Addresses on "The Public Schools the Only Available Means of a General Education," by J. Kingsbury; "The Importance of Moral Education," by Rev. Mr. Cheney; "My Experience as a Pupil and a Teacher," by C. Farnum; "The Importance of a Radical Change in our System of Public Education," by H. Barnard, followed by Messrs. Perry, D. G. Grosvenor, and Tourtellot.

Ninth Meeting.—September 30th, 1845, at Olneyville.

Address on "On Schools Good Enough for the Rich, and Cheap Enough for the Poor," by H. Barnard.

Discussions by Messrs. Farnum, Day and Harkness.

Remarks on the Importance of Paying Respect to the Teacher's Office," by O. Angell.

Tenth Meeting.—October 4th, 1845, at Pawtuxet.

Addresses "On the Importance of the Gradation of Schools," by N. Bishop and H. Barnard; on "Uniformity of Education Necessary to Solid Equilibrium," by Rev. Mr. Osgood.

Remarks on "The Warming of School-houses," by Messrs. Hartshorn and Barnard.

Eleventh Meeting.—October 7th, 1845, at Fruit Hill.

Addresses by Messrs. Kingsbury, Bishop, Day, Harkness, and Belden.

Twelfth Meeting.—October 10th, 1845, at Scituate.

Addresses by Messrs. Kingsbury, E. W. Baker, and Rev. H. Quimby.

Thirteenth Meeting.—October 14th, 1845, at Foster, Hemlock Village.

Addresses by Messrs. Kingsbury, Barnard, and others; on "Town Libraries," by H. Barnard.

Fourteenth Meeting.—October 30th, 1845, at Kingston.

Address on "The Value of a Good Education in a Commercial Point of View," by Dr. Wayland.

Remarks on "Educational Wants and Defects," by Messrs. Kingsbury, and W. S. Baker; "The Proper Construction of School-houses," by Messrs. Colgrove and Vernon; "The Means and Importance of Securing Good Teachers," by Messrs. Goodwin, Davis, and Baker; "The Means of Increasing the Effectiveness of Schools in the Coming Winter," by H. Barnard.

Fifteenth Meeting.—December 19th and 20th, 1845, at Bristol.

Addresses upon "Punctuality," and other subjects, by Messrs. Kings-

bury, N. B. Cook, T. Shepard, Sykes, J. Gushee, Bosworth, Bishop, and Barnard.

Discussions upon "Methods of Discipline and Instruction."

Sixteenth Meeting.—SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.—January 15th, 1846, at Providence.

Reports from the Treasurer and Executive Committee; Election of Officers.

Remarks by Messrs. T. Shepard, W. Russell, of Boston, Dr. Wayland, Vernon, Updike, Bishop, Caswell, Barnard, and others.

Seventeenth Meeting.—January 30th and 31st. 1846, at Pawtucket.

Remarks on "Who Should be Employed as Public School Teachers?" by N. Bishop; "The Rights of Children to an Education," by H. Day; "The Duty of Parents in Regard to School Discipline," by Dr. Carpenter.

Discussions on "Neatness in School-houses," by Messrs. G. C. Wilson, G. A. Willard, Giddings, Wickes, and Sisson; "The Classification of Schools and Use of Monitors," by Messrs. Barnard, Giddings, Perry, Wilkinson, Benson and Wickes; "The Value of Female Teachers," by Messrs. Barnard, Blodgett, Rounds, Willard, Wilkinson and Boyden; "The Use of the Bible as a School Book," by Messrs. J. Boyden, Hyde, Blodgett, Rounds, Willard, Farnsworth, Wickes, Perry, and Farnum; "Corporal Punishment," by Messrs. Day, Farnum, Perry, Willard, Sisson, Wilson Rounds, Benson and Barnard.

Addresses by Messrs. Willard, Sisson and Barnard.

Eighteenth Meeting.—THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.—January 7th, 1847, at Providence.

Reports from the Treasurer and Executive Committee; Election of Officers.

Resolved, on motion of Dr. Wayland, that the Board of the Institute take measures to promote the establishment of District School Libraries through the State.

A committee was appointed to memorialize the legislature for an appropriation for the purpose of distributing the *Journal of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction* to the districts.

Remarks on "The Improvements Effectuated in the Schools of Rhode Island," by Messrs. T. H. Vail, Whipple, A. Ballou, A. J. Manchester, Baker, Bishop, and Hunter.

Nineteenth Meeting.—February 6th, 1847, at Smithfield.

Address by W. Updike.

Discussion on "Methods of Government Available in the Country," by Messrs. Farnum, Giddings, and Harkness.

Lecture on Elocution, by F. Russell.

Twentieth Meeting.—February 19th, 1847, at Apponaug Village.

Addresses by Messrs. Kingsbury, Updike, Baker, and Barnard.

Lesson on Elocution, by F. Russell.

Twenty-first Meeting.—February 20th, 1847, at Knightsville.

Addresses by Messrs. Barnard, Baker, Kingsbury and Updike.
Lecture on Elocution, by F. Russell.

Drill of the pupils of W. S. Baker, in Elocution and Arithmetic.

Twenty-second Meeting.—February 27th, 1847, at Johnston.

Addresses by Messrs. Kingsbury, Harkness, Whiting, Waterman, Baker, and Updike.

Twenty-third Meeting.—March 19th, 1847, at Crompton Mills.

Address by Mr. Whitney.

Discussions.

Exercises in Geography, Arithmetic, Singing, &c., by the scholars of several neighboring schools, by Mr. Baker.

Twenty-fourth Meeting.—September 11th, 1847, at Chepachet, on the occasion of the dedication of a new school building.

Address on "Architecture as Connected with Education," by J. Kingsbury; "The Advantages of a Good Education to Individuals and the Community," by Dr. Wayland.

Remarks on "The Relations of Parents and Teachers," by Messrs. Bishop, Fowle, and Brown.

Twenty-fifth Meeting.—FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 21st and 25th, 1848, at Providence.

Reports from the Treasurer and Executive Committee.

Remarks on "Progress of Education in Rhode Island," by Messrs. Vail, Updike, Sisson, Barnard and Bishop; "Town Libraries and Popular Lectures," by Mr. Osgood; "The Duties of Parents to their Schools," by N. Bishop.

Address on "The Progress and Condition of Schools in Rhode Island," by H. Barnard.

Twenty-sixth Meeting.—At Newport.

Remarks on "The Condition of Schools," by Messrs. Updike, Weeden, Barnard and Whipple.

Twenty-seventh Meeting.—FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 29th, 1849, at Providence.

Report of Executive Committee; Election of Officers.

Resolved, on motion of Prof. Gammell, (discussed on the two previous meetings,) that Education in Rhode Island will need the fostering care of the legislature, the continued attention of our efficient Commissioner, and the hearty coöperation of all classes of citizens.

Remarks on "The Condition and Statistics of Education in the State," by H. Barnard; "Female Teachers," by Messrs. Bishop, and Baker; "The Condition of Schools," by Messrs. Porter, Hartshorn, and Hall.

Twenty-eighth Meeting.—February 5th, 1849, at Providence.

Address on "The Origin of the Public Schools of Providence," by E. M. Stone.

Remarks on "The Condition of Schools," by Messrs. Clark, Barber, Baker, Cranston and S. Patterson; "The Need of Evening Schools in Providence," by E. M. Stone.

A committee appointed (Messrs. Hartshorn, Dumont, Shepard, Updike, and Harris) to prepare a statement respecting the school fund, and memorialize the people upon the importance of leaving it intact.

Voted, unanimously, that the president express to Mr. Barnard, on his resignation of the office of Commissioner of Public Schools, the high sense entertained by the Institute, of his labors in behalf of the Institute and of the State.

Twenty-ninth Meeting.—SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 18th and 24th, 1850, at Providence.

Election of officers.

Address on "A Normal School in Connection with Brown University," by N. Bishop, with remarks by Dr. Wayland and others.

Resolutions approving of the establishment of a State Normal School, recommending monthly meetings from October to March, with lectures, &c.

Thirtieth Meeting.—February 1st, 1850, at Providence.

Lecture on "The Duties and Qualifications of Teachers," by W. D. Swan, with remarks by Messrs. Kingsbury, Bishop, Mowry and others.

Thirty-first Meeting.—March 8th, 1850, at Providence.

Address on "Guyot's Physical Geography," by J. Kingsbury, followed by Messrs. Perry and Goodwin.

Thirty-second Meeting.—October 18th, 1850, at Providence.

Address on "The Brain," by Dr Ray.

Thirty-third Meeting.—November 1st, 1850, at Providence.

Address on "The True Teacher," by J. D. Philbrick.

Thirty-fourth Meeting.—January 17th, 1851, at Providence.

Address on "The Relations of Parents to their Children in Regard to Education," by N. Bishop.

Remarks on "The Condition of the Poor Children of Providence," by various speakers.

Thirty-fifth Meeting.—SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—February 9th, 1851, at Providence.

Report from the Treasurer; Officers elected.

Lecture on "The Facilities enjoyed by Rhode Island for Promoting Civilization," by Dr. Wayland.

Thirty-sixth Meeting.—EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 23d, 1852, at Providence.

Election of Officers.

Address on "The Harmony of Public Schools with our Institutions," by Dr. Sears.

Thirty-seventh Meeting.—February 20th, 1852, at Providence.

Lecture on "Drawing," by Prof. Whitaker.

Thirty-eighth Meeting.—March 19th, 1852, at Providence.

Address on "Geography," by Guyot.

Thirty-ninth Meeting—April 2d, 1852, at Providence.

Address on "Teaching Arithmetic," by D. P. Colburn

Fortieth Meeting.—NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 19th, 1853, at Providence.

Election of Officers.

Address on "The Need of Compulsory Laws for Attendance at School," by J. Bates; "School Instruction in Manners," by G. H. Tillinghast.

Forty-first Meeting.—TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 17th, 1854, at Providence.

Election of Officers.

Address on "Educational Progress, and the Need of a Board of Education," by J. Kingsbury, with remarks by Messrs. S. S. Greene, E. R. Potter, A. Perry, and E. M. Stone, upon a State Normal School, Moral and Physical Education, and School Examinations.

Report from G. H. Tillinghast advising the use of a text-book, entitled the "Morals of Manners."

Remarks on "Reading," by Mr. Sumner, of the Normal School.

Forty-second Meeting.—ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 24th, 25th and 26th, 1855, at Providence.

Reports from the Treasurer and Executive Committee; Officers elected.

Address on "The Unconscious Tuition of the Teacher," by F. D. Huntington.

Lectures on "Methods for Promoting Intellectual Culture by the Teachers," by D. P. Colburn; "Physical Geography," by Prof. Guyot; "Manner of Teaching Physical Geography," by Prof. Guyot; "The Relation of the State to Popular Education," by Dr. Sears; "Reading," by Dr. Sears; "The Influence of the Earth's Form upon Human Development," by Prof. Guyot; "The Glaciers of Switzerland," by Prof. Guyot.

Resolution recommending the establishment of free public evening schools in the manufacturing villages and larger towns; moved by S. Austin, and discussed by Messrs. Stone, Greene, Tillinghast and Arnold; —that, in Normal Schools, instruction in the art of teaching should be the main object, and that a high standard of culture should be a pre-requisite to admission; reported by a committee, and discussed by Messrs. Perry, Vail, Willard, Nash, Greene, Stone, and Colburn;—recommending the establishment of an educational journal under the supervision of the Commissioner, and referring the subject to his action; reported by a committee, and discussed by Messrs. Perry, and Vail;—welcoming the new Commissioner of Public Schools, Rev. Robert Allyn.

Forty-third Meeting.—TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 24th and 25th, 1856, at Providence.

Election of Officers; S. S. Greene elected President, J. Kingsbury declining a reelection.

Addresses on "The Importance of Thorough Elementary Instruction," by A. R. Pope; "The Value of the Popular Educator to the Community,"

by W. W. Hoppin; "The Varied Duties of a Faithful Teacher," by Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark; "Educational Progress in Rhode Island," by J. Kingsbury.

Resolutions of thanks to J. Kingsbury for his able, faithful, and long continued services.

A committee reported favorably respecting the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, and a corresponding committee for that journal, was appointed.

Messrs. Leach, Allyn, and Stone were appointed to coöperate with the legislature in obtaining facts respecting truancy and vagrancy. Discussion by Messrs. Allyn, Leach, Stone, Cook, Boyden, Grosvenor, and others.

Report from a committee recommending to the attention of teachers a book entitled, "Morals of Manners," by Miss C. M. Sedgwick.

Forty-fourth Meeting.—THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 31st, 1857, at Providence.

Report from the Treasurer; Election of Officers.

Messrs. Greene and Stone appointed to solicit from the General Assembly an appropriation in favor of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*.

Forty-fifth Meeting—May 28th and 29th, 1857, at Newport.

Addresses on "Education," by G. H. Calvert; "The Chief Defects of Home Education," by Rev. W. Burton; "Mathematical Studies," by Rev. W. Stow.

Remarks on "The Advantages of the Social Position of the Teacher," by W. Burton; "The duties of Teachers in the Government and Moral Training of Children," by Messrs. Allyn, Colburn, Burton and Tenney.

Discussion on "Capacity to Govern Without Corporal Punishment, the Highest Qualification of the Teacher," by Messrs. Hazard, Allyn, Stow, and Burton.

Forty-sixth Meeting.—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—February 6th, 1858, at Providence.

Election of Officers; Report of the Treasurer; balance on hand, \$1,141.10.

Resolutions recommending the further increase of evening schools, and free public libraries; on motion of S Austin, seconded by Rev. E. M. Stone.

Messrs. Greene and Leech were appointed to arrange with the Commissioner for meetings of the Institute in different parts of the State.

[The Records of six meetings are not preserved, and all the following numbers are increased by that number.]

Fifty-third Meeting.—FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—February 27th, 1859, at Providence.

Report of the Treasurer; Election of Officers.

The Commissioner of Public Schools reported meetings of the Institute during the year at North Foster, Chepachet, Crompton, Mashassuc, and two at Valley Falls.

Address on "Education in the Home," by Rev. W. Barber.

Fifty-fourth Meeting.—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 20th and 21st, 1860, at Providence.

Election of Officers; Report of the Treasurer.

Discussions on "Whispering and Intercommunication among Scholars," by Messrs. Cady, Foster, Smith, Willard, Perry, and Leach; "Means for Securing Attention in School," by Messrs. Gamwell, Foster, Ladd, Mowry, and DeMunn; "The Influence of Education upon the Community," by Messrs. A. H. Clapp, J. B. Chapin, Sears, Stone, and Leach; "Written Examinations," by Messrs. Manchester, DeMunn, and Snow.

Remarks on "Means of Securing Punctual and Regular Attendance at School," by A. W. Godding.

The *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* was made the organ of the Institute, and a Board of Editors appointed, after discussion by Messrs. Mowry, Ladd, Foster, Snow, Godding, Robbins, Perry, Stone, Kent, Pierce, and Gamwell.

Statement of "The Progress of Education in Rhode Island, and the Work of the Institute," by E. M. Stone.

Resolutions of sympathy in the loss by death of John J. Stinson and Dana P. Colburn.

Fifty-fifth Meeting.—September 7th and 8th, 1860, at Bristol.

Lectures on "Obstacles in the Way of Intellectual Progress," by Dr. Chapin; "Normal Schools, their Origin, History, Claims and Results," by Rev. B. G. Northrop; "Means of Obtaining a Knowledge of the English Language," by J. Kendall; "Vivacity in the Teacher," by D. Goodwin; "Physical Training," by Dr. D. Lewis.

Discussions on "Too Great Attention to Arithmetic in our Schools," by Messrs. Cady, Kendall, DeMunn, Snow, Robbins, Manchester, and Ladd; "The Subjects of the Lectures," by Messrs. Mowry, Pierce, Northrup, Ladd, DeMunn, Kendall, Chase, Mathewson, and Gallup; "The Interests of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*," by Messrs. DeMunn, Mowry, Cady, Kendall, and Willard.

Fifty-sixth Meeting.—October 12th, 1860, at East Greenwich.

Lectures by Messrs. J. M. Talbot, J. Kendall, and Dr. Lewis.

Fifty-seventh Meeting.—December 7th, 1860, at Blackstone.

Lectures by Messrs. S. S. Greene, H. K. Oliver, and W. A. Mowry.

Fifty-eighth Meeting.—January 18th and 19th, 1861, at Centreville.

Lecture on "Education," by Rev. A. Gardiner.

Discussions on "Teaching Arithmetic: its Defects, and the Better Way," by Messrs. DeMunn, Kendall, and Manchester; "Education of Young Children," by J. Kendall; "Usefulness of Public Examinations," by Messrs. DeMunn, Manchester, Ladd, Willard, Snow, Kistler, Spaulding, and Kendall.

Fifty-ninth Meeting.—SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 25th and 26th, 1861, at Providence.

Report of the Treasurer; Election of Officers and of Board of Editors for the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*.

Lectures on "The Relation of Mental Philosophy to Education," by B. G. Northrup; "The Sea," by Rev. L. Swain.

Discussion on "The Mechanical Performance of Arithmetical Operations," by Messrs. Willard, Stone, Leach, Green, Mowry, Ladd, Eastman, Pierce, Snow, Manchester, DeMunn, Austin, and Kendall.

Sixtieth Meeting.—March 1st and 2d, 1861, at South Kingstown.

Lectures on "Unwritten History," by Rev. A. Woodbury; "Writing," by S. A. Potter.

Discussions on "Means of Securing Punctual and Constant Attendance at School," by Messrs. Gardiner, Tefft, Patten, DeMunn, and Phelps; "Reading," by Messrs. Grosvenor, Briggs, Thurber, Leach, Potter, DeMunn, Snow, Tefft, Gardiner, and Tucker; "The Best Method of Teaching Arithmetic," by Messrs. Tefft, Snow, and DeMunn.

Sixty-first Meeting.—November 22d and 23d, 1861, at Carolina Mills.

Lectures on "Education," by H. Rousmaniere; "The Most Important Requisite in Teaching," by J. J. Ladd; "Class Recitations," by J. Kendall.

Discussion on "The Present Duties of Teachers to their Country," by Messrs. Greene, Stanton, Cady, Tillinghast, Kendall, Tefft, Seamans, Bailey, DeMunn, and Ladd.

Resolved, That contributions of one cent from each scholar be solicited, for the aid of wounded soldiers.

Sixty-second Meeting.—December 20th and 21st, 1861, at Peacedale.

Lectures on "The Relation of the Mind to the Body," by H. Rousmaniere; "Teaching Letters and Spelling," by J. Kendall.

Discussions on "Guarding Children Against Temptation, or Teaching Them to Resist It," by Messrs. Tefft, Maryot, M. S. Greene, Rousmaniere, Miller, Gorton, Clark, and Coon; "Difficulties in Teaching Geography," by Messrs. Tefft, Greene, Tillinghast, Stanton, and others; "Method of Illustrating Decimal Fractions," by Messrs. Tefft, Davis, Stanton, Tillinghast, Peckham, Bentley, Greene, and others; "Good Order in Schools," by Messrs. Mowry, Stanton, Briggs, Tillinghast, Kenneth, and Coon; "Recitations in Reading," by Messrs. Thurber, Davis, Tefft, Briggs, Miner, and Coon; "Securing Prompt Attendance at School," by Messrs. Clark, Kendall, Stanton, and Mowry.

Remarks on "The Duty of Teachers to their Country," by W. A. Mowry.

Sixty-third Meeting.—January 4th and 5th, 1862, at Chepachet.

Lectures on "Principles of True Education, and the Difficulties Which Oppose It," by H. Rousmaniere; "Arithmetic and its Abbreviations," by N. W. DeMunn; "Book-Keeping in Common Schools," by S. A. Potter.

Discussions on "The Best Method of Teaching Writing and Spelling," "The Connection of Oral and Written Arithmetic," "How Far English Composition Should be Taught," by Messrs. Rousmaniere, Chase, Brown, Peckham, Mowry, and others; "The Control of Teachers over their Pupils out of School."

Sixty-fourth Meeting.—EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 31st and February 1st, 1862, at Providence.

Reports of Treasurer and Recording Secretary; Election of Officers.

Lectures on “The Comforts and Pleasures of School-keeping,” by Rev. L. Whiting; “Culture of the Voice,” by S. Monroe, “English History,” by G. Palmer.

Discussion on “Good Discipline in School and How Maintained,” by Messrs. Willard, Cady, Mowry, Ladd, G. T. Day, and J. M. Talcott.

Recitations in “Arithmetic,” conducted by N. W. DeMunn; in “English Grammar,” conducted by A. J. Manchester.

Appointment of a permanent committee to conduct the publication of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*.

Resolution, moved by E. M. Stone, recommending an increase of evening schools.

Sixty-fifth Meeting.—February 28th and March 1st, 1862, at Centreville, (Warwick.)

Lectures on “Writing,” by S. A. Potter; “The Comforts and Pleasures of School-keeping,” by L. Whiting, “Spelling,” by J. Kendall; “The Study of the U. S. Constitution in our Schools,” by W. A. Mowry.

Discussion on “The Teacher’s Sphere of Usefulness,” by Messrs. Husted, Leader, Brayton, and Cooke.

Recitations in “English History,” conducted by D. R. Adams; “The Art of Map-drawing,” conducted by S. A. Briggs.

Sixty-sixth Meeting.—April 11th and 12th, 1862, at Wickford.

Lecture on “The Teacher; his Works, and his Rewards,” by A. J. Manchester.

Discussions on “The Defects in Our Public Schools,” by Messrs. Allen, Chadsey, Slocum, Potter, and others; “The Relative Duties of Parents, Teachers, and Pupils,” by Messrs. Ladd, and DeMunn; “Reading,” by Messrs. Manchester and DeMunn; “The Present Duties of Teachers to their Country,” by Messrs. Snow, Slocum, and others.

Remarks on “Penmanship,” by S. A. Potter.

Exercises in “Reading,” conducted by F. B. Snow.

Sixty-seventh Meeting.—November 21st and 22d, 1862, at Westerly.

Lectures on “The Qualifications of the Teacher,” by J. Kendall; “Education Out of School,” by Rev. H. Lincoln.

Discussions on “The Responsibility of Teachers for the Punctuality and Attendance of Scholars,” by Messrs. Kendall, Foster, Griswold, Woodbridge, Tefft, Greene, and Whitman; “Means of Making Rhode Island Pupils Fair Spellers,” by Messrs. Kendall, Griswold, and Greene; “Educating a Community to a Right Appreciation of Good Teachers and Schools,” by Messrs. Tefft, Foster, and Greene; “The Best Method of Presenting Decimals and Percentage,” by Messrs. DeMunn, Kendall, Foster, Ladd, Greene, and others; “Elevating the Standard of Schools, and Exciting Pupils to Greater Diligence,” by Messrs. Kendall, and Kenyon.

Sixty-eighth Meeting.—December 5th and 6th, 1862, at Wickford.

Lectures on "Object Lessons," by J. Kendall; "Nature's Hieroglyphs," by Rev. C. H. Fay.

Discussions on "The Dependence of Teachers upon Text-Books;" "The Responsibility of Teachers for the Lack of a Delicate Moral Tone in their Pupils," by Messrs. Snow, Kendall, and others.

Sixty-ninth Meeting.—December 19th and 20th, 1862, at Pawtucket.

Lectures on "The Progress of Public Schools," by Rev. G. Taft; "Book-keeping," by S. A. Potter; "The Duties of Parent Citizens to their Public Schools," by H. Rousmaniere; "The Scholar and his Country," by Lt. Rev. T. M. Clark.

Poem on "Nature and its Revelations," by W. M. Rodman.

Class exercises in "Spelling," conducted by J. Kendall, with remarks by Messrs. Snow, Willard, DeMunn, and others; "Reading," conducted by F. B. Snow.

Discussion on "The Moral Influence of Teachers upon their Pupils in and out of School," by Messrs. Willard, Mowry, Gamwell, Ladd, and others.

Seventieth Meeting.—January 9th and 10th, 1863, at Newtown, (Portsmouth.)

Lectures on "The Benefits of School Libraries," by Rev. S. D. Coggeshall; "The True Relation of School and Home, Teacher and Parent," by T. W. Bicknell; "The Cultivation of a Taste for the Beauties of Nature," by I. F. Cady.

Discussions on "School Libraries," by Messrs. Kendall, Rousmaniere, Coggeshall, and Arnold; "The Assignment of Lessons to be Studied at Home," by Messrs. Kendall, Arnold, Gifford, and others; "Preventing Whispering and Motion of the Lips while Studying," by S. D. Coggeshall; "The Importance of the Co-operation of Parents," by Messrs. Rousmaniere, Cady, Belden, and Kendall; "The Assumption of Unwarranted Authority by Teachers," by Messrs. Bicknell, Cady, and Belden; "Method of Commencing the Study of Geography," by Messrs. Cady, Kendall, Chapman, and others.

Seventy-first Meeting.—NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 30th and 31st, 1863, at Providence.

Report of the Treasurer; total amount of funds, \$1,237.61; Election of Officers.

Lectures on "English Grammar," by Prof. S. S. Greene; "The Importance and Mode of Training the Senses," by Rev. B. G. Northrup; "Physical Geography," by B. Harrison.

Discussions on "The Responsibility of the Teacher for the Moral Conduct of His Pupils," by Messrs. Cady, and DeMunn; "English Grammar," by Messrs. Cady, Willard, Tefft, Belden, Manchester, DeMunn, and Northrup; "The necessity of Sustaining the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*," by Messrs. Matteson, Northrup and Ladd.

Class exercises in "Object Teaching," conducted by N. A. Calkins; "Spelling and Reading," by a class of colored children.

Messrs. Ladd and DeMunn appointed to memorialize the legislature for an act of incorporation.

Seventy-second Meeting.—February 19th and 20th, 1863, at Ashaway.

Lectures on "The Teacher and His Work," by J. J. Ladd; "The Duties of Parents and the Public in Regard to Schools," by H. Rousmaniere; "School Tactics," by J. Kendall.

Discussions on "Methods of Securing Greater Punctuality in Schools," by Messrs. Langworthy, Saunders, Greene, Kenneth, Maryott, Davis, Ladd, Collins, Stanton, Vincent, Morton, Coon, Rev. J. Clark, Rev. H. Clark, and Lewis; "The Use of Text-Books in Recitations," by Messrs. Ladd and Kendall.

Class exercise in "Bassini's Method of Teaching Music," conducted by J. M. Stillman.

Seventy-third Meeting.—March 6th and 7th, 1863, at Kingston.

Lectures on "The Scale on which the Universe is Built," by J. Kendall; "Mental Science," by H. Rousmaniere.

Poem on "The Golden Era," by A. J. Foster.

Discussion on the use of Text-Books in Recitations," by Messrs. Kendall, Eastman, Greene, Rousmaniere, Tefft, and others.

Seventy-fourth Meeting.—_____, at River Point.

Lectures on "English Grammar," by A. A. Gamwell; "_____, by Rev. J. M. H. Dow.

Discussions on "The Best Method of Teaching Geography," by Messrs. Rousmaniere, Aldrich, Fuller, Harrisor, Seamans, Eldridge, and Gallup; "The Most Prominent Faults in our Common Schools," by Messrs. Rousmaniere, Matteson, Eastman, Willard, Gamwell, Spaulding, and Kent.

Remarks on "Penmanship," by B. Harrison.

Seventy-fifth Meeting.—November 24th and 25th, 1863, at Westerly.

Lectures on "The Study of the English Language," by W. A. Mowry; "Duties of Parents to the School," by Dr. J. B. Chapin; "Entrance to the Public High Schools Should be Determined by Scholarship, Ascertained by Competitive Examination," by Hon. H. Barnard.

Discussions on "The Extent to which Teachers Should Assist their Pupils," by Messrs. Foster, Greene, Mowry, Chapin, and others; "The Greatest Evil in our Schools, and its Remedy," by Messrs. Ladd, Ames, Mowry, and others.

School Reports were given by Messrs. Greene, Woodbridge, Coon, Tillinghast, Inman, Collins, Foster, Kenyon, Robbins and Mowry.

Exercises in Gymnastics, by Messrs. Trine and Wood.

Seventy-sixth Meeting.—December 11th and 12th, 1863, at North Scituate.

Lectures on "The Good Teacher," by Rev. Lyman Whiting; "Vitality in the School-room," by John J. Ladd.

Discussions on "The Extent and Mode of the Teacher's Help to His Pupils in Mathematics," "The Use of the Blackboard in English Grammar,"

"Methods of Teaching Spelling," "Proper and Improper Penalties for Defective Recitations, or Bad Conduct," "Topical Recitations."

Seventy-seventh Meeting.—January 15th and 16th, 1874, at Centreville.

Lectures on "The Obstacles in the way of Successful Teaching," by J. B. Chapin; "The Teacher's Motives and Difficulties," by A. J. Manchester.

Discussions on "The Schools of Rhode Island Compared with those of Twenty Years Ago," by Messrs. Rousmaniere, Husted, Adams, Seamans, Stone, and Matteson; "The Teaching of Music in our Schools," by Messrs Rousmaniere, Gallup, Matteson, Ladd, Spencer, Berry, and Kent; "The Obstacles to the Success of our Schools," by Messrs. Ladd, Spaulding, Rousmaniere, and Mowry.

Reports from Schools, by Messrs. Kent, Berry, Gal'up, Bates, Manchester, Edwards, Eastman, Tefft, Robbins, Spaulding and Mowry.

Exercises in Gymnastics, by Dr. Wood.

Remarks eulogistic of the lamented D. P. Colbourn, by Messrs. Ladd, Mowry, and Austin.

Seventy-eighth Meeting.—TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 29th, and 30th, 1864, at Providence.

Election of Officers.

Lectures on "Morning Glories," by J. Kendall; "Object Teaching," by I. F. Cady; "The Study of History," by Rev. B. Sears; "The Relation of the Scholar to the Rebellion," by J. T. Edwards; "Self Education," by J. D. Philbrick; "Physical Geography," by Prof. S. Tenney; "The Relations of Parents to the School," by T. W. Ricknell.

Report on the history and conduct of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* during the year, by N. W. DeMunn.

Seventy-ninth Meeting—February 12th and 13th, 1864, at Woonsocket.

Lectures on "Familiar Topics," by J. Kendall; "Supervision of School," by Rev. B. S. Northrup; "Relation of the Scholar to the Rebellion," by J. T. Edwards; "Education and Physical Interests," by Hon. J. B. Chapin.

Discussions on "Parental Interest in Schools," "Object Teaching as a System," "Physical Culture," "Defects in Public Schools."

Eightieth Meeting.—June 3d and 4th, 1864, at Harrisville.

Lectures on "The Education of the Freedmen," by Rev. A. Root; "Reading," by F. B. Snow; "Primary Geography," by T. W. Bicknell; "The Educational Improvements of Twenty-five Years," by I. F. Cady.

Discussions on "The Best Means of Securing Regular Attendance at School" by Messrs. Steere, Metcalf, and Webb; "The Evils of a Frequent Change of Teachers, and the Remedy," by Messrs. Cady, Bicknell, and Mowry; "Method of Teaching Writing in Common Schools," by Messrs. Webb, Steere, and others; "Teaching Beginners in Arithmetic the Process Before the Reasoning," by Messrs. Snow, and Mowry; "Requiring Pupils to give Information of Offenses," by Messrs. Mowry, Cady, Webb, Steere, and others.

Eighty-first Meeting.—Phenix, October 7th and 8th, 1864.

The Institute held the first of its series of meetings for the season in this village.

The question, “At What Age Should Children Commence Taking Writing Lessons, and When Should They Begin the Study of Geography and Grammar?” was discussed by Hon. Henry Rousmaniere, Rev. B. P. Byram, Messrs. Kent, Seamans, and Spaulding.

Class exercise in Spelling, conducted by Mr. J. R. Kent.

“Ought Parents to be Compelled to send their Children to School?” discussed by Hon. Henry Rousmaniere, Rev. Charles H. Titus, Rev. B. P. Byram, and Messrs. Seamans, and Spaulding.

Evening session.—Mr. Harris R. Greene, Principal of the Worcester, Mass., High School, delivered a lecture “On the Moral Influence of the Teacher in the School Room.”

Saturday morning.—Mr. A. A. Gamwell, of Providence, presented the following subject, “How to Teach Pupils the Use of the English Language, and its History as the Work of Man;” lecture, “Strike while the Iron is Hot,” by Rev. James T. Edwards.

Afternoon session.—The question, “What are the Most Apparent Hindrances to the Elevation of Public Schools?” was discussed by Hon. Henry Rousmaniere, Rev. J. T. Edwards, the President, and N. W. DeMunn. The customary vote of thanks to lecturers, and for hospitality, were passed. Adjourned.

Eighty-second Meeting.—East Greenwich, October 21st and 22d, 1854. A large assembly met in the Seminary Chapel. Remarks by the President, William A. Mowry. The first subject presented was, “What are Mile Stones Marking Educational Progress?” discussed by Hon. Henry Rousmaniere, Rev. J. T. Edwards, Professor J. Eastman, Rev. S. A. Crane, D. D., and Dr. Eldredge; second topic, “What Studies Demand More Attention in our Public Schools than they now Receive?” discussed by the President, Rev. Messrs. Edwards, and Crane, and Commissioner Chapin. Singing, by a class of ladies and gentlemen under the direction of Professor Tourjee.

Evening session.—The second topic of the afternoon was further discussed. Rev. J. H. McCarty delivered a lecture upon “The Lights and Shadows of the School Room. Professor Tourjee, with his class, sang a portion of Rossini’s “*Stabat Mater*,” with fine effect.

Saturday morning.—Business.—Commissioner Chapin urged the importance of establishing on a firmer basis a State Normal School. A committee of one from each county was appointed to prepare a set of questions for discussion at the coming Institutes, and report the same at the next meeting. The question, “What Considerations are Sufficient to Warrant a Change in Text-Books?” was discussed by Messrs. Kendall, Chapin, DeMunn, and Edwards.

Afternoon session.—Questions were answered relative to “Correcting whispering, loud study, tardiness,” etc. The claims of the *Rhode Island*

Schoolmaster were urged by Mr. DeMunn. Thirty-two subscriptions were obtained. The customary resolutions of thanks were passed, and after a song by Professor Tourjee's music class, the Institute adjourned. The members were received on the Seminary grounds by the "Seminary Guards," and escorted to the depot.

Eighty-third Meeting.—East Providence, November 18th and 19th, 1864. Hon. Joshua B. Chapin, Commissioner of Public Schools, delivered a discourse on "The True Teacher," several points of which were discussed by President Mowry, and Rev. G. M. P. King.

Evening session.—"The Importance of the Coöperation of Parents with Teachers, and the Best Method of Securing It," was discussed by Messrs. Mowry, King, and others. Rev. Leonard Swain, D. D., of Providence, delivered a lecture upon "Puritan Education."

Saturday morning.—"English Grammar in Connection with Analysis," was presented by Mr. Francis B. Snow, and discussed by Messrs. Barney, Mowry, Kendall, Cady, Chapin, Gamwell, and others; "Lessons from Nature," was a topic considered by Mr. I. F. Cady.

Afternoon session.—The importance of parental coöperation was further discussed. Mr. Joshua Kendall read a paper on "Difficulties Arising in the School Room." The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Institute to prepare a series of questions for discussion, reported. These questions embraced a consideration of the utility of the Normal School, more uniform and more thorough examinations, the modification required in the school laws, what will authorize establishing a Grammar or High School in the country towns. It was also announced that a meeting of School Committees, Trustees, Superintendents, and others, for mutual consultation would be held in Providence at the next annual meeting. After passing resolutions of thanks, the Institute adjourned.

Eighty-fourth Meeting.—TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.—Providence, January 27th and 28th, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Institute was held in the vestry of the Richmond Street Church.

Election of Officers.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. Mr. Richardson, pastor of the church. The President, Mr. Mowry, made an address of welcome to the teachers. Various committees were appointed. Professor J. Eastman, of the Providence Conference Seminary, gave a lecture upon "Duties of the Teacher to Himself."

Afternoon session.—The State Commissioner, in behalf of a committee appointed to memorialize the General Assembly for an appropriation to establish an "Experimental School" in "Object Teaching," reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, but without being able to effect anything in accordance with the resolution. Lecture, "English Composition," by Rev. S. A. Crane, D. D., of East Greenwich. Address on the same subject by Professor Robinson P. Dunn, of Brown University.

Evening session.—Music, by the "Orpheus Club." Lecture by Rev. E. B. Webb, of Boston; subject, "Given, a Man—How to Make the Most of Him."

Saturday morning.—Mr. N. W. DeMunn reported in relation to the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*. Lecture by E. A. Sheldon, Esq., Superintendent of Schools at Oswego, N. Y., on "Child Culture by the Methods of Object Teaching."

Editors of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* for the ensuing year were elected. Lecture on "Ventilation," by D. B. Thayer, Esq., of Jamaica Plains, Mass.

Afternoon session.—Lecture on "History," by Rev. Barnes Sears, D. D., of Brown University. Resolutions of thanks to the several lecturers, the "Orpheus Club," the Richmond street society, and the several railroads for free return tickets to teachers and other friends of education passing over them, were passed. Also a resolution of thanks and good wishes to Mr. Joshua Kendall, who had resigned the Principalship of the State Normal School. Adjourned.

Eighty-fifth Meeting.—Newtown, (Portsmouth), December 22d and 23d, 1865.

The Institute met at Masonic Hall. It was expected that Commissioner Chapin would deliver a lecture on Thursday evening, but owing to a severe storm, he was unable to reach the island. In place of the lecture the "Eight Hour System of Labor," was discussed.

Friday morning—"Arithmetic and the Principles of Subtraction," were discussed. In the afternoon, "The Best Methods of Teaching Grammar" were discussed, by Messrs. Mowry, Baggs, Inman, and Bicknell. In the evening Mr. Bicknell, Principal of the Arnold Street Grammar School, Providence, read a lecture on "The Teacher's Compensation," President Mowry spoke of "The Relations of the School to the State and the Duties of Parents, School Officers, and Friends of Education in Elevating the Standard of our Public Schools."

Saturday morning—"School Discipline," was discussed by Messrs. Morse, Thomas and Mowry. Mr. Albert J. Manchester, of Providence, gave a lecture upon "The Teacher, His Works and Rewards." Mr. S. A. Potter, author of Potter & Hammond's series of writing books, explained the principles of his system of penmanship, giving illustrations on the blackboard. Adjourned.

Eighty-sixth Meeting.—Lonsdale, December 29th and 30th, 1865.

The Institute met in the High School room. "School Discipline" was discussed by Messrs. Chapin, Mowry, Lansing, and Ross. The evening session was held in the Sunday School room of Christ Church. A lecture on "The Sensibilities" was delivered by Rev. B. G. Northrup, of Saxonville, Mass. Erastus Richardson, Esq., of Woonsocket, read a racy poem on "The Gift of Speech."

Saturday morning.—A lecture on "Grammar" was given by Mr. A. Gamwell, of Providence. The subject of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*

was presented, and a large number of subscriptions obtained. Resolutions of thanks were passed, and the Institute adjourned.

Eighty-sixth Meeting.—TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.—Providence, January 26th and 27th, 1866.

Election of Officers.

The Institute met in the vestry of the Central Congregational Church, and a hearty address of welcome was made by Rev. Leonard Swain, D. D. Various committees were appointed. Professor Robinson P. Dunn, of Brown University, delivered a lecture upon "The Study of English Literature."

Afternoon session.—A lecture by Professor Samuel S. Greene, of Brown University, "Teaching as an Answer to the Internal Want of the Pupil." A lecture by Professor J. Lewis Diman, of Brown University, on "Political Education in Public Schools." President Sears spoke briefly in support of the views presented in the lecture.

Evening session.—Lecture on "The Educational Mission at the South," by Colonel T. W. Higginson, of Newport.

Saturday morning.—Resolutions were introduced by Professor Dunn, and unanimously adopted, in grateful recognition of the important services to the cause of education, rendered by the late Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., LL. D. S. H. Taylor, LL. D., of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., gave a colloquial lecture upon the "Topography of Rome."

Afternoon session.—The Board of Editors of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* was elected. Professor Josiah P. Cooke, Jr., of Harvard University, delivered a lecture upon "The Value of Scientific Studies as a Means of Discipline." The interests of the *Schoolmaster* were presented. Resolutions of congratulation and also of thanks were presented and adopted. Likewise resolutions of gratitude upon the return of peace and the altered condition of the country. A short closing address was made by President Bicknell, and the Institute adjourned.

Eighty-seventh Meeting.—Peacedale, February 15th and 16th, 1866, afternoon session.

The Institute met in Hazard's Hall, and was cordially welcomed by Rev. M. Williams. The subject, "Ought Parents to Visit Schools?" was discussed by Messrs. Bicknell, Aldrich, Teft, Collins, and Williams. A discussion followed on "Whispering in School," which was participated in by the President, and Messrs. Hazard, Williams, Richmond, Teft, Collins, and Aldrich.

Evening session.—Lectures were delivered on "The Legend of Rocks," by Mr. M. A. Aldrich, of Providence; on "School Morale," by Mr. Francis B. Snow, of Providence; on "Moral, Physical and Intellectual Culture," by Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, of Peacedale.

Saturday morning.—"School Morale" was discussed by Messrs. DeMunn, and Williams. A lecture was read by Mr. F. B. Snow, on "Reading," and another, by Mr. N. W. DeMunn, on "Some of the Best

Methods of Teaching Arithmetic." Remarks on the same subject were made by Mr. Hazard. Resolutions of thanks to lecturers, and also for hospitable entertainment, were passed. Adjourned.

Eighty-eighth Meeting.—Newport, March 1st, 2d and 3d, 1866.

The Institute temporarily organized on Thursday evening, and Commissioner Chapin delivered a lecture on "Education, its Importance and Results."

Friday morning.—An address of welcome was given by Rev. Charles H. Malcom, to which President Bicknell responded. Rev. Cyrus H. Fay, of Providence, delivered a lecture upon "Some of the Evils of our System of Instruction."

Afternoon session.—Mr. S. A. Potter, of Providence, delivered an address on "Moral Instruction in Schools." A resolution declaring it to be "the duty of those in authority to shorten the daily sessions of the Public Schools," was, after discussion, adopted. Mr. F. B. Snow, of Providence, read a lecture on "Moral Instruction in Schools; How to Teach It, and When to Teach It."

Evening session.—Lecture by Rev. S. Reed, of Providence, on "What I Saw in a Nine Miles Walk in the Mammoth Cave."

Saturday morning.—Discussion, "The Necessity and Means of Interesting the Pupil," participated in by Messrs. Higginson, White, Talbot, Ladd, and Snow. Lecture by Professor Samuel S. Greene, of Brown University, upon "Teaching as Satisfying an Internal Want of the Pupil," Mr. John J. Ladd gave a familiar talk on "School Discipline." The claims of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* were presented. Resolutions of thanks for the hospitality extended to the members of the Institute were passed; also, to the several lecturers, to the railroad companies, and to the American Steamboat Company, for special favors received.

Adjourned.

Eighty-ninth Meeting.—Pawtucket, October 10th, 11th and 12th, 1866.

The Institute met in the lecture room of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Words of welcome were spoken by Rev. Mr. Church, and replied to by the President.

Dr. Lowell Mason gave a lecture on "The Best Methods of Teaching the Art of Vocal Music." Prof. F. S. Jewell, of the State Normal School, at Albany, N. Y., gave a class exercise in Spelling. Dr. Chapin closed the exercises of the morning with a few pertinent remarks on the lecture.

Wednesday afternoon.—Class exercise on "Writing," by Mr. Bowler. Class exercise in "Arithmetic," conducted by Mr. J. F. Clafin, Principal of the High School in Worcester, Mass. Colloquial lecture on "Grammar and Analysis," by Professor Jewell. Lecture on "The True Uses of History," by President Sears of Brown University.

Thursday morning.—Exercise on "Vocal Music," by Dr. Mason. A paper on "Declamation," by Mr. Clafin. Class exercise in "Geography," by Professor Jewell.

Afternoon session.—Second exercise on "Writing," by Mr. Bowler.

Exercises on "Reading," and on "Fractions," by Mr. G. N. Bigelow.
Lecture on "Geometry," by Professor S. S. Greene.

Evening session.—Lecture on "Temperance," by Dr. Charles Jewett, of Worcester, Mass.

Friday morning.—Lecture on "The Principles and Uses of Music," by Dr. Mason. Lesson in "Notation," by Mr. Bigelow. Essay on "Health," by Dr. Trine, of Providence.

Afternoon session.—"Grammar and Analysis," by Professor Jewell. "Elocution," by Professor Mark Bailey, of Yale College. Resolutions in favor of a State Normal School, and of Normal Institutes, to be sustained by a State appropriation, were adopted; also the customary resolutions of thanks.

Friday evening.—Lecture on "Normal Schools," by Professor Jewell. A committee on "The Normal School," consisting of two gentlemen from each county in the State, was appointed to act in connection with the committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Institute. After a few appropriate remarks by the President, the singing of "America," by the audience, and a benediction, by Professor Jewell, the Institute adjourned.

Ninetieth Meeting.—TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.—Providence, January 26th, 1867.

Election of officers.

The Institute convened at the school-rooms of Messrs. Mowry & Goff.

The President, in his opening remarks, alluded to the unusual nature of the annual meeting for this year, and called the attention of the Institute to the several topics to be discussed and acted upon by them. Chief among these subjects were the true office and proper field of action of the Institute, the re-establishment of the Normal School, and the evils of truancy.

On motion of Commissioner Chapin, it was

Voted, That a committee to consist of two from each county in the State, and six members of the Institute, be appointed to consider the question of the re-establishment of the Normal School, and to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject; and that the Mayor and the Superintendent of Public Schools in Providence, and such other persons as the School Committee of said city shall be pleased to appoint, be respectfully requested to coöperate with the above committee.

It was also voted that a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the General Assembly to make an appropriation of five hundred dollars for the purpose of maintaining two Institutes of Instruction of one week each in length, in different parts of the State, during each year, under the supervision of the School Commissioner. The same committee was also empowered to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject of "Truancy." *

* The committee on re-establishing the Normal School were, Rev. John Boyden, Woonsocket; Hon. T. R. King, Pawtucket; Professor George W. Greene, East

The resident and contributing editors of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* were appointed for the ensuing year, and a motion to appoint a committee of three "to consider any proposition that may be made for merging the *Schoolmaster* into a New England Educational Journal, and report on the same to the Institute," was, after free discussion, laid on the table. A motion to put forth every endeavor to increase the circulation of the *Schoolmaster*, was adopted.

Resolutions were unanimously passed in favor of establishing a "National Bureau of Education" at Washington, accompanied with a request to the Senators in the United States Congress from Rhode Island, that they endeavor to secure the passage of a bill providing for such a Bureau. The thanks of the Institute were tendered to Messrs. Mowry & Goff, for the use of their rooms. Adjourned.

Ninety-first Meeting.—TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.—Providence, January 24th and 25th, 1868.

Election of Officers.

The Institute met in the vestry of the Central Congregational Church. Devotional exercises and address of welcome by Rev. Mr. Vose. Response by President Bicknell. The usual committees were appointed. Lecture on "Educational Wants," by Thomas L. Angell, A. M., Principal of the Lapham Institute.

Afternoon session.—Lectures "How to Teach Children," by Professor Samuel S. Greene, of Brown University; "Elocution," by Colonel H. B. Sprague, of the Connecticut State Normal School; "Symmetrical Culture," by Rev. James T. Edwards, East Greenwich.

Evening session.—Lecture by Colonel H. B. Sprague, on "Milton as a Teacher." A large and gratified audience was in attendance.

Saturday morning.—Address on "The Educational System of Great Britain," by Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine. Lectures, "On the Metrical System," by Professor J. H. Appleton, of Brown University; "Relations of the Teacher and Pupil," by J. H. Tenney, Esq., of Newton Centre, Mass. Exercise in "Geography," by Mrs. Mary R. C. Smith, of Oswego, N. Y. The resident and monthly editors of the *Schoolmaster* were appointed. Resolutions in favor of more frequent meetings of the Institute in different parts of the State; in commendation of the *Schoolmaster*; in appreciation of the services of the retiring President; in favor of reestablishing the Normal School; and of thanks to lecturers, and for various courtesies, were passed. The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Greenwich; Hon. B. Lapham, Warwick; Hon. Elisha R. Potter, Kingston; Hon. R. G. Hazard, Peace Dale; W. A. White, Esq., and B. H. Rhodes, Esq., of Newport; Rev. Thomas Shepard, D. D., Bristol; Mr. Isaac F. Cady, Warren.

Committee on the Institute and on Truancy, Thomas W. Bicknell, Barrington; Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., John Kingsbury, LL. D., and Samuel Austin, Providence; William A. Mowry, Cranston; Rev. James T. Edwards, East Greenwich.

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Robinson P. Dunn, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Brown University, the Institute sincerely mourns the loss of a member whose Christian character, ripe scholarship, and earnest interest in the cause of popular education, greatly endeared him to a wide circle of friends.

Adjourned.

Ninety-second Meeting.—Wakefield, February 28th and 29th, 1868.

Discussion, “The Teacher’s Daily Preparation for the Duties of the School-room;” participated in by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, and Messrs. DeMunn, Aldrich, and others.

Evening session.—Lecture by Rev. James T. Edwards, of East Greenwich Seminary, on “The Use and Abuse of Illustrations.”

Saturday morning.—“The Proper Method of Teaching Geography,” by President DeMunn. The “Study of Grammar,” by Mr. M. A. Aldrich. “Arithmetic, with Special Reference to Square Root,” by the President. Hon. Elisha R. Potter, described the working of the system of common schools in the State. The “rate bill system” was operating injuriously on many districts. Resolutions in favor of local meetings of the Institute, and in behalf of the *Schoolmaster*, were adopted. Also the usual vote of thanks. Adjourned.

Ninety-third Meeting.—TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 29th and 30th, 1869, at Providence.

Election of Officers.

This session of the Institute was held in connection with one of the series of meetings conducted by the School Commissioner. A committee was appointed to confer with the committee on education in the General Assembly, in reference to a *Normal School*. A committee on the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* was appointed with power to act.

Adjourned.

Ninety-fourth Meeting.—TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.—Providence, January 29th and 30th, 1870.

Election of Officers.

The Institute met in Roger Williams Hall. Devotional exercises conducted at the opening by Rev. Thomas Laurie, D. D. Address of welcome to teachers by Rev. Augustus Woodbury, and responded to by President Edwards. Lecture by Professor James Johonnot, of Oswego, N. Y., on “The Philosophy of Teaching.” Address, by Rev. B. G. Northrup, Secretary of Connecticut Board of Education, upon “The Laws of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, in Relation to Employing Children in Manufacturing Establishments.”

Afternoon session.—The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Various committees were announced. “Teaching History,” an exercise conducted by Mr. Albert J. Manchester, Principal of the Thayer Street Grammar School, assisted by a class of his pupils. Recitation, “The Black Regiment,” by Master Willie Weeden, of the same school. Singing by two hundred pupils from the Grammar schools of Providence,

under the direction of Mr. Henry Carter. Readings, by Miss LeRow, of Boston. A paper on "Teaching Primary Geography, by Means of Object Lessons," read by Mrs. Rebecca Jones, of Worcester, Mass., and illustrated with a class of children. Address, by Rev. B. G. Northrup.

Evening session.—The hall was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Music, by the "Choral Union," of Pawtucket, and the choir of the First Baptist Church in Providence, under the direction of Mr. George W. Haselwood, assisted by Mr. C. W. Bradley. Address of welcome by His Excellency Governor Seth Padelford, who closed with the following words:

"I welcome you, ladies and gentlemen, to this city, to this hall, and to the hospitalities of the occasion. I hope that all your deliberations and discussions will prove conducive to the objects in view, and that by elevating the standard of education, and exciting a new interest for its diffusion, a fresh impulse will be given to the cause throughout the State. In this series of meetings you have my best wishes for their success, and I trust that the occasion will leave many pleasant reminiscences."^{*}

Hon. George L. Clarke, Mayor of Providence, addressed the meeting with words of greeting. This overflowing audience, he said, he regarded as a good omen for the cause of education in this State. It is too late to ask whether our school system should be abandoned. Its benefits are settled beyond question. The questions now to be asked are, how can the system be improved? how can we reap greater success? how can the money appropriated secure its best results? The school system of Providence he regarded as not excelled in the United States, and perhaps not in the world. But it is not perfect while one child is allowed to grow up in ignorance—that parent of vice and crime. Alluding to Massachusetts, he said that Rhode Island cannot expect to hold her rank unless she spends more money and time in the development of her brain power. Rhode Island needs a Board of Education and a good Normal School, or she will be outstripped by every New England State, if not every State.

Spirited addresses were also made by President Edwards, Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Hon. B. G. Northrup, Henry Howard, Esq., and General Charles C. Van Zandt.

Saturday morning.—A resolution recommending the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* "to the continued patronage and support of teachers and the friends of education at home and abroad," was adopted. Lecture, by Professor Johonnot, "On Subjective and Objective Teaching." Address by Hon. John Kingsbury. Lecture on "Reading," with illustra-

* Ex-Governor Padelford, as a member of the Common Council in Providence, from 1837 to 1841, and from 1851 to 1852, as also for fifteen years a member of the school committee, has rendered important services to the public schools. He actively co-operated with others in securing a High School for the city of Providence, and while Governor, bestowed upon the Normal School, and the schools of the State, very faithful attention.

tions, by Professor Lewis B. Munroe, of Boston. Singing, by two hundred pupils from the lower rooms of the Grammar schools of Providence, under the direction of Mrs. Mary E. Rawson.

Afternoon session.—Lecture “On the Principles of Teaching Geography, particularly in the department of Map Drawing,” by Mr. J. M. Sawin, Principal of the Elm Street Grammar School, Providence, assisted by a class of his pupils.

Resolutions in favor of a Board of Education, and a Normal School, and of thanks to all who had in any way contributed to the profit or pleasure of the occasion, were passed. Readings, by Professor Munroe. After brief closing remarks by the President, followed by singing the Doxology, “Praise God,” and a benediction by Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, D. D., the Institute adjourned.

Ninety-fifth Meeting.—September 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1870, at North Scituate.

Address of welcome, by Rev. O. H. True. Lecture on “Absenteeism From Our Schools,” by Professor George W. Ricker. The subject was discussed by the Commissioner of Public Schools, and Messrs. True, Cole, Ellis, Sannders, and Fisher. Address on “The Prussian System of Education,” by Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, D. D. A memorial to the General Assembly relating to a *Normal School*, was read by Dr. Fisher, and received a large number of signatures. The subject of “Ventilation,” was presented by Rev. Daniel Leach, of Providence, and discussed by Dr. Fisher, and Prof. Ricker. Mr. Leach also presented the subject of “Spelling,” in an interesting and instructive manner. Brief address by Governor Padelford. Reading from “The Trial of Pickwick,” by Mr. F. G. Morley. Class exercise in “Arithmetic,” by Mr. Albert J. Manchester. The claims of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* were presented. An exercise in “Reading” was given by Mr. F. B. Snow.

On the evening of the first day a popular meeting was held, and addresses were made by Governor Padelford, Rev. Daniel Leach, Albert J. Manchester, Commissioner Bicknell, Rev. O. H. True, Dr. C. H. Fisher, and Prof. G. H. Ricker. Adjourned.

Ninety-sixth Meeting.—December 15th and 16th, 1870, at Warren.

Address of welcome, by Rev. L. C. Manchester. Remarks, by Prof. F. S. Jewell, and Hon. Henry Barnard. Lecture “On English Grammar,” by Mr. Samuel Thurber, of Hyde Park, Mass. “Importance of Education,” by J. W. Stillman. An exercise in “Spelling,” with a class, conducted by Mrs. Smith, of the Meeting Street Colored School, Providence. An exercise in “English Grammar,” by F. G. Morley. An Essay by Mr. Peck, of the Warren High School. Readings, by A. P. Mowry. An exercise in Arithmetic, by Mr. A. J. Manchester. Addresses and discussions by Prof. Jewell, Hon. Henry Barnard, General G. L. Cooke, and others.

Ninety-seventh Meeting.--TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 26th, 27th and 28th, 1871, at Providence.

Election of officers.

The first day was devoted by members of the Institute to visiting the city schools for the purpose of witnessing the methods of study, instruction and recitation. In the evening the Institute met in Roger Williams Hall, and listened to an address by Professor J. Lewis Diman, of Brown University, on "Poetry in Education." Professor Hibbard, of Wesleyan University, also gave select readings.

Friday morning.—An address of welcome was given by Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence. The exercises of the day were "Discipline," by O. H. Kile, A. M., of Westerly; Singing, by pupils of the Thayer Street Grammar School, under the direction of Mr. B. W. Hood; Lecture, by Professor George I. Chace, of Brown University; Select Readings, by Prof. M. D. Brown, of Tuft's College; "Elements of Success and Causes of Failure in Teaching," by Mr. F. W. Tilton, of Newport. Remarks, by Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of Massachusetts Board of Education; "Gymnastic Drill," by pupils of the Thayer Street Grammar School.

In the evening the meeting was held in Harrington's Opera House. Addresses by President Manchester, Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Hon. Joseph White, of Boston, and Hon. Warren Johnson, of Maine. Readings were given by Mrs. Miller, and Professor Brown. Music, under the direction of Mr. Hood.

Saturday, at Roger Williams Hall.—Address on "Reading," by Professor Brown. "The Significance of Geographical Names," by Hon. Joseph White. Remarks were made by Messrs. Leach, Johnson, White, Perry, Tewksbury, and Waterman. A resolution to petition the General Assembly to aid in elevating the standard of education in the State, by establishing a Normal and Training School, was unanimously adopted. A committee on the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* was appointed; also, a committee on the "State Teachers' Annual Excursion;" also, a committee to prepare a "Manual of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction." The customary resolutions of thanks were passed. The several sessions of this Institute meeting were conducted with great spirit. The attendance was large, showing unabated interest to the close.

Ninety eighth Meeting.—TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.—January 18th, 19th and 20th, 1872, at Providence.

Election of Officers.

The first day (Thursday) was devoted to visiting the schools of the city and the Normal School. In the evening a re-union of teachers was held in Roger Williams Hall, at which music was given by the Brown University Glee Club, and readings by Mrs. H. M. Miller.

Friday, at Roger Williams Hall.—A paper on "Practical Education," by A. D. Small, of Newport; Essay, by Mr. D. W. Hoyt, of the Providence High School; Music, by the pupils of the public schools in Providence, under the direction of Mr. B. W. Hood; Reading, by pupils from the State Normal School; Essay, by J. C. Greenough, Principal of the Normal School.

In the evening, at Music Hall.—Addresses, by Governor Padelford, Hon. Mayor Doyle, Hon. T. W. Bicknell, Rev. Daniel Leach, Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D., and Hon. W. P. Sheffield. Readings, by Professor L. B. Monroe. Music, by pupils of the city public schools, and on the organ, by Mr. F. F. Tingley.

Saturday morning, at Roger Williams Hall.—An annual tax of one dollar for gentlemen and fifty cents for ladies was voted. An exercise in Elocution was given by Professor Monroe, with the pupils of the Normal School. Messrs. Lyon, Bicknell, Hoyt, Greenough, and Small, were chosen a committee to publish the proceedings of this session of the Institute. A committee on the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* was appointed. The death of Mr. Albert A. Gamwell was announced, and the following resolution unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. A. A. Gamwell, a Vice President of this Institute, and one of its earliest members, and for nearly twenty-five years a teacher in the city of Providence, this Institute and the cause of education have sustained a heavy loss, and we desire hereby to express our appreciation of his worth as a man, and a faithful and devoted teacher.*

Increasing Interest.

It would be impossible, except by swelling this volume to a size not contemplated by the Institute when authorizing its publication, to give in the preceding synopsis of meetings the numerous details which would be alike interesting and instructive. A summary of the essential portions of the many lectures and addresses delivered by eminent educators, would have been an invaluable contribution to educational literature, and the practical ideas contained in them would have been found important aids in the school-room. A reference, however, to the various topics discussed, cannot fail

*Mr. Gamwell was born in Peru, Massachusetts, October 29th, 1816. He was educated at Brown University, and graduated in September, 1847. He immediately afterwards accepted an appointment as Principal of the Fountain Street Grammar School in Providence, subsequently transferred to the new building on Federal Street, a position he occupied with distinguished success until his labors were terminated by fatal disease. He died December 18th, 1871, in the peaceful trust inspired by the Christian faith his life had so consistently illustrated. He left a wife and four children to mourn an event which awakened the sorrow of a wide circle of friends. A fine portrait of Mr. Gamwell hangs in the Hall of the Federal Street Grammar school house.

to suggest to teachers trains of thought helpful in the discharge of their responsible and often perplexing duties. The questions upon which these lectures and addresses were based, will, for the most part, suggest the desired answers, and a careful perusal of this synopsis of Institute work, will, in this particular, be found highly advantageous.

It is especially interesting to trace through the years covered by the brief history thus far presented, the influence of the annual and subsidiary meetings of the Institute in multiplying friends to the cause of popular education, and in strengthening its hold upon the public mind. This is made evident by the increased attendance upon its meetings, as well as by the high character of the citizens who extended to them their cordial support. This has been a more distinctly marked feature within the last fourteen years. Up to that time, with few exceptions, and those were evenings when a popular speaker from abroad addressed the Institute, the vestry of a church had furnished all needed accommodations. But year by year the circle of interest widened until in 1870 it became necessary to transfer the annual meetings to Roger Williams Hall, capable of seating sixteen hundred people. A single year demonstrated that even this Hall was of too limited dimensions, and in 1872, for this reason, the evening exercises were held in Music Hall, the largest audience room in Providence, if not in the State. The annual meetings of 1873 and 1874, held in this latter hall, were pre-eminently distinguished for numbers and enthusiasm. Such gatherings of teachers and the friends of education were never before seen in Rhode Island, if indeed, in any part of the United States. At the evening sessions, each year, not less than three thousand persons were present.

The *ninety-ninth* meeting of the Institute, being the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, was held as above stated, January 9th, 10th and 11th, 1873.

Election of Officers.

The forenoon of Thursday (9th) was devoted by members to visiting the State Normal School and the Providence

High School. In the afternoon, from two to four o'clock, the Grammar, Intermediate, and Primary schools of the city were visited, to witness the usual exercises in each.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., a session of the Department of Higher Instruction was held in the Providence High School. The object of this session was stated by the President, (Mr. Lyon,) to be "to secure to the teachers of the higher schools the same advantages that the teachers of other schools had at the annual meetings of the Institute.* The following papers were then read: "Methods of Teaching the Classics," by Professor Albert Harkness, of Brown University; "The Importance of Mathematical Studies to Literary Pursuits," by Professor Benjamin F. Clarke, of Brown University. The reading of these papers was followed by animated and instructive discussions, which were participated in by Charles B. Goff, Edward H. Cutler, O. H. Kile, N. W. Littlefield, David W. Hoyt, William A. Mowry, Thomas B. Stockwell, and Edwin M. Stone. In the evening a large audience assembled at Music Hall, when an able address on "The Criterion of Education," was delivered by Hon. E. E. White, of Columbus, Ohio.

Friday morning, an address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Henry W. Rugg, of the Providence School Committee, and responded to in appropriate words by President Lyon. Professor Samuel S. Greene, of Brown University, read a paper on "Thought and Expression:"

Thought was placed first, because it was really first in time and importance; expression second in time and the necessary instrument by which thought is made known. Thought is to be gained by direct effort, expression by indirect, which united gives us language. Every person in common life needs to know how to speak and write his own language with correctness and some degree of elegance. How can our children be taught to do this in our common schools? Not by the study of text-

*The school visitations commenced in 1871, and meetings of the "Department of Higher Instruction," begun in 1873, were new features in the arrangements for the annual meetings of the Institute. In 1874 a Grammar and Primary school section was added.

books in the science of Grammar alone or chiefly, but by such training as shall stimulate thought and lead to its expression, care being taken to give thought its legitimate place, that of supremacy over expression. A child should not be led to think by unwise criticisms of the style of his penmanship, grammar, spelling, etc., that the expression is first in importance. Tell a child to go and examine or witness something within his comprehension, and then let him tell it his own way, and give him the impression that his thought is of the most importance. Children should be taught to think and read for a definite object, and when this is accomplished the expression will be acquired. Do not demand of a child an original composition, without preparing his mind by leading him into the right thought. All school exercises should be made a means of teaching correct expression of earnest thought.

This paper elicited an instructive discussion, participated in by Professor Joseph Eastman, Rev. Daniel Leach, Superintendent of Providence Public Schools, Professor Greene, Hon. E. E. White, Commissioner Thomas W. Bicknell, and Rev. Edwin M. Stone. A pleasant exercise in "Gymnastics," was given by a class of pupils from the Thayer Street Grammar School, under the direction of Miss Margaret L. Phillips. The accuracy and gracefulness of the drill, excited the admiration of the audience.

The afternoon exercises were opened with singing by five hundred pupils belonging to the several Grammar Schools of the city, under the direction of Mr. B. W. Hood. The pieces, five in number, were finely rendered, showing careful training on the part of the teacher. Pupils from the State Normal School gave exercises in Reading, conducted by Professor L. B. Monroe. These exercises were well sustained throughout, and gave great satisfaction. Professor J. Lewis Diman delivered a scholarly and instructive address on "The Teacher's Culture." Hon. E. E. White spoke in approval of the sentiments advanced, and Rev. Mr. Ela, of East Greenwich, presented briefly, "The Means by which Real Culture may be Obtained." Professor Monroe read the "Pied Piper of Hamlin."

In the evening the hall was crowded to overflowing. Addresses were made by Governor Seth Padelford, Hon. Thos.

A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence, Hon. John Kingsbury, Rev. Dr. Robinson, President of Brown University, Hon. E. E. White, Hon. Henry Barnard, and Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell. Professor Monroe read three poems, which were received with great applause. The excellent music for the evening was furnished by about one hundred and fifty female High School pupils, under the direction of Mr. B. W. Hood, Mr. Frank F. Tingley presiding at the organ.

Saturday forenoon the meeting was mainly devoted to business. Besides the election of officers and the customary votes of thanks, resolutions were passed recommending a modification of the district system of this State, approving State representation by one or more Commissioners at the International Industrial Exposition to be held in Vienna, Austria, in the summer and autumn of 1873, and recognizing elementary Natural History "as a necessary fundamental department of public instruction." The following resolutions are among the number presented and adopted :

Resolved, That no system of education can be considered complete which does not provide for girls the same educational advantages boys now enjoy, and that, in the opinion of the members of this Institute, the cause of education will be advanced in this State when its daughters can obtain within its borders the highest education.

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret of the decease of Professor C. M. Alvord, of East Greenwich Seminary, whose long and faithful service, and distinguished success in the work of a teacher, have commanded the admiration of his fellow-teachers, as his pure and noble christian character has secured the respect and love of all who have been permitted to know his worth.*

The Committee on the Institute Manual reported that the work would be in readiness for the press in the course of a few weeks.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, reported, and recommended

* Professor Caleb M. Alvord, was born in East Hampton, Mass., May 3d, 1815, and died at East Greenwich, R. I., January 6th, 1873, aged fifty-eight years.

"that the journal be continued as heretofore under the editorial direction of the School Commissioner, and the business management of Mr. T. B. Stockwell," with a Board of twelve contributing editors. The recommendation was adopted.

Adjourned.

The several sessions of the Institute, from the commencement to the close, were of an elevated character, and of unusual interest. The addresses, lectures and papers, opened fresh and valuable truths to the minds of all present, and to the inspiration of great ideas was added the inspiration of the crowd that daily thronged the hall.

The *one hundredth meeting* of the Institute, being also the THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING, opened in Providence, January 22d, 1874, and continued until noon of the 24th. The forenoon of the first day (Thursday) was, as in the three preceding years, devoted to visiting the schools of the city, together with the State Normal School. In the afternoon two meetings of teachers and others were held in the High School Building, viz.: "The Department of Higher Instruction," and "The Grammar and Primary School Section." The former was presided over by Professor Joseph Eastinan, of the Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, and the latter by Mr. L. W. Russell, Principal of the Bridgham School in Providence. Both meetings were largely attended by the most prominent educators of the city and the State. The latter was crowded to excess. The Department of Higher Instruction commenced its session with a paper by Mr. David W. Hoyt, Principal of the English and Scientific Department for boys in the Providence High School, on "The Relation of the Teacher to Modern Progress in Physical Science." The following is an abstract :

The teacher is the interpreter who stands between the original investigator and the people. All acknowledge the power of the press as an educator. Popular lectures by masters in science afford entertainment and awaken interest; but the next generation of men and women will owe most of its permanent ideas in science to the teachers and the textbooks of to-day.

It is the duty of the teacher to keep himself informed of the recent progress made in science. One who has ceased to learn should cease to teach. The progress of science furnishes the mental food needed to fit one for his duties, even though he may not directly teach that which he learns; but his knowledge of recent discoveries should be more minute and extensive, in proportion as they bear more directly upon the branches he is called to teach.

There is a broad distinction between what the teacher ought to *know*, and what he ought to *teach*. Two evils, of an opposite character, beset his calling:—

1. Teaching the old, simply because it is old, and the teacher thoroughly understands it; and neglecting to teach the new, simply because it is new, and the teacher is too old or too lazy to learn it himself. We often misjudge of the relative value or difficulty of the old and the new methods. The old is so thoroughly a part of ourselves that we fail to realize that both are equally unknown to our pupils.

2. Teaching the new, simply because it is new, and neglecting to teach what is comparatively old, simply because it is old. While the fossil teacher may be guilty of the error first mentioned, the progressive teacher is liable to commit this one. The temptation is two-fold. First, it is easy to teach with interest and enthusiasm what one has just learned. The success of young teachers is often due to this fact. We are all young in our recent acquirements, and it is well that it is so; we only plead that we should use our judgment as well as our personal enthusiasm in determining what to teach. The second temptation is furnished by public examinations. Committees and the public may be interested in what is novel, though old but important subjects are neglected.

The present importance of a subject is one point to be considered in determining whether it should be taught. The multitude of wrecked theories, and even practical chemical processes, which lie along the stream of time, are now of little importance, except as items of history.

The amount of time at the disposal of the teacher is, in most cases, unfortunately, the most important practical point to be considered. Let us, however, suppose, for the moment, that the selection of topics is to be made upon other grounds. We pass, then, to consider our principal proposition.

New discoveries and theories should not be introduced into a course of academic instruction till they are firmly established. Even the pioneers of thought and discovery must admit this. The text-book and the teacher are not only the interpreters, but the great conservative power.

It may be asked, why should the teacher study these, if he is not expected to teach them? The reasons which pertain to his own mental growth and character have already been given. The pupil has enough to occupy his mind in what is firmly established. The teacher should be able to exercise the judicial spirit, neither believing nor disbelieving till he has sufficient reason therefor. The average pupil is incapable of such a state of mind; he blindly believes. These new discoveries and theo-

ries may soon become so fully established that the teacher will be expected to include them in his course of instruction; and even if he does not teach them directly, they may modify his teaching. Again, there are students whom the "average pupil" does not represent. A few will seek from the teacher information in regard to the questions of the day.

The remainder of the paper consisted of a practical application of the principle above enunciated, naming some subjects which, in the judgment of the author, may be taught, and others which are not yet so well understood as to be properly included in a course of academical training. It continues :

The revelations made by spectrum analysis are wonderful, enabling, as it does, the celestial chemist to analyze the heavenly bodies. But how much of the application of spectrum analysis to the heavenly bodies should we be justified in teaching at present? Perhaps little more than this: The bright lines of a spectrum indicate the character of the gases from which the light comes, and the dark lines the nature of the gases through which it comes.

The spectroscope has revealed enough to overturn some of the old theories respecting the physical constitution of the sun; but we know little more about it than this: The sun is surrounded by an immense gaseous atmosphere, containing sundry elements, some of which are found, also, on the earth.

The greatest changes of the last few years have been in the *theories* adopted. New facts have been added to the common stock, but the old ones cannot be thrown aside, like old theories. One department is of too much importance to be passed over in silence. It includes what is spoken of as "conversion of energy," "conservation of force," or the "correlation of forces,"—not only the theories of what were once called the imponderable agents, such as heat, light, and electricity, but also, in a wider sense, those of gravity, cohesion, and chemical affinity,—in fact, the unity of force and of natural phenomena, and perchance of matter itself. Not many years since the tendency of the times was to multiply chemical elements and forces in physical science, as well as species in natural history. Now men are not only striving to prove a common origin for species, but some are seeking to trace all physical forces to a common source, and all kinds of matter to the same original substance.

Teachers should accept it as a fact that a thermal unit is equivalent to seven hundred and seventy-two foot-pounds; that is, the force which would raise a given weight of water one degree Fahrenheit, would lift the same weight seven hundred and seventy-two feet. We teach that light and heat consist in vibrations of atoms or molecules; that light is transmitted to us from the sun by the vibrations of the ether. Probably electricity should also be regarded as a mode of atomic or molecular mo-

tion; but just how the motion differs from that of light and heat we cannot say. Electricity is evidently convertible into heat, light, and mechanical force; but the duty of teachers is plainly to await future developments on this subject. So far as gravity, cohesion, and chemical affinity are concerned, we have no theory to teach. Why matter thus attracts other matter we cannot tell, even though Saigey and others attempt to account for these forces by the vibration and rotation of molecules of matter carrying with them atmospheres of ethereal atoms.

The unity of force leads naturally to the unity of matter. Some evolutionists would make the ether the original of all matter; others would make the original atoms of two kinds, ethereal and corporeal, with, perhaps, hydrogen as the original of the corporeal; others still, would recognize some or all the chemical elements as originally distinct forms of corporeal matter. As teachers, we propose still to treat the chemical elements as distinct, even though we are forced to resort to allotropism and isomerism.

The subject presented in this paper was learnedly discussed by Mr. Isaac F. Cady, of Barrington, and Professors S. S. Greene and B. F. Clarke, of Brown University. After a brief recess, Professor J. L. Lincoln, of Brown University, read a thoughtful and discriminating paper on "Preparatory Classical Studies," in which he considered their value and the spirit and method of pursuing them. He would not place classical studies in antagonism to the physical sciences. Physical science generally addresses the understanding. It is the office of literature to reach the soul, and thus the Iliad of Homer supplies a felt want.

The study of language cultivates fixed and concentrated attention. The ancient languages are more perfect and regular than the modern, but have a family relation to all the modern tongues, and are not dead. Latin still lives in the French, Spanish, English and Italian languages. Greek and Latin still speak with ever-living voices. The study of these languages is a means to an end. We are to seek culture from their literatures. In their thoughts and subjects they inspire us to spiritual worth. They teach precepts of truth. They are still unapproached in literary excellence. Hence you have a sufficient argument for the value of classical studies in a liberal education.

The pupil should have a clear and sure aim of what he is to do and be. The languages should be learned and acquired; made a lasting possession of the mind. We all need to try more and more to achieve the positive results of better learning by the use of the existing good methods of

study. These languages should be mastered for our use. This can be done "*Possunt quia posse vicentur*," I mean by *mastering* just what we mean by mastering a modern language which we purpose to use in reading and speaking. We should put Professor Harkness' excellent works to practical use in constantly interchanging Latin and English in all their forms, and by question and answer. No form or word but should be coined into living speech. The book should only be given up when the scholar has it all in his mind. With what facility might you then read a Latin author. Not only should book-words be used, but there should be something like conversation between teacher and scholar. The names of common objects and acts should be used in daily intercourse. You would not lose but gain time by it, making the school a *ludus* as in olden time. All this might be done without any letting down of grammatical strictness, but the pupil would come back with greater appetite for knowledge. The lesson should be read back from the translation into the original, and every new word made so familiar that it need not be learned again. Thus there would be a real progress in knowledge, and the end of classical study be obtained.

There are higher aims in the study of language; first, the teacher will strive to bring into his work a taste for literary beauty. It is a pleasure to so instruct the scholar, and to urge him to this study which has done so much for others. We should not regard language as mere material for grammatical analysis. We may begin the study too early, before we are able to appreciate their beauties and diction. Our pupils should know and feel these beauties, which they should study, not as tasks to be learned, but as noblest diversions for future days. They should be conversant with the authors and know their excellences. The work of translation should be made a means of discipline to the student in his own vernacular.

Again, the life of the people among whom Greek and Roman letters grew up, should be a subject of study. Greek and Latin each contributed to the Christian religion, and here is a fruitful theme which should be of interest to the student in the early part of his study. What were their manners and customs, their relation to the races of modern times are subjects of a life-work which should be early begun. Virgil should be studied as a national poet, Cicero as an exponent of Roman political life. I am glad we have schools which do so good work, which have given so many good scholars to our University. I trust they will do yet better service. In reading not long since of the schools of England, I received some idea of the power of these schools in enlightening the nation, and I would say to our teachers, it is a worthy ambition to sustain the reputation of our schools. See to it that you adorn the Sparta of your dwelling-place. Devote the power it shall give you to virtue, truth and religion.

This paper was discussed by Mr. F. W. Tilton, Principal

of the High School in Newport, and Mr. Alonzo Williams, of the Friends School, Providence.

The Grammar and Primary Section was first addressed by the chairman, on some methods and mistakes in Reading.

Mr. J. C. Greenough, Principal of the State Normal School, then read a paper on the management of reading with young pupils.

He placed considerable stress upon the union of the powers or sounds of the letters forming the earliest words learned by the child; also, that the word should not be presented till the thing it symbolizes was known to the child, or the idea to be conveyed comprehended. He thought much was lost to the child by a want of freshness in the matter presented for reading lessons. He hoped to see the day when, to obviate this, printed sheets would be furnished monthly, by some competent committee chosen for the purpose, to be distributed among the schools of a State or community, these sheets to contain appropriate matter for different grades of schools, exciting curiosity in the children, by the continued newness, and affording the opportunity of keeping the children interested in current topics, in history, politics, discoveries, &c., which they could comprehend.

He thought the reading book a very important one. Around it clustered much in after years of school-life. The influence of the pieces and of the teacher's work when teaching them was very great.

He closed the paper by some eloquent allusions to the doors which may be opened to the pupils through the reading lessons to the gems of our great authors, forming and molding the tastes of the pupils for their works.

Two papers followed; one by Miss Mary A. Riley, of Westerly, on teaching "Elementary Geography," and the other by Miss Susan C. Bancroft, assistant teacher in the Normal School, on "Early Steps in Language."

Miss Riley regarded the teaching of position as of first importance. It should be done before the name Geography is uttered in the class, and by locating different objects in the school room, and speaking of their positions, absolute and as related to each other. Then the streets of the town, and houses, etc., located upon them might be taken up till the necessity of a map was felt. Then map drawing might be begun, rude at first, but to be perfected in the higher grades.

Miss Bancroft advocated the teaching of language in all the school lessons from the earliest period of school going, long before what is termed

composition-writing begins. The pupils should be taught to tell about the things they see and handle. Here is where they get their first lessons in language. She impressed upon the audience the great importance of the teacher's using correct language in all the lessons and conversations and aiding the pupils to do the same. People often come to serious misunderstanding and legal contests even by a misconception of words. The legal profession would be deprived of half their work were it not for this. Some useful hints of interest to teachers were given in relation to further steps in teaching language.

These papers were respectively discussed by Messrs Albert J. Manchester, J. Milton Hall, James M. Sawin, Rev. Daniel Leach, and Professor S. S. Greene, each presenting practical ideas, enhancing thereby to teachers the usefulness of the session.

The evening session at Music Hall attracted a large audience. President Lyon introduced Hon. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, who delivered a lecture upon the general character of education, and some of its pressing needs.

In his introductory remarks the speaker quoted the words of Sir Walter Raleigh when lifting the axe of the executioner in the Tower of London, a short time before his execution. He said, "This is a sharp instrument, but it cures all diseases." His career and death, said he, were an illustration, and his words an expression of the sentiment of his days. But another treatment is now universally approved; indeed, the change was then at hand. Two years after his execution the settlement of New England marked a new departure. In spite of the times the course of events led to the formation of a government in which all, equal before their Divine Master, were equal before the law of the land. Our forefathers saw that their compact of government must allow the children to learn so much of letters as to be able to read the Bible and the laws under which they were to be governed. In the past, nations treated vice and crime by the sharp edge of the executioner's axe, but our fathers began to employ here in the wilderness a new remedy. They introduced education by the government compact, resulting in a civilization and in a nation that has presented before the world a spectacle of dealing successfully with actual treason without the execution of the traitor. Education neither begins nor ends with the book knowledge, but is only concentrated and intensified by the aid of teachers and books.

The lecturer spoke of education as affected by the necessary changes produced by the changes of time. Outside of New England, shortly after its settlement, instruction was, as a rule, under the control of the church

or private individuals, and extended only to the few. At the day of this settlement, we look in vain for civil decrees or laws enforcing education. A century later, civil law in Russia decreed elementary education, but it was only because the people would by it be more efficient subjects of the monarchy. Outside of the inhospitable wilderness of the New World, education was given only to the few; but our fathers proposed to give all a chance to be educated, for they saw that vice and crime and poverty would be less frequent by its influence. They saw that all persons were endangered by these evils, and proposed they should all have the same chance to escape them. Our fathers saw that property could prevent vice, crime and pauperism by bearing the expense of education. Opposition to the continuation of the support of education forgets that each individual, each generation, must begin just as its predecessor. Man's work must not only be done anew and wholly, for each child as it appears, but each one must be informed and stimulated to do his part of the work of the town, the State, and the nation. The neglect of elementary training for five years in any community, would find the next generation on the stage totally ignorant. The thoughtful worker in the cause of education must have these considerations in view when he is counting the cost of sustaining systems of education in vigorous operation. Our predecessors formed their conclusions that property must be put into the cause of education, and if we do not wish to experience the civil upheavals common among uneducated nations in their day, we must hold in mind their conclusions.

The lecturer then went on to consider the effects of changes in the population on educational questions.

A thing absolutely essential to the success of the work of the school is the intelligent and sympathetic coöperation of the surrounding community. When this is wanting and the teacher feels compelled not only to stimulate the pupils in their own efforts, and iterate and reiterate to them the things which should be brought before them by their parents and friends, there is but little hope of success.

In conclusion the speaker addressing himself to the school teachers of Rhode Island, said, if I have not directed my remarks successfully to you this evening, if I have rather suggested facts, the consideration of which should be for the whole American people, and should inspire every parent and citizen with an anxious and sympathetic coöperation; still I have not forgotten that the success or failure is committed to you. Have you taken your position from right motives? Are you in the line of duty? The Great Master says to you "go on," and His protection and support will not fail you.

At the close of the lecture, Professor Mark Bailey, of Yale College, read the re-union poem, by Holmes, a selection from *Dombey and Son*, including the death of little Paul, and the story of the Hoosier who invested in live oysters, all

of which were received with strong marks of satisfaction; and thus closed the first day of unusual intellectual enjoyment.

Friday morning (second day) the Institute was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. D. H. Greer, Rector of Grace Church. President Lyon made an earnest and appropriate address of welcome to the teachers assembled from every part of the State, and representing the interests of education in their respective towns.

The high mission to which the teachers of to-day are called, is a cause for congratulation. Their duties are worthy of the most exalted talents, the most cultivated intellects, and the noblest aspirations. Their work is not merely a profession, but a calling to which they are summoned by a *vox interna*, whose bidding they cannot disregard. Under its influence they should consecrate all the powers of their being,—physical, mental, and spiritual. To elevate and ennable their chosen pursuit should be the inspiring motive to untiring efforts, until, from exhausted energies, they are unable to perform its responsible and self-denying labors. In Germany, where the profession has received its highest honor and won its noblest victories, teachers who have taught forty years in the public schools, retire on full pay.

President Lyon then adverted to the different topics to be discussed and to the general arrangements for the meetings of the Institute, as well calculated to bring out the best thoughts of those who should speak, and to make this meeting of the Institute a profitable one to all in attendance.

At the close of his address, Mr. J. C. Greenough was introduced to the audience, and read a paper upon "The Use of Text-Books."

He defined a text-book as a book regularly used by the student in the preparation of his lesson. Text-books are of different qualities, but we are to consider when a good text-book should or should not be used. They should not be used when the printed page will not convey what is to be taught. Early teaching must be without books, and first ideas are the most important since they determine the pupil's future acquirements. Words are not the objects of our knowledge, but principles, and principles are facts systematically arranged. We must study facts before we can classify. The perceptive faculties develop first in order, and upon their development depends that of the other faculties. Something more

than words are needed to develop this faculty. We must have objects to teach, and teach the objects before the words. The teacher should distinguish between telling and teaching. He should observe and then make his own statements. This was Agassiz's method. The pupil gaining ideas in the natural order will adopt this method in after life, and will investigate for himself. This will make individual men rather than machines. Some say it is well to fix correct statements and store the mind with facts, to be known in later years; but this cultivates a habit of trusting to statements and memory rather than to experience. Let the teacher direct the pupil's investigation of his own consciousness. This is more properly called the natural method.

When text-books contain the things to be studied—as language, literature, and the like, they must be used. We should save time by increase of interest, acting as original investigators. There is a prejudice in many minds against oral teaching which is just, if it refers to mere rambling talk. Teaching should be brief, concise and thoroughly understood by the teacher. Such teaching awakens enthusiasm. Books containing problems are useful, but principles and rules should be taught orally. Books often present the subject in such a manner that the need of observation is not felt. Teaching is the mark of teachers not of text books.

Text-books may be used to gain knowledge which cannot be obtained by experience, as in history and geography. Single facts are of little value except in their relation to other facts and to principles. The teacher should lead the pupil to compare known facts and reach conclusions valuable to himself and others. The pupil should study things before principles and statements, should be familiar with practice before learning rules. In the study of language, translation precedes the methods of grammar. When the pupil has come to understand the subject, if text-books can best state the knowledge, they may be profitably used.

The views presented in this paper were discussed at considerable length by Rev. Carlton A. Staples, Rev. Daniel Leach, and Professor Samuel S. Greene. Mr. Staples complimented the paper, and referred to his former teacher, who was wont to say "no one was fit to teach unless he could dispense with the text-books." He continued :

There is a difference in pupils about using text-books. If we consider the aim to impart knowledge of facts and fit the scholar for life's work by awakening habits of thoughtfulness we shall arrive at proper conclusions. While the intellect should be cultivated, it is also important that facts and principles, which prepare the pupil to fill his place in life, should likewise be imparted, and this must be done mainly by text-books, even if the teacher make his own books.

The majority of pupils have not and never can have much individuality and to teach such pupils we must rely on text-books. Spelling must be learned by memory, it cannot be reasoned out, and in grammar we must teach principles from text-books. The reasoning powers should be developed; but after all, do we not rely chiefly on the memory, even though it be treacherous? We do not succeed in properly awakening moral and religious life even in our Sunday schools; we should not only learn the rules but form the habits of virtuous conduct. So, in the intellectual life, we may simply cram the memory with facts. This is better than nothing, but not what is needed. We are gaining in illustration and in striving to awaken thoughtfulness and interest. It is more difficult to teach without text-books and to make a good exhibition to the trustees, commissioners and parents, yet a very little power of discrimination is better than any amount of mere book knowledge.

Rev. Mr. Leach followed Mr. Staples, and said :

He believed a skillful teacher would not be closely confined to text-books, but properly used they are essential to the good of the school. How they should be used would depend upon the capacity, age and circumstances of the child. Thought may be awakened by objects, by pictures, by description, or by the names of objects. Children have few spontaneous ideas, and early knowledge is limited; how, then, can a teacher present numerous objects? The more the teacher can use objects the better, but pictures, descriptions or names of objects must at times take their place. Without the names of objects he will know nothing of what he sees. Thoughts must be put into language and should be extracted from language. The child that can do this readily and accurately is educated. The memory is the only conservator of knowledge, and this is by exact, definite, precise language. Thoughts should be, as far as possible, in logical order; the closer the intimacy of relation the better. The cultivation of memory should not be the exclusive work in our schools. A difficult but profitable work is the expression of thoughts in different words from those through which they were received. Reasoning is the comparison of facts and is entirely dependent on the memory. To criticise is easy; a man might state just how to make a watch, and yet not be able to construct one. We all desire to give the pupil as much knowledge as possible, and teach him to use it in the most effective manner. Words and language must be furnished before many ideas can be communicated, but the mind should not be burdened with mere empty words. Pupils should use pencil and slate, giving, in their own words, the ideas received.

I dissent from the view that definitions and principles should be left to the teacher. It would produce confusion, and we should have no fixed definitions. The most difficult part of teaching, and that which requires the most skill, is to express principles accurately and concisely in language, and when done these should be preserved. One defect in our

teaching is inexactness. Processes should precede definitions but knowledge should be preserved in the best language. As regards spelling words the pupil does not understand, it is impossible that he should understand the full meaning of all the words he meets. Children should thus learn to use words accurately. The memorizing of words is to be learned primarily by young pupils from sentences in their reading lesson and by using them to express thoughts of their own. In reading we have the mechanical process and also the intellectual. The latter extracts the thought from the page. We next put thought into language and make it effective to others. We wish to cultivate the memory that the pupil may reason. Oral teaching is apt to be given at random. As a rule we should teach only what applies to the lesson. Beginning at the foundation all knowledge should be related. We should not burden the memory with useless knowledge. When the memory is gone, all is gone. It is well to make knowledge attractive, but let the pupil understand that it is by toil and effort only that knowledge is gained. The mind as well as well as the body needs strong meat. We never read of a man who attained eminence as a scholar who had not a good memory. Our teachers are now striving more than ever, that the scholars shall derive ideas from the text books and not that they may give a mere verbal recitation.

Professor Greene, in closing the discussion, said :

I belong to both sides of this question. In my earlier years of study the professor came before us with notes or books and began to rub a glass tube with a calf-skin. He then held it over the table on which he had placed some light particles and we saw these alternately attracted to and repelled from the glass. He then began to explain it and give us facts connected with it. I enjoyed this exercise, I know I did. I can conceive of his coming with the statement of the fact and then proving his statement by experiments. I sometimes question which is the better, but I confess I like the first. I should not wish the professor to repeat it many times. Object-teaching is often carried to excess.

Suppose I take geography; I wish to give the pupil an idea of Madagascar. I first show him an island, however small, then teach him of larger islands, and go from the object which gives the elementary idea up to the great idea. If you say to me, "Titus erected a battering ram," unless I have seen a picture of it, it is all a grand *blank* to me. The object of teaching is to fill out and open up the thoughts which the pupil entrusts to memory. Commit to memory through the understanding, not through the language simply. My thought is this; the business of the teacher is to furnish ideas, let him use text-books, but let him make his ideas clear. The disadvantage of teaching without a text-book is the crowding into the mind of five or six different things without a record. A record helps to recall. It should be as brief as possible. My class are required to take their own notes or to take my dictation, I have tried this method and am satisfied. The text-book must have a great deal of *lum-*

ber in it; let me use the book and throw away the lumber. Both with and without the text-book, is the true way to teach; the teacher who cannot teach without, is not fit to teach.

Professor Bailey gave a pleasant lecture on Reading :

I occasionally find a class well drilled in logical analysis, and this is the preparation for reading sentences. Do you not think it possible to make reading orderly, scientific and more useful and practical? Huxley says, "Method is the same in all sciences." Observe facts, then group, and then elaborate them. Deducing conclusions from this elaborating of facts, you individualize and observe the points of similarity. You then test your observations. This is verification. This method is not impossible in reading. We may go out and observe the best talkers, we observe the same facts in the conversations of many, and then say, "All persons speak in this way." For example, how do people speak when most happy in expression? On matter of fact ideas, they speak just loud enough, and just fast enough, with moderate force, stress, time, &c. We thus begin to classify. What changes are made for increased enthusiasm? Their ideas are expressed faster, louder and with marked stress. You know expressions of joy or sorrow, when you cannot hear the words. We observe, till we are satisfied, how people express happy ideas. Joyous ideas are spoken with gushing emphasis, increased time, a longer slide, and purer quality of voice. We observe sadness in the same way. We have here also good training in accurate observation. People when sad, use the semi-tone, as we use the black keys of an instrument for plaintive pieces. It is a law of nature in speech as well as in music, that we should use suppressed force and peculiar half tones to indicate sadness. Grand, royal words, require large volume and open tone. Pleasant language for harsh ideas is not always sufficient. They require far different tones, abrupt emphasis, harsh stress. The dog will mind when you speak decidedly. He will generally mind the tone of voice rather than the words spoken. You distinguish irony by the tone, if you hear it, or by the sentiment, if you read. It is a difficult thing to individualize ideas, but this is the secret of good reading. Note the points of resemblance or difference. The first means of individualization is by comparison and contrast; all thought depends on these. Everything is relative. You must have lights and shadows in expression and in thinking. Our bad reading is not due to the want of good voices, but to a want of careful thought and accurate preparation.

At the afternoon session Professor Bailey resumed his lecture, and read with the pupils of the Normal School, President Lincoln's speech delivered at Cemetery Hill, bringing out the contrasts, and showing that a phrase containing but a

single idea should be spoken as a whole, and tested his directions for emphasis and stress. The exercise was one of the best features of this department of instruction, and was received by the audience with unqualified satisfaction.

At the close of Professor Bailey's lecture, Mr. Levi W. Russell read a paper upon the question, "How can our Schools be Improved?" He said :

This question can hardly be considered distinct from the whole work we have discussed here. But as I understand the point, it is to bring to light the faults of our schools with a view to rectifying them. And we shall not lack advisers, for every Yankee can run the government or teach a school. The reformer says: "All is out of joint." Everything is to be done by method and made perfect.

Then there are the specialists of divers kinds. The professions come to us: the physician, attorney, painter, sculptor, trader, the master mechanic, and even the kitchen, invades the school. The pressure for more and better is so great we may well pause and ask if our schools are adapted to the pupil. So many things require study just when the pupil needs time and opportunity for physical development. Music, drawing, sketching, &c., the natural sciences, to say nothing of history and declamation, are urged upon us. New studies improve the appearance of the school, but the question arises, will they not kill the scholars, especially the girls? It is not difficult to urge them to work beyond recuperation. The boy generally manages to live through it, and takes to mental growth afterward. The tendency is to keep all we have and add more. It will take but a few minutes each day, and is so important. Is not our present system injurious? What can best be spared, is the question. Make music recreation, let drawing in part replace writing. With the haste of fathers and mothers it is plain we cannot lengthen the time. We should concentrate attention on a few studies and be thorough. Facts are worth more than theories. My own experience in Spelling teaches that it can be learned thoroughly. In Geography, we should teach how to use maps rather than make use of them ourselves. In Arithmetic we give too much work. Our school work requires too long application to be healthfully accomplished, but who is to blame for this? Ask the mothers and fathers who will urge their children forward. Ask the school visitors. We are all to blame and must mend, or our pupils will be physical wrecks. The time is at hand. In Hartford and Boston the movement of reform has begun. Children under fifteen years old should do most of their studying in school during school hours. You may say these hours are not all devoted to study; part of the time is taken in recitations; but recitations should require as much mental application as study. There are manifest and important advances, as in grading and classification, but there are objections to a close adherence to these. The com-

mittee and teacher expect the same from every scholar. Nothing is more impossible, unless the requirements are low. Many a teacher will keep back some for the others. Would it not be better that even the dull scholars should make progress? I do not advocate a superficial course, but that the pupil learn thoroughly what his mental ability is fitted for.

Mr. Russell advocated the presence of women on School Boards, and more male teachers in schools of lower grades, that the pupils might come into contact with the masculine mind. The two should work together in mental training. To improve our schools only teachers entirely qualified for their duties should be employed. Skilled teachers should be promoted and well paid, outranking those who do a minimum of work for maximum pay. The Germans say to us, "You build palaces for school houses, and starve your teachers." It is not nearly so bad as they represent, but when you pay better wages, you will get better teachers and have better schools.

Mr. Russell's paper was discussed by Mr. William A. Mowry :

We may all have our theories, but for myself, I *know* less about it than I thought I did ten years ago. Let us see what elements constitute a good school. First, a good teacher; second, good scholars; third, interested parents; fourth, the school house and its appliances; fifth, the methods of study.

As regards good scholars, we should not give the most attention to teaching the best, but the poorest. We cannot choose our material. Proper attention should be given to ventilation, heating, light, text-books, &c. The good sense of the people will look after these matters. Of the course of study I know little. The basis seems to be the same as our fathers studied: the three "R's," with spelling, geography and grammar. Of methods, teachers have had pet theories which they have tried to prove a success, but which have not succeeded. Is it reasonable that we should spend as much time as our fathers upon these common studies, and have nothing of natural history and the botany of New England? I would not pull down the old till a better method can replace it. Would that the combined wisdom of New England might lay out a course of study for our schools. There is no profession where more mistakes are made. We spoil souls in learning how to teach, and don't learn then. The more I think of it, the more dissatisfied I am, but I do not see how to lay down a perfect course of study. A scheme will not be devised by mere local trials. Teachers should not take what is said from the plat-

form as perfect. It appears to me that a great mistake is made by attempting to exhaust a subject the first time going over it. Would it not be a better plan to go over the elements of a subject, as arithmetic, or geography, or grammar, and then review, adding more difficult examples, and by the third time over, take all the intricate parts. thus completing the subject. Over half the pupils in our lower grades of schools leave before arriving at the Grammar school. It appears to me that it is better to take the elements of the "four ground rules," and proceed with simple and easy examples through the elements of fractions and decimals, United States money, and reduction and compound numbers, perhaps even to percentage, before entering the Grammar school. Then go back and review, adding more difficult problems and examples. Every elementary study should be learned in this way—first, a cursory view, then a more thorough review. Get first the leading points, then go over again and get the details. We should ever keep in mind the primary object of a course of school education. It is not the acquisition of knowledge, that is secondary, but it is to develop and discipline the powers of the mind; to make strong men and women, with good heads and good hearts.

The interest awakened by the exercises of the preceding days had now reached a point of rare intensity. As the hour for the evening session drew near, crowds were seen hurrying to the Hall, as if fearful of failing to obtain a seat; and not without reason. At half past seven o'clock every seat on the floor and in the spacious galleries was occupied. Then the aisles began to fill, until they were densely packed, while the vestibule and the entrance ways even to the street were filled with persons striving in vain to gain admission. This standing multitude stood patiently and quietly for more than two hours listening with eager ears to the distinguished gentlemen by whom the assembly was addressed—the silence being broken only by repeated bursts of applause. It was a proud moment for the members of the Institute, particularly for those present who were among its founders, and who had watched with parental solicitude its progress for nearly a generation of years; and as the President and the gentlemen seated with him upon the platform looked down upon the "sea of upturned faces," they evidently felt the quickening power of the scene. The President addressed the assembly in a few earnest words:

The presence of so great numbers was an assurance of their earnest sympathy in the cause of popular education. By it, teachers are cheered and stimulated to greater exertion. The proper training and culture of the young are worthy of the deepest interest and fostering care of all. The waywardness of youth, the alluring attractions of social life, and the seductive influence of worthless books, are obstacles which cannot be overcome by the teacher alone;—the task is too difficult, the labor too great. The cordial support and coöperation of parents and guardians are indispensable. Even the improved condition of our schools is but the golden fruitage of an elevated public opinion. This opinion has expressed itself in the increasingly liberal appropriations for education made, that without money and without price the best possible advantages may be given to every child in this State, thus opening wide the portals to the temple of knowledge. For the year ending June, 1836, the entire amount expended in this State for the support of public schools was only seven thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents. For 1873 it was six hundred and two thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-eight cents—more than eighty times as much as it was thirty-seven years ago.

Yet the work is scarcely commenced. Rhode Island, if she would be true to her history, thoughtful of her highest welfare, and become, as Dr. Wayland once expressed it, the “Attic of America,” must pour out her treasure like water, that her educational advantages make keep pace with her increasing wealth and general prosperity.

The other speakers of the evening were Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Van Zandt, Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., President of Brown University, Hon. John Eaton, Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, and Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell.

Lieutenant-Governor Van Zandt gave a vivid and amusing description of public schools as they existed in former years.

Mayor Doyle spoke of several changes he thought would eventually be made in the present school system. He was in favor of the assignment of fewer pupils to a teacher, and of giving to the woman who teaches the same studies as the man and does the work as well, the same compensation. He thought that there should be more school houses and smaller ones.

President Robinson compared the present method of teaching in our schools and colleges with that pursued four or five hundred years ago. He did not think well of crowding more

studies into the school or the University than could be thoroughly mastered within a given time. He expressed himself as in sympathy with a broad culture, and hoped that ere long there might be established a more vital union between Brown University and the common school system of the State.

Hon. John Eaton spoke of the increase of illiteracy, extending against an increase of wealth and prosperity in our own and in foreign lands. He was gratified with the efforts making in Rhode Island to counteract this evil, and believed that gatherings like these of the Institute, and this sympathy of feeling in educational matters, would help the work throughout the country.

Bishop Clark, after referring to his early experience as a school teacher, called attention to the broad distinction between instruction and education. Teachers often failed to notice this in their work. He favored smaller schools and a larger number of teachers, and advocated the milder mode of school discipline.

Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell gave a comprehensive statement of what was doing for public instruction in Rhode Island. The number of weeks of schooling has been increased. The compensation of teachers is better than formerly. Permanency and stability were becoming elements in school work. The University and the Normal School were doing a great work for the State. The wealth of Rhode Island, in proportion to population, is greater than that of any other New England State. To make the schools better a better supervision throughout the State is needed. Other wants are woman's influence on School Boards, a compulsory school law, an industrial school, a good truant law, a child-operative law, and a strong public sentiment to sustain it.

These addresses were interspersed with admirable music by the young ladies of the Providence High School, under the direction of Mr. B. W. Hood, Mr. Frank F. Tingley presiding at the organ. Professor Bailey also read selections from Mark Twain's "Roughing It," from Mrs. H. B.

Stowe's "Oldtown Stories," and from Major Little's "Anthony and Cleopatra." The young ladies of the High School closed the exercises with the pleasant song, "Home, Sweet Home," and thus ended a day of great intellectual enjoyment.

At the closing meeting on Saturday forenoon, the Treasurer's report was received and accepted. Mr. Greenough, in a few appreciative words, announced the death of Prof. Osceola H. Kile, Principal of the High School in Westerly, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a silent vote, the members of the Institute rising:

Resolved. That in the death of Professor O. H. Kile, of Westerly, we have lost an able, enthusiastic and devoted teacher, who was equally remarkable for his success in the school-room and in the popular assembly.*

Mr. Samuel Austin read a short paper, replete with weighty thoughts, upon "The Importance and Demands of Elementary Education." After alluding to the great number of people who are not reached by popular education, he said :

Universal education is our boast, and might be our pride, if only we really provided it. It matters not whether it be pride or some other cause that closes our doors. Of those who do attend, two-thirds complete their education in the primary schools. The average attendance of our schools is very low. The uneducated form a large part of our population. A tide of foreign ignorance is constantly increasing the number. This fact should awaken deepest solicitude. The urgent demand is universal, thorough education. For this we should aim. President Robin-

* Mr. Kile was born in Lewis, Essex County, New York, January 10th. 1839, and died at Westerly, R. I., of pneumonia, January 16th, 1873. He was educated at the University of Vermont, and graduated in August, 1863. His earlier choice of a profession was the law, but subsequently determined to make teaching his life-business. His first effort was at Vergennes, Vt., where he built up a model school, and as an educator obtained an extensive influence in the State. He removed to Westerly in 1870, and became the Principal of the High School in that place. He attended the session of the Higher Department of Instruction at the opening of the annual meeting of the Institute, January 9th, 1873, but suffering from indisposition, was compelled to return home the same day, and survived only one week. He was highly esteemed for christian qualities by all who knew him, and his sudden death was widely mourned.

son well says that "candidates for the University are distinguished for the thoroughness of their elementary education." The elementary education generally moulds the life. But even the ability to read has a great influence upon after life. Our Reform School illustrates this fact. The higher education will follow the elementary. Even from our evening schools come aspirants for college training. The evening schools are doing a great work; they make good overseers instead of poor laborers. Who can fathom our responsibility in view of the vast intellectual power of the masses. The duty of providing for our native children is not the most important. Does not the Christian system require the elevation of the ignorant? Let us strive to comprehend something of the length, height, depth and breadth of the subject. Shall we not compel the intellectually lame, halt and blind to come into our public schools? Our material prosperity depends upon the prosperity of society. The rich mines of education should be within reach of all classes. Let us multiply our attractive evening resorts, and thus cultivate the youth even while they continue their daily toil.

Mr. Cady offered a resolution, approving of a proposition to aid the common schools throughout the country by the distribution from the United States treasury of the net proceeds of the public lands. The resolution was supported by Commissioner Eaton, and adopted. The committee on the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster* reported its management to be eminently satisfactory. The list of contributing editors nominated, was elected. Messrs. Bicknell, Mowry and Hoyt were appointed a committee to confer with other States in reference to a New England school journal, and should any plan be presented for establishing such a journal that the matter be referred to the Board of Directors for action. A committee was appointed to collect membership fees for the Institute and take subscriptions for the *Schoolmaster*. The officers of the Institute for the year ensuing were elected. President Lyon declining a re-election, Mr. Isaac F. Cady was unanimously chosen to succeed him. The customary votes of thanks were passed. The printing of the History of the Institute was referred to the Board of Directors. The final hour of the session was devoted to the relation of educational reminiscences, by several of the early members.

President Lyon spoke of his earlier connection with the

Institute, and of those who were his co-laborers then. He alluded to the remark of Dr. Wayland that "Rhode Island ought to be the Attica of America." He expressed his pleasure at being here under such encouraging circumstances. We come back to the old homestead. The Institute has changed the character of the teaching in the State. Its great influence is shown by such a meeting as last evening. He spoke of the effect of silent forces, beautifully illustrating it by a certain remarkable ocean current. He closed his remarks with flattering allusions to his old friend and adviser, whom he introduced.

Hon. John Kingsbury then said :

I wish to welcome the old friends, and extend a cordial greeting to the younger and new ones. I believe in teaching from the call of the "*vox interna*." My early experiences of injustice in school awakened in me a desire to teach. Discipline should be administered upon the strong and those of high position, as well as to others. Indeed, this is the most effective place to begin. He continued his remarks, giving some of his experience in regard to memorizing text-books. He believed that analytic study weakened the *word-memory*, making it difficult to commit verbatim.

President Lyon, alluding to Mr. Kingsbury as the first President of the Institute, now introduced the second, Prof. S. S. Greene, who said :

I have tried in vain to excuse myself from speaking. I recall, with great interest, my early connection with this work. I believe the Institute has been especially successful in disseminating methods of teaching throughout the State. I believe there has been great progress in methods within the last twenty years. I do not claim that we have all the best methods, or that we have settled methods, but there has been improvement. We have been experimenting sometimes with advantage, sometimes with disadvantage. This has been necessary; but if we have profited by experience, it has not been all loss. Geography is not now taught exclusively by text-books, but by maps and drawings. The modes of teaching arithmetic and spelling are in advance of those of twenty years ago. As regards committing to memory, the truth is, all lessons should be committed to memory, and should be understood. The power of language and expression should be cultivated. Language is the grand instrument by which we impress ourselves upon those around us. The motto of the teacher should be "Thought and expression, both." There

is yet much to be learned of teaching language. Thought is the matter, language the means of using it.

Hon. Amos Perry was introduced as a prominent mover in establishing the Institute. He related some interesting reminiscences of the organizing in 1844, alluding to the interest and success of Mr. Barnard in the work of education in Rhode Island at that time, when Horace Mann said, "To disperse a mob, announce an educational meeting." There was then great opposition to supporting public schools. Our success has been more than the warmest friends could have anticipated. Our re-union must be in part, of spirit, as some are no more present in the body. We treasure the memory of many. He spoke further of the changes in use of textbooks which formerly were subject to the unanimous approval of the Grammar school teachers and thus made changes infrequent.

The historian of the Institute was now called upon :

He was reminded of the Jewish feasts when the tribes came up to Jerusalem, to rejoice over the ingathered harvest. So the teachers of our State, the faithful laborers in the wide domain of instruction, are here to-day to enjoy the recitals of educational progress, and in the prosperity with which the past has been crowned, to find incitements for the earnest work of the future. He alluded to the comprehensiveness and interest of subjects on the programme and to the independence of thought manifested in the papers and discussions. He approved of the increase of male teachers, but would not have fewer female teachers. We should have more teachers and smaller schools. He would have not more than thirty scholars under a single teacher. This would enable teachers to give a personal attention to each pupil, which, with a school of fifty, sixty or more is impossible. It would also insure thoroughness in the work of the school room, and though such a system might enhance the expense of maintaining schools, the compensation would be found in the more rapid progress of the scholars. Doubtless one-quarter, if not one-third, of the time now required for a full course of study could thus be saved. He referred to the effect of education as shown in the spirit of national arbitration. He thought education should reach the heart as well as the intellect.

It was a striking coincidence that this annual session of the Institute, distinguished for numbers, enthusiasm, and an af-

fluence of practical ideas, should have rounded up its one hundredth meeting, and there was pertinancy in devoting its last moments to an interchange of pleasant memories.

Normal School.

It will be seen by the preceding pages that a Normal School, as a perfecting feature of our public school system, appears not for a moment to have been lost sight of by the friends of education. In and out of the Institute the need of a school for the training of teachers, or in familiar phrase, "to teach teachers how to teach," was freely discussed, and earnestly recommended.

In 1850, a Didactic Department was established in Brown University, designed to do the work of a Normal School, and in 1851, Samuel S. Greene, Esq., then recently elected Superintendent of Public Schools in Providence, was permitted by vote of the School Committee, to accept the Professorship of the same in connection with his duties due to the city. But however gratifying were the fruits of this arrangement, it soon became clear that to secure the best results of a Normal Institution,—to make its work reach further and accomplish more than the Didactic Department of the University was able to do, it must be popularized, and to popularize it, the Institution must stand in close relations with the schools for which its labors were to be performed.

With this conviction, a Normal School was opened in Providence, October 24, 1852, as a private enterprise by Messrs. Greene, Russell, Colburn and Guyot; and Mr. Greene having resigned the Professorship of Didactics in the University, he was permitted by the School Committee to devote a portion of his time to this school. During two sessions of five months each it was attended by a large class of pupils wishing to prepare themselves for teachers, and did much to extend an interest in Normal instruction. But to give it the assurance of permanency, Municipal or State sanction and control were necessary.

At this juncture the School Committee of Providence took up the subject, looking to the establishing of such a school for its own teachers, and at a special meeting, December 20, 1853, a committee consisting of Theodore Cook, Edwin M. Stone, William Gammell, Amos D. Smith, and Gamaliel L. Dwight, was appointed to consider the plan, and report at a subsequent meeting. This they did January 13, 1854, and presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the time has arrived when a Normal School for the education of teachers should be added to our system of public instruction, and that it be recommended to the City Council to establish such a school, either separately, for the exclusive benefit of the city, or in connection with the government of the State of Rhode Island, for the joint benefit of the city and the State, as in their wisdom they may deem best.

In accordance with this resolution, a code of rules and regulations was drawn up and adopted, and the Committee of Qualifications was authorized to open the school at such time as it should deem expedient. The City Council made the required appropriation, and everything seemed in readiness for continuing the school on a new basis. This movement of the city may have hastened the action of the State, for, at the May session of the General Assembly, an act was passed, establishing a State Normal School, and \$3,000 were appropriated for its support. Although the city left the field to be occupied exclusively by the State, the School Committee showed its cordial approval of what had been done, by authorising Professor Greene to give a daily lecture to the school on the English language, and on the government and organization of the different grades of schools, for which service he was allowed to receive such compensation as might be agreed upon between himself and the State authorities.

On the 29th of May, the school was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of Governor Hopper and a large assemblage of the friends of the Institution. An earnest congratulatory address was made by the Gov-

ernor. The inaugural address was delivered by Commissioner Potter. In this, he treated of the province of a Normal School, what might and what might not be rightly expected of it. He spoke of the difficulties it would have to contend with, and touched upon manners as an essential feature of the school room, and of moral instruction as a vital element in the system of education.

Thus, after nine years of anxious waiting on the part of the Institute for the germination of the seed thought sown by Mr. Barnard, the Normal School came into being, to fill an unoccupied place, and to elevate the standard of teaching qualifications. Of this school Mr. Dana P. Colburn was appointed Principal, and Mr. Arthur Sumner, Assistant, the former at an annual salary of \$1,200, and the latter at \$750.

The school was continued in Providence with flattering success until 1857, when it was removed to Bristol. After the lamented death of Mr. Colburn,* Mr. Joshua Kendall, of Meadville, Pa., was appointed Principal. Mr. Kendall

* Dana Pond Colburn the youngest of a family of fifteen children, was a son of Isaacus Colburn, and was born in West Dedham, Mass., September 29th, 1823. After suitable preparation he entered the Normal School, at Bridgewater, Mass., in the spring of 1843, for the purpose of qualifying himself to become a teacher. Having completed his course of study in that institution, he commenced school teaching in the town of Dover, and afterwards taught in Sharon, then in East Greenwich, R. I., and subsequently in Brookline, Mass. In 1847 he was employed by Horace Mann, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, to conduct Teachers' Institutes. In the following year, Rev. Dr. Sears, Mr. Mann's successor, re-engaged him as one of the corps of Institute instructors. In 1848 he became an assistant teacher in the Normal School at Bridgewater, and in 1850, removed to Newton, to engage in private tuition, and to assist Dr. Sears in conducting Institutes. In 1852, as already mentioned, he commenced Normal Instruction in Providence, and remained at the head of the State Institution until December 15th, 1859, on which day he was suddenly killed in Bristol. He was thrown from his carriage while taking his customary afternoon ride, dragged a considerable distance over the frozen ground, and was taken up fearfully mangled and lifeless. His remains were removed for burial to his native town. He was the author of several arithmetics, which obtained a good reputation among teachers. Mr. Colburn was, at the time of his death, in the 47th year of his age. "Thus early perished one whose qualities of mind and heart made him admired and loved by all who knew him."

brought to his new and somewhat difficult position a thoroughly trained mind, scholarly attainments, a high ideal of intellectual and moral culture, and an ardent devotion to his work. His services were justly appreciated by the Board of Trustees, who gave him their hearty co operation. He continued in the successful discharge of his duties until April, 1864, when he resigned and removed to Cambridge, Mass.*

The school was continued upwards of a year after Mr. Kendall's resignation, under the charge of a female Principal, but the location having proved unfavorable to its continued prosperity, it was suspended July 3, 1865. For a number of years various plans for resuscitating it were devised, but without effect. But after a suspension of more than six years, a more favorable condition of the public mind prevailed. The school was re-established by the General Assembly, at the January session, 1871, and was opened September 6th, the same year, in Normal Hall, formerly the High Street Congregational Church, in the city of Providence, with impressive services. Governor Padelford delivered the inaugural address, in the presence of an audience that filled the Hall to its full capacity. Of the school thus revived, J. C. Greenough, A. B., an instructor of experience from the Normal School at Westfield, Mass., was appointed Principal. The school opened with a large accession of pupils, and has since continued in a highly prosperous condition.†

*The female assistants in the school from 1860 to 1865 were Misses Harriet Goodwin, Ellen R. Luther, and Ellen G. LeGro. In 1861, Mr. Loomis was employed to give instruction in vocal music.

† Mr. Greenough's assistants are, (November, 1874.) Misses Susan C. Bancroft, Mary L. Jewett, Sarah Marble, and Anna C. Bucklin. The school year of this Institution is divided into two terms of twenty-one weeks each, including a recess of one week in the Spring and Summer term, and the same in the Fall and Winter term. In the latter an additional recess of three days during Thanksgiving week is taken. The course of lectures and special instruction comprises Moral Science, Language, Mediæval and English History, Physiology, Mathematics, Rhetoric, School Laws of Rhode Island, French, Elocution, Drawing, Penmanship and German.

From the opening in September, 1871, to September, 1874, 328 pupils have been registered and 104 have graduated.

Evening Schools.

The first evening free school in Rhode Island was opened in Providence in 1842, under the auspices of the Ministry-at-Large, to meet a class of wants then existing, which were not supplied by the day schools. For thirteen years it was continued with gratifying success. In the meantime public attention had been attracted to this class of schools, a sympathy for them was created, and in 1849 two were opened by the School Committee of Providence. In subsequent years they have increased as the needs of the community demanded. They are open to adults and are numerously attended by young persons older than the average age of pupils in the Grammar Schools. The number of pupils enrolled for the winter session of 1873-74, was 2,566, and the improvement in the several branches taught showed a commendable studiousness. Evening schools have been, for many years, embraced in the school system of Providence, and are regarded with universal favor.

Mr. Barnard, in his report to the General Assembly in 1845, recommended opening evening schools "for apprentices, clerks, and other young persons," who had been hurried into active employment without a suitable elementary education, and he thought it was not beyond the legitimate scope of a system of public instruction to provide in this way for the education of adults, who, from any cause, had been deprived of the advantages of school instruction. The Institute, too, has at different times, as already seen, recognized the value of evening schools by emphatic votes of commendation.

In 1868, in view of the increase in the State by immigration of an uneducated population, a number of gentlemen, manufacturers and others, organized an association known as "*The Rhode Island Educational Union*," for the purpose of establishing, wherever possible, evening schools, reading rooms, and other means of intellectual improvement for the

classes before referred to. Mr. Samuel Austin, of Providence, an experienced educator, with many years' experience in conducting schools of this description, was appointed General Agent of the *Union*. In this capacity he visited different parts of the State to awaken an interest in their behalf. His labors have proved very successful. In the winter of 1873-74, upwards of sixty evening schools were in operation, affording educational advantages which were availed of by more than six thousand persons.

At a convention of the school officers of the State, called by the Commissioner of Public Schools, and held in Providence, January 13, 1871, evening schools were among the important topics presented for consideration. Since then the Board of Education has sanctioned them, and secured from the General Assembly liberal grants for their encouragement. In his annual report for 1871, the State Commissioner made evening schools a prominent feature, and in 1873 he reports that they continue to furnish to a large number of persons "advantages for study, of which they were deprived in earlier years, and the value of which they have learned practically by experiencing their loss." Evening schools are not intended to rival, supplant, or in any way weaken the efficiency of the day schools, but to supplement them by providing the means of education for the classes already named, who are beyond the reach of other methods.

Wisely conducted, schools of this character, in a manufacturing State like Rhode Island, will prove "a beneficent agency for securing the end desired," viz.: the diffusion of intelligence, and the development of a higher moral and social condition among the great body of the people.

Conclusion.

In the preceding pages the names of many of the founders of the RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION have appeared, and their persistent labors amidst numerous discouragements to advance the cause of education throughout the

State have found an honorable record. Yet while all wrought well and deserve the meed of praise, it will not be invidious to repeat the names of some of the number, to whom, more than to all others, the Institute was indebted for its early prosperity. On this high record will ever stand conspicuous the names of Francis Wayland,* John Kingsbury, John L.

*From the very beginning, the Institute and the cause of popular education found an earnest, steadfast and strong supporter in President Wayland. He correctly appreciated the importance of so fostering and improving the common schools of the State, that a parent, to use his own words, "need look nowhere else for as good instruction as his family may require." and that gauged by this standard, "public instruction should be provided in sufficient extent to meet the wants of the community."—(Report to Providence School Committee, April 22, 1828.)

He advocated a High School as a part of our system of public instruction,—“a school which should provide instruction in all that is necessary for a finished education.”

In the realm of mind, Dr. Wayland repudiated the factitious distinctions of caste. For the Fergusons, Paxtons, Millers, Franklins, Fultons, Rittenhouses, Whitneys, Bowditches, Chases, Wilsons, and Greeleys, of however humble origin, he would have provided the most favorable opportunities for the full development of their intellectual powers; and he believed that bringing all classes into our public schools, to pursue together the studies that were to qualify them for literary or business life, was not only a consistent illustration of the spirit of our free institutions, but a pledge of their perpetuity.

Acting under this conviction, his time and labor were freely given to secure these high results. Every call for words of counsel or of encouragement was promptly and cheerfully answered, and his services in aid of the President of the Institute, while conducting educational meetings in various towns of the State, as well as in other ways, were invaluable. The key note of his thought at this period found expression in these words: “Cultivate enlarged and liberal views of your duties to the young, who are coming after you, and of the means that are given you to discharge them. . . . Your example would excite others to follow in your footsteps. Who can tell how widely you might bless others, while you were laboring to bless yourselves.”—(Address at Pawtucket, October 31, 1846.)

For many years Dr. Wayland was an active and influential member of the School Committee in Providence. In 1828, when the school system of that city was re-organized, he, as chairman of a committee to whom the whole subject had been referred, drew up an elaborate and exhaustive report, which led to the adoption of several important changes. As an educator in the higher departments of learning, he ranked with the foremost of his time, while his interest in the Public Free School System, and in the work of the INSTITUTE, continued unabated to the

Hughes, Wilkins Updike, Thomas Shepard,* Elisha R. Potter, Sylvester G. Shearman, Henry A. Dumont, Lemuel H. Arnold, Isaac Hall, George W. Cross, Horace Babcock, Christopher C. Greene, William Gammell, Silas R. Kenyon, R. G. Burlingame, Nathan Bishop, John J. Stimson, Amos Perry, Thomas C. Hartshorn, William T. Grinnell, Samuel Austin, William D. Brayton, Sylvester Patterson, Thomas Waterman, Thomas R. Hazard, Joshua D. Giddings, Rowland G. Hazard, Moses Brown Ives,† George Manchester, Christopher G. Perry, Jesse S. Tourtellot, Jenckes Mowry, John J. Kilton, Joseph T. Sisson, Latimer Ballou, Samuel

close of life. His name will ever be identified with the history of education and philanthropy in Rhode Island.

Dr. Wayland presided over Brown University from 1827 to 1835, and subsequently was two years a member of the Corporation. He died September 26, 1865.

* For nearly or quite half a century, Rev. Dr. Shepard, of Bristol, has participated in important movements in behalf of public education in this State. As a member of the School Committee of the town, and for a series of years its chairman, and as a trustee of the first State Normal School, he has rendered valuable services to the cause. For many years he was an officer of the RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION, and its meetings were often made more effective by the part he took in its deliberations. Dr. Shepard still lives, at an advanced age, to derive pleasure from a contemplation of the progress of a work which he has done so much to promote.

† In an address before the Institute in 1873, Hon. John Kingsbury related the following incident, honorable to the public spirit of Mr. Ives. It occurred in 1828, when "there was a formidable opposition to the proposed improvement of our schools," even in the school committee. "In this committee there was one of our merchant princes. He was a man of great modesty, of deeds rather than words. In the discussion, which was warm and protracted, he had taken no part. Just as the question was about to be taken, he arose, and said substantially: 'Mr. Chairman, I have heard the arguments on this subject with careful attention, and am ready to give my vote. I prefer to leave my children less money in a community well educated, rather than a greater amount in a community imperfectly educated; I shall vote in the affirmative on the question.' These words, though few, fell with crushing weight upon the opposition, and the school ordinance was adopted. This was the late Moses Brown Ives, a man whose purse was always ready to sustain his vote on this occasion. From this fact it is easy to infer that the attempt to enlist property holders, especially rich men, against the improvement of our public schools, was a decided failure."

Greene, Caleb Farnum, Christopher T. Keith, George C. Wilson, Elisha S. Baggs, John B. Tallman, Ariel Ballou, John Boyden,* Thomas Vernon, O. F. Otis, Thomas S. Vail, George A. Willard, and Edward B. Hall. Many of these gentlemen, as well as others not named, were practical educators; some of them occupied influential positions of political trust, and all of them were ardently devoted to the objects of the Institute. They and their associates were pioneers in a cause that held out few popular inducements to become its advocates. Indeed, in many instances, personal popularity was jeopardized by their zealous devotion to a work which conflicted at once with prejudiced and contracted ideas of private and public duty. But they rose above the low ambitions of mere politicians. They kept before them the one great purpose of shedding the blessings of education upon the entire State, and employed every judicious agency at command to carry forward their plans to completion. While some of their number have passed on to higher scenes, without witnessing the consummation of their desires, others of them still live to rejoice in a radical revolution of public opinion and practice, and especially in the commanding position our public schools now occupy in the hearts of the people.

* Rev. John Boyden was born in Sturbridge, Mass., May 14th, 1809. An experience in school teaching doubtless laid the foundation for the interest he subsequently manifested in the cause of education. He selected the Christian ministry for his profession, studied divinity with Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, and was settled, successively, at Berlin, and Dudley, Mass., and Woonsocket, R. I. To the latter place he removed in 1840, and became pastor of the Universalist Society. For many years he had charge of the public schools of Cumberland, as visiting and examining committee. He was an original member of the RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION, and did much to promote its early prosperity. After the Normal School was established, he was chosen one of its trustees, and discharged the duties of his office with scrupulous fidelity. As a citizen, Mr. Boyden was highly respected, and at different periods was chosen to bear Representative and Senatorial honors in the General Assembly of Rhode Island. He possessed a fine musical taste, and was the author of a Sunday school singing book. He died of pulmonary disease, September 28, 1869, in the 61st year of his age, widely and deeply lamented.

ple. The value of their unselfish labors, at a time when there was so much to be done and so few to do it, is beyond estimate. The advantages that those labors have already secured, and will perpetuate to future generations, cannot be mathematically determined. But when riches shall have become corrupted, and the gold and silver of selfish enterprise shall be cankered, and the rust thereof shall be a witness against its possessors, the memory of those who scattered broadcast the seeds of good knowledge, and laid the foundation of a generous culture, embracing without distinction the young of every rank, will impart fragrance to the true glory of the State.

In reviewing the work of the Institute, its members may justly feel that there is cause for congratulation. A glance at the summary of one hundred meetings, held in various parts of the State, will show that the Institute not only commenced its labors with the advocacy of a *Normal School*, but has led public opinion in every movement originated for the improvement of our public school system. It early encouraged the formation of *Town* and *District Libraries*, the introduction of *Music* into the public schools as an important element of culture, the establishing of a *Board of Education*, "by the aid of which the Public Schools would be safe from the influences of politics and the evils of sectarian prejudices," and the opening of *Evening Schools* in our manufacturing villages, to meet an imperative want of the operative population.

It will also be noticed that the list of lecturers comprises many of the ablest educators in our country. It will likewise be seen that the range of topics considered at these meetings evinced a breadth of view not elsewhere surpassed, and touching every point vital to the advancement of our schools.

A great work for Rhode Island has been done, and well done. For the encouraging results everywhere visible, much is due to the labors of a succession of able State Commissioners, much to the General Assembly for its liberal appro-

priations in aid of Institute meetings, for increasing the circulation of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, for the support of the Normal School, and for the encouragement of Evening Schools. A great work has been done by the Institute, by the Normal School, by the Board of Education, by earnest teachers, by faithful town and city school superintendents, and by no less faithful school committees. For all this the friends of education may thank God and take courage.

But while a commendable pride may be indulged in view of the success of the past, it is by no means to be assumed that the mission of this Institution has been consummated, and that having witnessed an educational millennium, it may rest on its laurels, or disband as having no field for further service. The millennium is not yet come. There is still darkness to be dispersed. Low ideas of intellectual culture remain to be raised, by the force of intelligence, to a higher plane. The hygiene of the school-room is yet to be better understood. Teaching, as an art, admits of further improvement. The importance of moral instruction, its character and place, in our schools, is a question still demanding profound consideration, and the responsibilities of parents and of the State in securing to every child of suitable years a good practical education need yet to be made more plain and enforced with increased vigor. While man continues a progressive being, and each succeeding generation shows characteristics peculiarly its own, the methods of instruction must so far change as to answer the needs of the changed condition of society. The day, therefore, is far off in which the RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION can feel authorized to withdraw from the scenes of its past action and lay aside its armor. It will still work on, and by wise measures aid in carrying forward to its highest success the cause to which for thirty years it has been unweariedly devoted.

In closing this outline of history, there is appropriateness in reaffirming the sentiments held by the Institute at its organization, and expressed by its Executive Committee in its first annual report :

"The importance of the education of the people—the object for which this Association was formed—cannot be estimated too highly. By the side of it most other public interests appear small and transitory. This stands out before every other, and challenges the attention and the efforts of all who would advance the present prosperity, or the future fortunes of the State. To train the rising generation to knowledge and virtue, to raise up intelligent and true-hearted citizens, who shall understand their rights and their duties, and shall guard the honor and the interests of society—these have always been regarded as the highest ends which enlightened policy can aim to accomplish. But great and important as these objects are to every community, they assume a still greater importance to us as citizens of Rhode Island. Our prosperity and progress as a Sovereign State—our position and our influence as members of this growing confederacy of republics, must depend, not upon the extent of our territory, the number of our population, or the natural wealth of our soil, but upon the character of our citizens. It is this alone which can give us a voice in the councils of the nation, and a worthy name and place among the States of the Union. Our aim should therefore be, to be strong in high-minded, heroic men. These constitute a State; without them, no advantages of nature, no monuments of art, no battlements of physical force, no achievements of manufacturing or agricultural industry, will be able to maintain its honor, or perpetuate its renown."





A P P E N D I X.

C O N S T I T U T I O N.

ADOPTED AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF POPULAR EDUCATION FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE, AT WESTMINSTER HALL, PROVIDENCE, JANUARY 24, 1845.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be styled the "RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION," and shall have for its object the improvement of public schools, and other means of popular education in this State.

ARTICLE 2. Any person residing in this State may become a member of the Institute by subscribing to this Constitution, (and contributing any sum towards defraying its incidental expenses.)*

ARTICLE 3. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, (with such powers and duties, respectively, as their several designations imply,) and Directors, who shall together constitute an Executive Committee.

*January 19, 1853, the Constitution was so amended as to allow persons to become members of the Institute without the payment of any fee. January 18, 1872, it was voted that an annual tax of one dollar should be assessed on male members, and fifty cents on female members of the Institute.

ARTICLE 4. The Executive Committee shall carry into effect such measures as the Institute may direct; and for this purpose, and to promote the general object of the Institute, may appoint special committees, collect and disseminate information, call public meetings for lectures and discussions, circulate books, periodicals and pamphlets on the subject of schools, school systems, and education generally, and perform such other acts as they may deem necessary or expedient, and make report of their doings to the Institute at its annual meeting.

ARTICLE 5. A meeting of the Institute for the choice of Officers shall be held annually in the city of Providence, in the month of January, at such time and place as the Executive Committee may designate, in a notice published in one or more of the city papers; and meetings may be held at such other times and places as the Executive Committee may appoint.

ARTICLE 6. This Constitution may be altered (or amended) at any annual meeting, by a majority of the members present, and any regulations not inconsistent with its provisions may be adopted at any meeting.



CHARTER.



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1863.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION I. Francis Wayland, Alexis Caswell, Moses B. Lockwood, Amos Perry, James Y. Smith, Shubael Hutchins, John Kingsbury, Samuel S. Greene, E. M. Stone, A. W. Godding, C. T. Keith, A. A. Gunweil, John Boyden, Daniel Leach, Emory Lyon, George A. Willard, B. V. Gallup, William A. Mowry, Alexander Duncan, S. A. Potter, Joshua Kendall, Henry Rousmaniere, J. T. Edwards, J. H. Tefft, M. S. Greene, W. B. Cook, I. F. Cady, Samuel Austin, A. J. Manchester, J. J. Ladd, N. W. DeMunn, F. B. Snow, Thomas Davis, A. C. Robbins, D. R. Adams, Joseph Eastman, H. M. Rice, T. W. Bicknell, Samuel Thurber, H. N. Slater, Edward Harris, A. J. Foster, J. M. Ross, F. J. Belden, Thomas Shepard, E. R. Potter, J. B. Chapin, and such others as now are, or hereafter may be, associated with them, be, and they are hereby constituted, created and made a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession, by the name and style of "THE RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION," with full powers to make and ordain, alter and amend, such by-laws and regulations for their government, as they may think necessary, the same not being contrary to the laws of the State; and they are empowered by the aforesaid name, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to hold and enjoy any kind of real or personal

estate, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, whether obtained by gift, demise, purchase, or otherwise, and to dispose of and convey the same at pleasure, to have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change as they may think proper.

SEC. 2. The officers elected under the following Constitution, or who may be elected in accordance with its provisions, shall be the officers of the Institute until the next annual meeting, and until others are elected in their places, and the following shall be the Constitution of the Institute, until it shall be duly altered or amended as is therein provided.*

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1872.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State.

* For copy of Constitution see two preceding pages.

RHODE ISLAND SCHOOLMASTER, PAGE 187.

In November, 1874, arrangements were made to merge the *Schoolmaster*, the *Massachusetts Teacher*, the *Maine Journal of Education*, and the *Connecticut School Journal*, into one paper, quarto form, of sixteen pages, to be called *The New England Journal of Education*. Its editor will be Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell. Mr. David W. Hoyt, Principal of the English and Scientific Department of the Providence High School, represents Rhode Island as Counsellor on the Board of Directors. The *Journal* will have a local department for Rhode Island, of which Mr. Thomas B. Stockwell, of the Classical Department, Providence High School, will be editor.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1845.

PRESIDENTS.

John Kingsbury,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1856.
Samuel S. Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	1856 to 1860.
John J. Ladd,	-	-	-	-	-	1860 to 1864.
William A. Mowry,	-	-	-	-	-	1864 to 1866.
Thomas W. Bicknell,	-	-	-	-	-	1866 to 1868.
Noble W. DeMunn,	-	-	-	-	-	1868 to 1869.
James T. Edwards,	-	-	-	-	-	1869 to 1870.
Albert J. Manchester,	-	-	-	-	-	1870 to 1872.
Merrick Lyon,	-	-	-	-	-	1872 to 1874.
Isaac F. Cady,	-	-	-	-	-	1874 to

VICE PRESIDENTS.

*Wilkins Updike,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1847.
Ariel Ballou,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1850.
C. G. Perry,	-	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1848.
Thomas Shepard,	-	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1860.
John J. Kilton.	-	-	-	-	-	1846 to 1850.
Elisha R. Potter, Jr.	-	-	-	-	-	1847 to 1860.
Jesse S. Tourtelot,	-	-	-	-	-	1847 to 1848.
*A. H. Dumont,	-	-	-	-	-	1848 to 1860.
J. W. Cooke,	-	-	-	-	-	1848 to 1850.
*John Boyden, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to 1870.
*Elisha Harris,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to 1860.
Robert Allyn,	-	-	-	-	-	1855 to 1858.
T. H. Vail,	-	-	-	-	-	1856 to 1858.
*S. A. Crane.	-	-	-	-	-	1856 to 1860.
Thomas R. Hazard,	-	-	-	-	-	1857 to 1860.
John Kingsbury,	-	-	-	-	-	1858 to 1860.
*Albert A. Gamwell,	-	-	-	-	-	1860 to 1872.
William A. Mowry,	-	-	1860 to 1861.—1862 to 1864.—1868 to 1870.			

Samuel Austin,	-	-	1860 to 1868.—1872 to 1873.
Isaac F. Cady,	1860 to 1862.—1864 to 1866.—1868 to 1871.—1872 to 1874.		
Joshua Kendall,	-	-	1861 to 1865.
Noble W. DeMunn,	-	-	1861 to 1862.—1870 to 1871.
*Henry R. Pierce,	-	-	1861 to 1862.
George A. Willard,	-	-	1861 to 1868.
Benjamin V. Gallup,	-	1861 to 1862.—1864 to 1865.—1866 to 1868.	
J. H. Tefft,	-	-	1862 to 1873.
Dwight R. Adams,	-	-	1863 to 1870.
James M. Ross,	-	-	1864 to 1867.
Benjamin F. Hayes,	-	-	1864 to 1866.
Benjamin F. Clarke,	-	-	
David W. Hoyt,	-	1865 to 1871.—1872 to	
Charles B. Goff,	-	-	1865 to 1868.
Thomas W. Bicknell,	-	1865 to 1866.—1870 to	
Samuel Thurber,	-	-	1865 to 1866.
Henry S. Latham,	-	-	1865 to 1868.
Joshua B. Chapin,	-	-	1866 to 1871.
John J. Ladd,	-	1866 to 1867.—1869 to 1870.	
Edwin M. Stone,	-	1866 to 1871.—1872 to	
M. J. Talbot,	-	-	1866 to 1867.
James T. Edwards,	-	-	1866 to 1869.
William H. Bowen,	-	-	1866 to 1868.
H. S. Shearman,	-	-	
G. B. Inman,	-	-	1866 to 1868.
Daniel Leach,	-	-	1867 to
Samuel S. Greene,	-	-	1867 to 1870.
A. Sherman,	-	-	1867 to 1868.
M. A. Aldrich,	-	-	1867 to 1869.
J. W. R. Marsh,	-	-	1867 to 1869.
H. W. Clarke,	-	-	1867 to 1874.
W. E. Tolman,	-	-	1867 to 1871.
P. E. Tillinghast,	-	-	1867 to 1868.
F. W. Tilton,	-	1868 to 1872.—1874 to	
W. W. Warner,	-	-	1868 to 1870.
Levi W. Russell,	-	1869 to 1871.—1872 to	
James M. Sawin,	-	-	1869 to 1871.
T. H. Clarke,	-	1869 to 1871.—1873 to	
Albert J. Manchester,	-	-	1870 to 1871.
Merrick Lyon,	-	-	1870 to 1872.
J. C. Stockbridge,	-	-	1870 to 1873.
Thomas B. Stockwell,	-	-	1870 to
E. K. Parker,	-	-	1870 to 1874.
G. E. Whittemore,	-	-	1871 to 1872.
P. E. Bishop,	-	-	1871 to 1872.
J. S. Eastman,	-	-	1871 to
J. C. Greenough,	-	-	1872 to

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A. D. Small,	-	-	-	-	-	1872 to 1874.
J. Milton Hall,	-	-	-	-	-	1872 to
Sarah E. Doyle,	-	-	-	-	-	1872 to 1874.
M. E. Morse,	-	-	-	-	-	1872 to 1873.
O. P. Fuller,	-	-	-	-	-	1872 to 1873.
Sarah Dean,	-	-	-	-	-	1872 to
Lizzie Brown,	-	-	-	-	-	1873 to 1874.
Edwin H. King,	-	-	-	-	-	1873 to 1874.
Benoni Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	-	1873 to 1874.
N. W. Littlefield,	-	-	-	-	-	1873 to
R. S. Andrews,	-	-	-	-	-	1873 to
Ira O. Seaman,	-	-	-	-	-	1873 to 1874.
F. W. Wing,	-	-	-	-	-	1874 to
Ellen M. Haskell,	-	-	-	-	-	1874 to
H. M. Hunt,	-	-	-	-	-	1874 to
Lysander Flagg,	-	-	-	-	-	1874 to
Julia Lefavour,	-	-	-	-	-	1874 to
J. M. Brewster,	-	-	-	-	-	1874 to

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Nathan Bishop,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1848.
Amos Perry,	-	-	-	-	-	1848 to 1851.
Zwinglius Grover,	-	-	-	-	1851 to 1855.—	1856 to 1858.
Alvah W. Godding,	-	-	-	-	-	1858 to 1865.
Albert J. Manchester,	-	-	-	-	-	1865 to 1870.
Dwight R. Adams,	-	-	-	-	-	1870 to 1874.
Eli H. Howard,	-	-	-	-	-	1874 to

TREASURERS.

Thomas C. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1852.
Amos Perry,	-	-	-	-	-	1853 to 1856.
Christopher T. Keith,	-	-	-	-	-	1856 to 1862.
Noble W. DeMunn,	-	-	-	-	-	1862 to 1868.
B. V. Gallup,	-	-	-	-	-	1868 to

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

Joshua D. Giddings,	-	-	-	-	-	1845 to 1848.
Christopher T. Keith,	-	-	-	-	-	1848 to 1850.
Caleb Farnum,	-	-	-	-	-	1850 to 1851.
Albert A. Gamwell,	-	-	-	-	-	1851 to 1854.
Alvah W. Godding,	-	-	-	-	-	1854 to 1858.
Edward H. Magill,	-	-	-	-	-	1858 to 1860.
Francis B. Snow,	-	-	-	-	-	1860 to 1862.
Alvin C. Robbins,	-	-	-	-	-	1862 to 1866.
Thomas B. Stockwell,	-	-	-	-	-	1866 to 1870.
J. E. Parker,	-	-	-	-	-	1870 to 1871.
Frank G. Morley,	-	-	-	-	-	1871 to 1872.

G. E. Whittemore,	-	-	-	1872 to 1874.
Lester A. Freeman,	-	-	-	1874 to

DIRECTORS.

William Gammell,	-	-	-	1845 to 1860.
James T. Sisson,	-	-	-	1845 to 1848.—1854 to 1855.
John B. Tallman,	-	-	-	1845 to 1848.
Latimer W. Ballou,	-	-	-	1845 to 1848.
Samuel S. Greene,	-	-	-	1845 to 1848.—1852 to 1856.
James T. Harkness,	-	-	-	1845 to 1846.
Jesse S. Tourtellot,	-	-	-	1845 to 1847.—1848 to 1855.
Amos Perry,	-	-	-	1845 to 1848.—1858 to 1862.
Caleb Farnum,	-	-	-	1845 to 1850.
George C. Wilson,	-	-	-	1846 to 1857.
William S. Baker,	-	-	-	1846 to 1850.
Thomas R. Hazard,	-	-	-	1846 to 1856.
*John Boyden, Jr.,	-	-	-	1847 to 1848.—1856 to 1858.
Nathan Bishop,	-	-	-	1848 to 1852.
Thomas H. Vail,	-	-	-	1848 to 1857.
Sylvester Patterson,	-	-	-	1848 to 1860.
Samuel Austin,	-	-	-	1848 to 1860.
C. G. Perry,	-	-	-	1848 to 1855.
J. Bushee,	-	-	-	1848 to 1855.
Thomas Shepard,	-	-	-	1848 to 1850.
*Albert A. Gamwell.	-	-	-	1854 to 1860.
George W. Quereau,	-	-	-	1855 to 1860.
George A. Willard,	-	-	-	1855 to 1860.
Edmund Gray, Jr.,	-	-	-	1855 to 1858.
Nathaniel B. Cooke,	-	-	-	1855 to 1861.
*John H. Willard,	-	-	-	1855 to 1860.
Orin F. Otis,	-	-	-	1855 to 1860.
*Dana P. Colburn,	-	-	-	1855 to 1860.
William H. Farrar,	-	-	-	1855 to 1857.
John Kingsbury,	-	-	-	1856 to 1858.
Daniel Leach,	-	-	-	1856 to 1860.
Edward H. Magill,	-	-	-	1856 to 1858.
Thomas G. Potter,	-	-	-	1856 to 1860.
C. C. Beaman,	-	-	-	1857 to 1858.
Edwin M. Stone,	-	-	-	1857 to 1866.
E. Grant,	-	-	-	1857 to 1858.
Lucius A. Wheelock,	-	-	-	1858 to 1860.
Charles Hutchins,	-	-	-	1858 to 1859.
William G. Crosby,	-	-	-	1858 to 1860.
J. B. Breed,	-	-	-	1858 to 1860.
Merrick Lyon,	-	-	-	1858 to 1869.—1874 to
Albert J. Manchester,	-	-	-	1860 to 1862.—1872 to

Millen S. Greene, -	-	-	-	-	1860 to 1866.
William A. Mowry,	-	-	-	1861 to 1862.—1866 to	
Isaac F. Cady,	-	-	-	-	1862 to 1870.
Joseph S. Eastman,	-	-	-	-	1861 to 1866.
Howard M. Rice,	-	-	-	-	1862 to 1864.
Francis B. Snow,	-	-	-	-	1862 to 1867.
Thomas Davis,	-	-	-	-	1862 to 1866.
James T. Edwards,	-	-	-	-	1863 to 1865.
Thomas W. Bicknell,	-	-	-	1863 to 1866.—1868 to 1869.	
Alvan C. Robbins,	-	-	-	-	1866 to
J. M. Collins,	-	-	-	-	1866 to 1867.
Benjamin F. Clarke,	-	-	-	-	1866 to 1868.
W. E. Woodbridge,	-	-	-	-	1867 to 1868.
Frederic W. Tilton,	-	-	-	-	1868 to 1870.
Dwight R. Adams,	-	-	-	1868 to 1870 —1874 to	
J. R. Davenport,	-	-	-	-	1870 to 1872.
J. Q. Adams,	-	-	-	-	1870 to 1874.
H. W. Clarke,	-	-	-	1870 to 1871.—1874 to	
F. G. Morley,	-	-	-	1870 to 1871.—1872 to	
J. T. Durfee,	-	-	-	-	1870 to 1874.
L. C. Greene,	-	-	-	-	1870 to 1871.
T. H. Clarke,	-	-	-	-	1871 to 1872.
*Osceola H. Kile,	-	-	-	-	1871 to 1874.
A. J. Lincoln,	-	-	-	-	1871 to 1872.
W. E. Tolman,	-	-	-	-	1871 to
E. H. Howard,	-	-	-	-	1871 to 1874.
Sarah E. Doyle,	-	-	-	-	1872 to
H. A. Benson,	-	-	-	-	1872 to
A. G. Chace,	-	-	-	-	1872 to 1873.
Mary A. Riley,	-	-	-	-	1873 to
William A. Phillips,	-	-	-	-	1873 to 1874.
George W. Cole.	-	-	-	-	1873 to
Susan C. Bancroft,	-	-	-	-	1874 to
Emory Lyon,	-	-	-	-	1874 to
Alonzo Williams,	-	-	-	-	1874 to
Mrs. G. E. Whittemore,	-	-	-	-	1874 to
Mrs C. Barker,	-	-	-	-	1874 to
Henry A. Wood,	-	-	-	-	1874 to
T. D. Blakeslie,	-	-	-	-	1874 to
Stephen C. Irons,	-	-	-	-	1874 to

LIST OF MEMBERS

FROM 1845 TO 1874.

[EXPLANATION.—The names of the founders of the INSTITUTE, so far as ascertained, are suffixed with a †. An asterisk (*) is prefixed to the names of deceased members. Probably the Necrology is much larger than indicated by the sign. The location of each teacher is that given in signing the Constitution. Possibly errors in christian names may have occurred. If any such are discovered, the author will be grateful for the information.]

	Providence,	Previous to 1872.
*Adams, Seth Jr.†	"	" "
Aborn, Joseph†	"	" "
Austin, Samuel†	"	" "
*Atwater, Stephen†	"	" "
Aldrich, Harris W. (1849.)	"	" "
Austin, Sarah	"	" "
Andrews, Caroline F.	"	" "
Allen, Christopher†	North Providence,	" "
Adams, Dwight R.	Centreville,	" "
Aldrich, Mary J.	Slatersville,	" "
Allyn, Robert Rev.	East Greenwich,	" "
Allen, Hiram	Woonsocket,	" "
Angell, Nehemiah A.	North Scituate,	" "
Arnold, S. B	Woonsocket,	" "
Almy, Peleg	Tiverton,	" "
Allen, Sarah	Woonsocket,	" "
Andrews, R. S.	Bristol,	" "
Arnold, Rufus,	Woonsocket,	" "
Allen, Edward A. H.	New Bedford, Mass.,	" "
Anthony, Joseph (1849)	Newport,	" "
Aldrich, Melda	Cumberland,	" "
Aldrich, Wilmarth N.†	Providence,	" "
Adams, J. Q.	Natick,	" "

	Providence,	Previous to 1872.
Arnold, M. W.†	"	" "
Ames, John,†	"	" "
Aldrich, Rebecca	Slater'sville,	" "
Angell, Nancy W.	Pascoag,	" "
Allen, Charles L.	Tiverton,	" "
Adams, Effie	Bristol,	" "
Balch, John Jr.†	Providence,	" "
Bicknell, Thomas W.	"	" "
Baker, William S.†	"	" "
Bradley, Charles S.	"	" "
*Brown, John Carter	"	" "
Brayton, George A.†	Warwick,	" "
*Barstow, John	Providence,	" "
Barstow, Amos C. (1849)	"	" "
Barker, James T.†	"	" "
Belden, C. Dwight	"	" "
Branch, S.†	"	" "
Bishop, P. E.	Pawtucket,	" "
Barnard, Henry†	Hartford, Conn.,	" "
Bishop, Nathan,†	New York,	" "
Belden, Stanton (1849)	North Providence,	" "
Ballou, Ariel†	Woonsocket,	" "
Bennett, Charles (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Bowen, Israel M.	Johnston,	" "
Baggs, Elisha L.†	Exeter,	" "
Bates, C. G.	Coventry Centre,	" "
Belden, Francis S.	Chicago,	" "
Browning, Joseph L.	Charlestown,	" "
Bates, Benoni	Coventry,	" "
Burlingame, Ann E.	River Point,	" "
Burgess, Martha D.†	Providence,	" "
*Bowen, Esther†	"	" "
*Brown, Fennert†	"	" "
Barber, Mary F. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Bentley, George M.	"	" "
Borden, Bailey E.	Manville,	" "
*Bosworth, Alfred†	Warren,	" "
Barber, P. M. 2d. (1860)	Ashaway,	" "
Babcock, John W. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Babcock, Charles H. (1860)	"	" "
Babcock, Samuel A. (1860)	"	" "
Burdick, Benjamin B. (1860)	"	" "
Burdick, Mary E. (1860)	"	" "
Burlingame, Nancy M. (1860)	Woonsocket,	" "
Brown, Melissa B. (1860)	"	" "
Brown, Betsey J. (1860)	"	" "
Benson, H. A.	"	" "

	Woonsocket,	Previous to 1872.
Bushee, James	"	" "
*Boyden, Rev. John Jr.†	"	" "
Buffum, Sarah A.	"	" "
Ballou, Latimer W.†	"	" "
Ballou, George C.	"	" "
*Burgess, Thomas,†	Providence,	" "
Brown, Lucius	Fall River, Mass.,	" "
Brown, Esther E.	Summit,	" "
Benson, Marion A.	Millville,	" "
Berry, Charles P.	Chepuchet,	" "
Budlong, M. E.	Cumberland,	" "
Chase, Rebecca E.	Providence,	" "
Caswell, Alexist†	"	" "
Currey, Samuel†	"	" "
Clarke, George L.†	"	" "
Clarke, Edward†	"	" "
Cooper, Larkin A.	"	" "
Carpenter, Elizabeth B.	"	" "
Clarke, Benjamin F.	"	" "
Cutler, Edward H.	"	" "
Cooke, Willis	Woonsocket,	" "
Coggeshall, S. W.	"	" "
Cooper, Varnum A.	Nashua, N. H.,	" "
Cumming, Anna	Woonsocket,	" "
Carpenter, Charles F.	Coventry,	" "
Clarke, Henry	Pawtucket,	" "
Coats, Charles	North Stonington, Conn.,	" "
Chapman, J. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Chapin, Ruth E. (1860)	"	" "
Cottrell, Charles T. (1860)	"	" "
Clark, Elisha P. (1860)	Rockville,	" "
Chapin, Thomas B. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Collins, A. B. (1860)	"	" "
Church, Nelson K.	Usquepaugh,	" "
Cole, George W.	Valley Falls,	" "
Cady, Isaac F.	Barrington Centre,	" "
Collins, James M.	Westerly,	" "
Cooke, N. B.	Bristol,	" "
Carpenter, Alice H.	Seekonk, Mass.,	" "
Collins, Susan E.	Phoenix,	" "
*Colburn, Dana P. (1849)	Providence,	" "
Caskill, Edward B.	Woonsocket,	" "
Cragin, Frances M.	Providence,	" "
Congdon, M. Frances	"	" "
Congdon, Lydia E.	Woonsocket,	" "
Carpenter, Ellen	Cumberland,	" "
Chase, John F.	Tiverton,	" "

	Providence,	Previous to 1872.
Cook, Rev. T. D.	"	" "
Doyle, Sarah E.	"	" "
Dean, Sarah	"	" "
Day, Henry†	"	" "
Dixon, Nathan F.†	"	" "
Duncan, Alexander†	"	" "
DeMunn, Noble W.	"	" "
Davis, Thomas	North Providence,	" "
Darling, T. S.	Woonsocket,	" "
Davis, Franklin H. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Davis, Oliver (1860)	"	" "
Darrow, E. R.	"	" "
*Dumont, Rev. A. H.†	Newport,	" "
*Dyer, Benjamin†	Providence,	" "
*Dwight, Gamliel L. (1849)	"	" "
Dyer, Sarah E.	Knightsville,	" "
Dyer, Maria E.	Providence,	" "
Esten, M. L.	Slatersville,	" "
Esten, Amasa Jr.	"	" "
Ewins, Margaret,	Providence,	" "
Earle, Catherine	Woonsocket,	" "
Eddy, Richard E.†	Providence,	" "
Evans, Thomas O †	Chepachet,	" "
Edwards, James T.	East Greenwich,	" "
Edwards, Richard,	Normal School, Illinois,	" "
Esten, Rhoda A.	North Scituate,	" "
Eddy, Cornelia (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Fisher, Ellen	Woonsocket,	" "
*Field, Laura E.	Providence,	" "
Fowler, Ezekiel	Woonsocket,	" "
Farnum, Caleb†	Providence,	" "
Fry, Minerva A.	Woonsocket,	" "
Fisher, Weston A.†	Providence,	" "
Foster, A. J. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Gallup, Benjamin V.	Providence,	" "
Gammell, William†	"	" "
Giddings, Joshua D.†	"	" "
Greene, Samuel S. (1849)	"	" "
Godding, Alvah W.	"	" "
Guild, Martha J.	"	" "
Greene, J. B.	"	" "
Gory, Arnold W.	Chepachet,	" "
Grover, Zwingliust	Providence,	" "
Gray, Edward Jr.	Tiverton Four Corners,	" "
Greene, Carrie	Chepachet,	" "
Greene, Eliza C.	"	" "
Gorton, Jason W.	Summit,	" "

		Previous to 1872.
Greene, Samuel	Woonsocket,	
Greene, Susan M.	Bristol,	" "
Gorton, Hannah H.	Warwick,	" "
Greene, John T.	Coventry,	" "
Gruber, Frances	Providence,	" "
Greenman, B. F.	Charlestown,	" "
Gorton, Abbie A.	Escoheag,	" "
Gallup, Sarah B.	Collamer, Conn.,	" "
Gay, Helen F.	Davisville,	" "
*Gamwell, Albert A.†	Providence,	" "
*Greene, Phebe A.	"	" "
*Hutchins, Shubaet†	"	" "
Howard, E. H.	"	" "
Harkness, Albert†	"	" "
Haskell, Ellen M.	"	" "
Helme, Harriet J.	"	" "
Haskell, Ruth A.	"	" "
Hoyt, David W.	"	" "
Haile, Levi	Warren,	" "
Hendrick, C. A.	Woonsocket,	" "
Hendrick, Fanny	"	" "
*Harris, Edward	"	" "
Harkness, Hiram	Smithfield,	" "
Harkness, James T.	"	" "
Hull, Harriet K.	Kingston,	" "
Hazard, Thomas P.†	"	" "
Hall, Charles H. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Hazard, Harriet C. (1860)	"	" "
Hoxie, George W. (1860)	Shanock Mills,	" "
Hinkley, Charles H. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Hutchins, Charles	Providence,	" "
Hammett, John L.	"	" "
Hopkins, Rev. George O.	North Scituate,	" "
Hoag, Emily	Lonsdale,	" "
Hicks, Charles R.	Fall River, Mass.,	" "
Hill, Byron R.	Cranston,	" "
Holt, Emma F.	Blackstone, Mass.,	" "
Howard, Henry	Phenix,	" "
Harvey, Resolved	Coventry,	" "
Hoag, Caroline D.	Woonsocket,	" "
Holmes, Harvey	Bristol,	" "
Holmes, Mary E.	North Stonington, Conn.,	" "
Holdredge, Geo. W. (1849)	"	" "
Haines, T. V.	Crompton,	" "
Ives, Robert H.†	Providence,	" "
*Ives, Moses B.†	"	" "
Ingalls, Elkanah	Cranston,	" "

		Previous to 1872.
Jencks, Mary T.	Pawtucket,	" " "
Jennings, John	Woonsocket,	" " "
Kingsbury, John†	Providence,	" " "
Keith, Christopher T.†	"	" " "
King, Mary	"	" " "
Kent, William S.	North Scituate,	" " "
Kent, John R.	Phenix.	" " "
Kenyon, Peleg	Hopkinton,	" " "
Keith, William S.	River Point,	" " "
Kendall, Joshua	Bristol,	" " "
Kenyon, Henry B.	Alton,	" " "
Knapp, Mary A.	Chepachet,	" " "
Kiniball, D. W.	Woonsocket,	" " "
Keach, Clovis E.	Burrillville,	" " "
*Kile, O. H.	Westerly,	" " "
Knowles, Horatio N. Jr.	Wakefield,	" " "
King, E. A.	Pascoag,	" " "
*Lawton, Edward W.†	Newport,	" " "
Leach, Rev. Daniel (1856)	Providence,	" " "
Lyon, Merrick†	"	" " "
Lyon, Emory,	"	" " "
Latham, Cornelia W.	"	" " "
Lewis, Celia J.	"	" " "
*Lockwood, Moses B.†	"	" " "
Larkin, R. S. (1860)	Westerly,	" " "
Lewis, Mary C.	Providence.	" " "
Lewis, Nathan B.	Exeter,	" " "
Lincoln, A. J.	Coventry,	" " "
Ladd, John J. (1860)	Providence,	" " "
LeCard, George	Coventry,	" " "
Matteson, Benjamin W.	"	" " "
Mowry, William A. (1859)	Providence,	" " "
Metcalf, Edwin†	"	" " "
*Mason, Owen†	"	" " "
May, Amasa	"	" " "
Miles, Amanda	"	" " "
Mowry, Jenks A.†	"	" " "
Metcalf, William	Woonsocket,	" " "
Morley, Frank G.	Bristol,	" " "
Munroe, Abby D.	"	" " "
Matteson, Braman W.	Coventry,	" " "
Maxon, Abby M. (1860)	Westerly,	" " "
Maxon, Charlotte A. (1860)	"	" " "
Maxon, Charles A. (1860)	"	" " "
Mann, Rev. Joel	Kingston,	" " "
Manchester, George†	South Portsmouth,	" " "
Morse, Guilford	Springfield, Mass.,	" " "

		Previous to 1872.
Magill, Edward H.	Providence,	
Mason, Ambrose B.	Warren,	" "
Monroe, Clara E.	Manville,	" "
Macomber, Joseph E	Portsmouth,	" "
*Meggette, M. M.	Woonsocket,	" "
Meader, A. A.	Cumberland,	" "
Miller, Maria F. (1860)	Allenton,	" "
Miner, G. H. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
*Nash, H. C.	Portland, Me.,	" "
Newell, George E.	Pawtucket,	" "
Niles, Julia A.,	Woonsocket,	" "
Nichols, Celia A.	Greene,	" "
Nichols, Helen A.	Providence,	" "
Newbury, Sarah (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Osborn, Sarah	Woonsocket,	" "
Osborn, Esther	"	" "
Osgood, Rev. Samuel †	Providence,	" "
Osgood, J. Anna	"	" "
Olney, John †	"	" "
Pitman, Joseph S. †	"	" "
Perry, Amos †	"	" "
*Patten, William S. †	"	" "
Purkis, Sarah A.	"	" "
Phelon, Rev. Benjamin	"	" "
Padelford, Adelaide D.	"	" "
Perrin, Mrs. Daniel	"	" "
Potter, Hon. Elisha R. †	South Kingstown,	" "
Parker, James E.	Johnston,	" "
*Peck, Allen O. †	Providence,	" "
Pendleton, Anne L. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Pendleton, Kate (1860)	"	" "
Pendleton, Sarah E. (1860)	"	" "
Perrin, Alice (1860)	"	" "
Potter, J. B.	Greene,	" "
Phillips, S.	Georgiaville,	" "
Peckham Anginette (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Palmer, Hannah (1860)	Stonington, Conn.,	" "
Prosser, P. S.	Carolina Mills,	" "
Page, Maria W.	Pascoag,	" "
Page, Susan A.	"	" "
Payne, Nancy A.	"	" "
Pluce, H. Lester	Mt. Vernon, R. I.,	" "
Potter, S. A.	Providence,	" "
Potter, Thomas G.	East Providence,	" "
Paine, Minerva J.	Slatersville,	" "
Pickett, Horace W.	Tiverton,	" "
Porter, Aaron	Bristol,	" "

		Previous to 1872.
Park, Mary F.	Woonsocket,	
Paine, Julia A.	"	" "
Paine, Cordelia E.	"	" "
Pitts, Susie A.	"	" "
Paine, S. Madeline	North Blackstone,	" "
Paine, Minnie J.	Slatersville,	" "
Quereau, G. W.	East Greenwich,	" "
Robinson, J. H. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Reynolds, Benjamin (1860)	"	" "
Rich, Ezekiel	Bristol,	" "
Reynolds, Russell W.	Richmond,	" "
Ralph, Betsey T.	Fisherville,	" "
Rodman, Samuel†	Providence,	" "
Rathbun, Mary E.	"	" "
Russell, Levi W.	"	" "
Remington, Frances A.	"	" "
Robbins, Alvin C.	Millville, Mass.,	" "
Ray, Joel R.	Providence,	" "
Stone, Rev. Edwin M. (1848)	"	" "
Stockwell, Thomas B.	"	" "
Steere, Mattie C.	"	" "
Smith, James Y.	"	" "
Smith, Lewis B.	"	" "
Seagraves, Joseph	"	" "
Steoenent, Phebe A.†	"	" "
Scammell, S. S.	"	" "
Stanton, Kate S.	"	" "
Stivers, John H.	"	" "
Spencer, H. L.	"	" "
Sheldon, Jeremiah†	"	" "
Sawin, James M.	"	" "
Stebbins, Fannie	"	" "
Stockbridge, Rev. J. C.	"	" "
Sheldon, William†	"	" "
Stillman, Mary A. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Stillman, Harriet W. (1860)	"	" "
Stillman, James (1860)	"	" "
Saunders, T. C. (1860)	Potter's Hill,	" "
Sayles, William R.	Cumberland Hill,	" "
Seamans, Layton E.	Coventry,	" "
Sisson, Asa	Anthony,	" "
Seagrave, A. R.	Uxbridge, Mass.,	" "
Staples, Thomas B.	Slatersville,	" "
Shumway, Annie M.	Pascoag,	" "
Stamfield, B. B.	"	" "
Slade, Georgianna A.	"	" "

	Pascoag.	Previous to 1872.
Shumway, Mary E.	Providence,	" "
Smith, Eliza	Anthony,	" "
Spencer, H. L.	Woonsocket,	" "
Steere, Diana J.	"	" "
Steere, Joanna A.	"	" "
Steere, William A.	"	" "
Spencer, D. P.	Peace Dale,	" "
Sheffield, William P.†	Newport,	" "
Stone, Harriet A. (1860)	Stonington, Conn.,	" "
Stanton, Charles	North Stonington, Conn.,	" "
Stone, Hiram	Foster,	" "
Slocum, Mrs. Z. O.	Chepachet,	" "
Steere, Laura M.	Manton,	" "
Steere, Fannie M.	"	" "
Shaw, Jedediah	Little Compton,	" "
*Stone, James L. (1849)	Providence,	" "
Sisson, Joseph T.†	North Providence,	" "
Slater, Horatio N.†	Providence,	" "
Stone, Dexter S.	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" "
Seamans, Ira O.	Phenix,	" "
Shaw, Emma	Thompson, Conn.,	" "
Shaw, Mary C.	Centreville.	" "
Shepard, Rev. Thomas†	Bristol,	" "
Stimson, John J.	Providence,	" "
Sheffield, Hannah (1860)	Westerly.	" "
Sayles, Henry C.	Woonsocket,	" "
Scott, Livingston	"	" "
Salisbury, Phebe A.	Lime Rock,	" "
Spencer, Lydia C.	Warwick,	" "
Talcott, James M.	Providence,	" "
Tingley, L. Sophia	"	" "
Tourtellot, Jesse S.†	Glocester,	" "
*Tillinghast, George S.	Foster,	" "
*Tillinghast, George H.†	Providence,	" "
Tillinghast, Joseph	Summit,	" "
Tallman, John B.†	Woonsocket,	" "
Thurber, Samuel	Providence,	" "
Thayer, Lucy A.	New Boston, Conn.,	" "
Thompson, Phebe H. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Thompson, Benjamin F. (1860)	"	" "
Taylor, John A. (1860)	"	" "
Tillinghast, E. A.	Coventry,	" "
Teft, J. H.	Kingston,	" "
Tolman, W. E.	Pawtucket,	" "
Tyler, Susan A.†	Providence,	" "
*Tobey, Samuel B.†	"	" "
Taft, Mary E.	Blackstone,	" "

		Previous to 1872.
Taft, B. P.	Burrillville,	
*Updike, Wilkins†	Providence.	" "
Vincent, Thomas	Westerly,	" "
Vernon, Thomas†	Providence,	" "
Verry, Perley	Woonsocket,	" "
Varney, George F.	Sandwich, N. H.	" "
Vose, E. F. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
Wardwell, George T.	Woonsocket,	" "
*Wayland, Rev. Francis†	Providence,	" "
Wood, Rev. Alva	"	" "
Webb, Rev. Samuel H.	"	" "
Waterman, Emily F.	"	" "
Westcott, S. Lizzie	"	" "
Whipple, Amasa C.	Attleboro, Mass.,	" "
Whittemore, Gilbert E.	Providence,	" "
Wood, Henry A.	East Greenwich,	" "
Williams, H. W.	Foster,	" "
Williams, Albert S.	North Foster,	" "
Winsor, Nancy W.	Greenville,	" "
Wheelock, Lucius A. (1849)	Providence,	" "
Wilson, George C.	Manville,	" "
Waldron, W. H.	Pascoag,	" "
Walden, Elizabeth F.	Chepachet,	" "
Wade, Mrs. James	Pascoag,	" "
White, Abbie M.	Burrillville,	" "
Wood, Allen F.	River Point,	" "
Wynn, Mary	Pascoag,	" "
Woodbridge, Wm. H. Jr. (1860)	Westerly,	" "
*Young, Edward R.†	Providence,	" "
Young, L. R.†	"	" "

		January 1872.
Allen, Stelia C.	Providence,	
Alden, Sarah C.	"	" "
Angell, Sarah C.	"	" "
Arnold, Dr. S. Augustus	"	" "
Allen, Juliet A.	"	" "
Allen, Mrs. Henry	"	" "
Adams, Mary C. B.	"	" "
Armington, Hattie A.	Pawtuxet,	" "
Arnold, Gertrude E.	Woonsocket,	" "
Adams, Annie J.	Pawtucket,	" "
Austin, Emily C.	Summit,	" "
*Alvord, Caleb M.	East Greenwich,	" "
Allen, Jane H.	Cranston,	" "
Allen, Hattie A.	Blackstone, Mass.,	" "
Arnold, Elveton Jr.,	North Kingstown.	" "

Avery, Miss A. E.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Anthony, Mary E.	"	" "
Andrews, Miss E. E.	"	" "
Anthony, Susan E.	"	" "
Armstrong, Lydia	"	" "
Allen, Daniel G.	North Kingstown,	" "
Albro, Christopher D.	Portsmouth,	" "
Almy, Margaret G.	Newport,	" "
Arnold, Francis E.	Jamestown,	" "
Anthony, Albert L.	Swansey, Mass.,	" "
Bacon, Sarah J.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Beane, Elsie A.	"	" "
Bartlett, Mary E.	"	" "
Brown, Allen	"	" "
Bolster, Jerome B.	"	" "
Bell, George	"	" "
Bucklin, R. Anna C.	"	" "
Babcock, M. Austania	"	" "
Bancroft, Susan C.	"	" "
Bartlett, Addie A.	"	" "
Brown, Ella A.	Spragueville,	" "
Babcock, Jennie H.	Westerly,	" "
Bufington, Geraldine	Warren,	" "
Babcock, S. A.	North Stonington, Conn.,	" "
Briggs, Stephen A.	Stonington Conn.,	" "
Bodfish, Joshua L.	East Greenwich,	" "
Baker, Sarah	"	" "
Ballou, Desire F.	Lonsdale,	" "
Bates, Benoni	Coventry,	" "
Brown, Arthur W.	Middletown,	" "
Bowen, Susan K.	Summit,	" "
Burlingame, William C.	Cumberland Hill,	" "
Brown, Annie S.	Pawtuxet,	" "
Bosworth, Rebecca T.	Newport,	" "
Boss, Lizzie C.	"	" "
Brown, Lizzie	Pawtucket,	" "
Bates, C. G.	Coventry Centre,	" "
Barker, Mrs. C. J.	Tiverton,	" "
Bucklyn, John K.	Mystic Bridge, Conn.,	" "
Bates, John A.	West Greenwich Centre,	" "
Ballou, Amanda J.	Georgiaville,	" "
Brown, Ella M.	Harmony,	" "
Bowen, J. A.	Boston,	" "
Bowen, L. A.	East Greenwich,	" "
Brown, Ann E.	Tiverton,	" "
Bowen, Fanny W.	South Attleboro',	" "
Brown, Ellen M.	Providence,	January, 1873.

Behan Ann M.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Belden, C. Dwight	"	" "
Bellows, L. M.	North Providence,	" "
Brown, Isadore	"	" "
Barker, C. W.	Tiverton,	" "
Bates, Nellie	West Greenwich Centre,	" "
Bartlett, Addie M.	Mapleville,	" "
Bryant, S. Fannie	Woonsocket,	" "
Bryant, Addie G.	Medway Village, Mass.,	" "
Bates, Hattie N.	Pascoag,	" "
Bowen, Helen M.	Chepachet,	" "
Barnes, Irene C.	Greenville,	" "
Bailey, Thomas T.	Boston,	" "
Barber, Lizzie	Westerly,	January, 1874.
Burlingame, N. M.	Woonsocket,	" "
Barrows, Sarah	Pawtucket,	" "
Barber, A. E.	Woonsocket,	" "
Brown, M. A.		" "
Bowen, Hannah		" "
Brown, Sarah W. A.	Middletown,	" "
Barrows, L. A.		" "
Blakeslee, T. D.	East Greenwich,	" "
Carpenter, Elizabeth B.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Cooke, Emma E.	"	" "
Carrigan, Helen A.	"	" "
Case, Mattie	"	" "
Cross, F. E.	"	" "
Chase, Elizabeth J.	"	" "
Chase, William E.	Kingston,	" "
Cardner, Edwin R.	Providence,	" "
Chillson Henry	"	" "
Church, Mary E.	Charlestown,	" "
Chappell, Sarah J.	Wakefield,	" "
Cook, Helen M.	Providence,	" "
Cunliff, Eliza P.	"	" "
Coggeshall, Belle J.	Bristol,	" "
Cornell, Imogene R.	Apponaug,	" "
Collins, Amy F.	North Providence,	" "
Chase, Anna P.	Manville,	" "
Clarke, Minnie L.	Albion,	" "
Clark, Henry	Pawtucket,	" "
Collins, Francis W.	Narragansett Pier,	" "
Chase, Anna G.	Newport,	" "
Chase, Emily B.	"	" "
Carpenter, Belle F.	Cumberland Hill,	" "
Clarke, Rebecca C.	Albion,	" "
Clarke, B. F.	Newport,	" "

Clarke, J. P.	Exeter,	January, 1872.
Crandall, Stephen G.	Adamsville,	" "
Chappell, M. Hortense	Carolina,	" "
Cole, Martha D.	Warren,	" "
Case, James G.	East Providence,	" "
Clarke, Thomas H.	Newport,	" "
Clarke, Henry W.	"	" "
Clarke, George	Wyoming,	" "
Cooke, H. E.	Slatersville,	" "
Church, George S.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Carpenter, E. J.	"	" "
Conant, Rev. W. H.	"	" "
Chace, Harriet R.	"	" "
Chapin, Mary E.	"	" "
Cobb, D. A.	"	" "
Cutting, Phebe A.	"	" "
Conley, Mary L.	"	" "
Carpenter, Miss L. M.	"	" "
Coe, Marcy	"	" "
Cole, Mary M.	Clayville,	" "
Cargill, Malvina	Valley Falls,	" "
Carpenter, George E.	Watchemoket,	" "
Cooke, John T.	South Portsmouth,	" "
Clarke, Hannah E.	Wakefield,	" "
Carr, J. P.	Jamestown,	" "
Collins, Peleg	Anthony,	" "
Church, Calista	Tiverton,	" "
Comstock, Amy L.	Burrillville,	January, 1874.
Chase, Charles A.	Woonsocket,	" "
Chaso, Rev. B. A.	Diamond Hill,	" "
Chesbro, Mrs. A. L.	Providence,	" "
Chase, Mr. W. E.	"	" "
Chase, Charles A.	"	" "
Collins, Nancy	Providence,	" "
Collins, Lizzie E.	"	" "
Chase, H. J.	Newport,	" "
Dawley, Edward	Bristol,	January, 1872.
Davis, Hattie	Davisville,	" "
DeWolf, Lizzie P.	Wakefield,	" "
Dixon, Irene	Rocky Brook,	" "
Denaly, Kate	Providence,	" "
Doran, Belle	Pawtucket,	" "
Darling, Katie	Millville, Mass.,	" "
Durfee, Joshua T.	Fall River, Mass.,	" "
Daggett, M. Isabel	Providence,	January, 1873.
Donnavan, Joanna	"	" "
Davis, Mrs. Thomas	Pawtucket,	January, 1874.

Eastman, J.	East Greenwich,	January, 1872.
Ela, Rev. David H.	"	" "
Esten, Ida L.	Pawtucket,	January, 1873.
Ewins, Margaret	Providence,	January, 1874.
Faxon, Charles E.	"	January, 1872.
Field, Laura E.	"	" "
Freeman, Lester A.	"	" "
Fry, Mary E.	Carolina Mills,	" "
Fairman, Mary C.	Pawtucket,	" "
Fitz, Frank	"	" "
Friend, R. M.	Newport,	" "
Fry, Mattie	Carolina Mills,	" "
Fuller, Rev. O. P.	Centreville,	" "
Fielden, Mrs. Annie F.	Providence,	January, 1-73.
Fales, Sarah E.	Newport,	" "
Frithingham, Mary A.	"	" "
Fisher, Annie	Olneyville,	" "
Gould, Edwin W.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Gladding, Lucy J.	"	" "
Griswold, Mrs. E. A.	"	" "
Greenough, J. C.	"	" "
Gates, Charles H.	"	" "
Gushee, L. L.	Warren,	" "
Gordon, Mary L.	Pawtucket,	" "
Gardiner, Mrs. Bessie	Usquepaugh,	" "
Greene, Martha A.	Slocumville,	" "
Gray, Peace C.	Tiverton Four Corners,	" "
Gifford, Miss L. A.	Adamsville,	" "
Grinnell, H. B. M. Mrs.	Pawtuxet,	" "
Gardiner, Henry G.	"	" "
Gorton, Miss H. F.	Newport,	" "
Gorton, Miss Etta C.	"	" "
Greene, Alice M.	Pawtucket,	" "
Greene, A. E. Miss	Newport,	" "
Gardner, Ida M.	Laurel Hill,	" "
Grant, Orville B.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Greene, Millen S.	Carolina Mills,	" "
Greene, Albert	Westerly,	January, 1874.
Greene, Ann E.	Newport,	" "
Harvey, Clara B.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Hazard, Rosa E. G.	"	" "
Hyde, Fred A.	"	" "
Hussey, Emma P.	"	" "
Hall, J. Milton	"	" "
Hewitt, Harriet E.	"	" "
Heywood, Almira L.	"	" "
Harris, Louise O.	"	" "

Harris, Mrs. M. A.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Harden, Emily J.	"	" "
Herrick, Emma	"	" "
Ham, Nancy S.	"	" "
Hull, Abbie A.	Wakefield,	" "
Hathaway, Ella J.	East Greenwich,	" "
Howes, Charles E.	Westerly,	" "
Hornby, Anna M.	Pawtucket,	" "
Hull, John H.	Tower Hill,	" "
Hoxsie, Annie E.	Olneyville,	" "
Hiscox, Lydia W.	Charlestown,	" "
Hazard, Ella V.	Central Falls,	" "
Henry, Maria E.	Wickford,	" "
Hammett, Aliee	Newport,	" "
Horton, Edward A.	Watchemoket,	" "
Hunt, J. E.	Pawtucket,	" "
Hunt, Miss H. M.	Newport,	" "
Horton, Victor F.	Olneyville,	" "
Hall, Martha W.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Hopkins, Miss E. A.	"	" "
Hood, Benjamin W.	"	" "
Holden, Annie F.	East Greenwich,	" "
Hastings, Miss J. E.	North Attleboro', Mass.,	" "
Harris, Mrs. E. T.	Pascoag,	January, 1874.
Hoxsie, John	Shannock Mills,	" "
Hopkins, John	Usquepaugh,	" "
Hall, Mary L.	Westerly,	" "
Hall, Robert D.	Portsmouth,	" "
Hathaway, Miss Abbie A.	Providence,	" "
Hammett, Lizzie	Newport,	" "
Hammond, Mary E.	Middletown,	" "
Irons, Ida R.	Harmony,	January, 1872.
Irons, Thomas	"	December, 1872.
Irons, Daniel W.	Phenix,	" "
Jackson, Miss Susan E.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Jewett, Mary L.	"	" "
Jones, Alice J.	Newport,	" "
Jenckes, William F.	Lime Rock,	December, 1872.
Jenckes, Hartwell H.	Warren,	January, 1873.
Jennings, Andrew J.	Central Falls,	" "
Jacobs, Miss	Newport,	January, 1874.
Jones, Mary W.	Phenix.	January, 1872.
Knight, M. Carrie	Foster Centre,	" "
Knight, W. A.	Potter's Hill,	" "
Kenyon, Emma F.	Fall River, Mass.,	" "
King, A. F.	Newport,	" "
Kavanagh, Miss M. J.		

Kenneth, John	Wyoming,	January, 1872.
Keach, J. A.	"	"
Keith, Stillman H.	Centredale,	"
King, Mrs. Celia A.	South Manchester, Conn.,	"
Kelton, Fannie	Providence,	January, 1873.
King, Edwin H.	"	"
Kenyon, Henry	Watchemoket,	"
Kenyon, D. C.	Wyoming,	"
Keyser, R. S.	East Greenwich,	"
Leavens, Rosamond R.	"	January, 1874.
Leavitt, Miss C. E.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Lyon, Abbie F.	"	"
Lincoln, M.	Centreville,	"
Lawton, Eliza H.	Coventry,	"
Lawton, Mrs. E. T.	Tiverton,	"
Lillibridge, Sarah M.	"	"
Lawton, A. A.	Rhockmond,	"
Lillibridge, A. A.	Voluntown,	"
Locke, Hannah W.	Wyoming,	"
Lewis, Martha B.	Usquepaugh,	"
Littlefield, N. W.	Exeter,	"
Lathrop, M. E.	Newport,	"
Lincoln, Susan	"	"
Lincoln, Eugene H.	Providence,	December, 1872.
LeFavor, H.	"	"
Lyon, Fannie M.	Central Falls,	January, 1873.
LeFavor, Julia	Centreville,	"
Murray, M. Addie	Providence,	January, 1872.
Magill, Edward H.	"	"
Manchester, A. J.	"	"
Mann, Carrie	"	"
Martin, Jennie	Warren,	"
Mowry, J. E.	North Providence,	"
Marble, Sarah	Woonsocket,	"
Monroe, William C.	"	"
Moore, H. B.	Exeter,	"
Meader, L. H.	Albion,	"
Moore, Andrew B.	Usquepaugh,	"
Moore, L. E.	"	"
Moore, M. A.	"	"
Morey, Philip A.	"	"
Miller, Ella A.	Barrington Centre.	"
Maryott, C. A.	North Stonington, Conn.,	"
Miller, Belle	Manton,	"
Maxon, Abbie M.	Westerly,	"
Martin, M. S.	Newport,	"
Miner, H. E.	North Stonington, Conn.,	"

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Mills, James C.	Pawtucket,	January, 1872.
Maryatt, C. E.	North Stonington, Conn.,	" "
Morse, Nancy E.	Woonsocket,	" "
Manchester, Clara	Olneyville,	December, 1872.
Morgan, Mrs. Vana L.	Providence.	January, 1873.
Macdonald, Julia E.	"	" "
Magoon, B. S.	"	" "
Metcalf, Abbie B.	"	" "
Maxfield, L. G.	"	" "
Meeriam, W. W.	Exeter,	" "
Magoon, Mrs. Benjamin	Olneyville,	" "
Mowry, S. Nellie	Georgiaville,	" "
Magoon, Mrs. J. R.	Centreville,	" "
Martin, W. E.	Natick,	" "
Mowry, Eliza A.	Providence,	January, 1874.
Mowry, Viola J.	"	" "
Nettleton, F. H.	Clinton,	January, 1872.
Newton, J. T.	Pendleton Hill,	" "
Nichols, Miss O. E.	Providence,	" "
Neville, C. A.	North Providence,	" "
Northup, Mary E.	Centreville,	" "
Northup, Sarah C.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Nye, J. M.	Centreville,	" "
Oldfield, Mary H.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Owen, Lizzie	"	" "
Padelford, Gov. Seth	"	" "
Peck, Annie S.	"	" "
Peck, George B.	"	" "
Packard, C. M.	"	" "
Perry, Emma	Pawtucket,	" "
Potter, Minnie P.	Central Falls,	" "
Pitman, Julia F.	Newport,	" "
Pitcher, Fannie I.	East Greenwich,	" "
Pratt Lizzie F.	Lonsdale,	" "
Paine, E. Lizzie	Pawtucket,	" "
Parker, Ezra K.	Coventry,	" "
Paige, Nellie E.	Slatersville,	" "
Peck, William T.	Warren,	" "
Peabody, Miss J. S.	Newport,	" "
Phillips, Mowry	Pascoag,	" "
Potter, Lydia H.	"	" "
Phillips, William H.	Olneyville,	December, 1872.
Perry, William H.	Charlestown,	" "
Potter, Carrie C.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Perry, Mrs. Sarah M. H.	Uxbridge, Mass.,	" "
Prosser, Mary J.	Wakefield,	" "
Peckham, Alice	Westerly,	" "

Phillips, Lilla	Pascoag,	January, 1873.
Paterson, Ernestine	North Foster,	" "
Falsey, Abbie J.	Rockland,	" "
Potter, Abbie	East Greenwich,	" "
Paine, Lizzie M.	Central Falls,	" "
Paine, Melvina	"	" "
Park, Mary F.	Woonsocket,	January, 1874.
Robinson, Lizzie S.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Reynolds, Myrtie	"	" "
Robinson, Joseph K.	"	" "
Rickard, William W.	"	" "
Read, Miss G. D.	"	" "
Reynolds, Mary B.	North Kingstown,	" "
Rea, Hattie L.	Burrington,	" "
Ray, Adeline	Exeter,	" "
Reynolds, T. O.	Chepachet,	" "
Reynolds, Mary E.	North Kingstown,	" "
Reynolds, Amanda E.	Chepachet,	" "
Rhoades, Benjamin H.	Newport,	" "
Ray, Sarah M.	Watchemoket,	January, 1873.
Richards, J. S.	Cranston,	" "
Rounds, Cynthia	South Foster,	" "
Russell, Maria J.	Pawtuxet,	" "
Riley, Mary A.	Westerly,	" "
Salisbury, Adela C.	Providence,	January, 1872.
Swan, Allen L.	"	" "
Salisbury, Ellen A.	"	" "
Swift, Clara L.	"	" "
Shepley, Mary B.	"	" "
Sayles, Emeline A.	"	" "
Scott, Annie E.	"	" "
Searle, Miss A. E.	"	" "
Salmon, Mary	"	" "
Stetson, Mary S.	"	" "
Shaw, Emma	"	" "
Salisbury, Susan	"	December, 1872.
Snow, Sophie P.	Phenix,	January, 1872.
Sherman, Lizzie C.	Valley Falls,	" "
Sisson, Alice M.	Anthony,	" "
Stillman, Hattie E.	Westerly,	" "
Smith, Eliza B.	"	" "
Stillman, George C.	North Stonington, Conn.,	" "
Sherman, Charles H.	Exeter,	" "
Sheldon, Lizzie C.	Wakefield,	" "
Swinburne, Elizabeth H.	Newport,	" "
Salisbury, Emma F.	South Scituate,	" "
Sutton, Emma F.	Watchemoket,	" "

Simmons, Hattie B.	Pawtucket,	January, 1872.
Simmons, A. R.	Lonsdale,	" "
Smith, Mary C.	Pawtuxet,	" "
Snow, S. A.	Uxbridge, Mass.,	" "
Steere, Isaac	Burrillville,	" "
Small, A. D.	Newport,	" "
Scarborough, Mary E.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Swan, Harriet A.	"	" "
Stephens, Abbie F.	"	" "
Stanley, Lucy C.	"	" "
Sheffield, Mary C.	"	" "
Snow, Etta	"	" "
Sweet, S. S.	"	" "
Simmons, J. W.	Franklin, N. H.,	" "
Sayles, H. C.	Bristol,	" "
Smart, Charles H.	Woonsocket,	" "
Spencer, Deacon Orin	Coventry,	" "
Shove, Miss M. A.	Westerly,	" "
Sherman, Lilian M.	Burrillville,	January, 1874.
Steere, Mrs. Emeline E.	"	" "
Stanley, Miss L. C.		" "
Snell, Helen L.	Providence,	" "
Steere, Ida E.		" "
Smith, A. A.	Providence,	" "
Steele, Charlotte E.	Pawtucket,	" "
Saunders, A. A., M. D.		" "
Tillinghast, C. E.	Griswold, Conn.,	January, 1872.
Tefft, Edward C.	Kingston,	" "
Tefft, Ann E.	"	" "
Tillinghast, Leonard A.	Greene,	" "
Thornton, Ella M.	Providence,	" "
Terry, Mary E.	"	" "
Taylor, B. P.	"	" "
Tiffany, R. A.	Barrington,	" "
Tillinghast, Ira L.	Wyoming,	" "
Tiffany, Miss E. R.	Barrington,	" "
Tucker, William F.	Shannock Mills,	" "
Tompkins, Eleanor L.	Adamsville,	" "
Thurber, Martha F.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Taft, Maria L.	"	" "
Tinkler, Rosa	"	" "
Tillinghast, Iva L.	Wyoming,	" "
Tanner, Abel	Carolina Mills,	January, 1874.
Tefft, Azel W.		" "
Vincent, Charles G.	Rockville,	January, 1872.
Vestal, Tilghman R.	Columbia, Tenn.,	" "
Vose, P. C.	Woonsocket,	" "

Watson, Carrie	Kingston,	January, 1872.
Waldron, Sarah A.	Wakefield,	" "
Willoughby, Lilian R.	Providence,	" "
Wood, Mary E.	"	" "
Williams, Alonzo	"	" "
Whittemore, Julia B.	"	" "
White, Hattie	Woonsocket,	" "
Williams, Amy M.	Crompton,	" "
Wood, Caroline A.	Watchemoket,	" "
Wood, M. Lizzie	Newport,	" "
Walker, W. S.	Olneyville,	" "
Williams, S. Lila	North Providence,	" "
Walker, Flora L.	"	" "
Willard, M. H.	Warwick Neck,	" "
Woodward, Ada	East Providence,	" "
Whaley, Mary A.	Newport,	" "
Whipple, Emily F.	Coventry,	" "
Wood, Sarah E.	Watchemoket,	" "
Winsor, Ella J.	Greenville,	" "
Woodart, E. M.	Woonsocket,	" "
Whipple, Mary C.	Olneyville,	" "
Wing, F. W.	North Providence,	" "
Warner, Prof. W. W.	Providence,	January, 1873.
Willis, Mrs. Edwin	"	" "
White, Mrs. Rebecca H.	"	" "
Wallace, Nellie	"	" "
Watson, Rev. E. F.	Wakefield,	" "
Wood, Ellen P.	Greene,	" "
Waterman, W. W.	Taunton,	" "
Wentworth, Miss M. C.	Westerly,	" "
Wellman, Mrs. Almira R.	Chepachet,	" "
Wilcox, Abbie E.	Niantic,	January, 1874.
Woodward, Emily	"	" "

CORRECTION.—In the preceding list of members John J. Stimson should have been marked with an asterisk (*) and a †; John Carter Brown with a †; and Rev. Alva Woods, D. D., with a †.



212 . . . SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—SUPERINTENDENTS.

STATE COMMISSIONERS.

NAMES.	Years.	Served.
Henry Barnard,	1845 to 1849.	4 years.
Elisha R. Potter, Jr.,	1849 to 1854.	5 "
Robert Allyn,	1854 to 1857.	3 "
John Kingsbury,	1857 to 1859.	2 "
Joshua B. Chaplin,	1859 to 1861.	2 "
"	1863 to 1869.	6 "
Henry Rousmaniere,	1861 to 1863.	2 "
Thomas W. Bicknell,	1869 to 1875.	6 "
Thomas B. Stockwell,	1875 to	

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.—1874-75.*

TOWN OR CITY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Providence,	Rev. Daniel Leach,	Providence.
Newport,	Thomas H. Clarke,	Newport.
Barrington,	Isaac F. Cady, A. M.	Barrington Centre.
Bristol,	Robert S. Andrews,	Bristol.
Burrillville,	Rev. William Fitz,	Pascorg.
Charlestown,	William F. Tucker,	Shannock Mills.
Coventry,	E. K. Parker,	Summit.
Cranston,		
Cumberland,	Francis S. Weeks,	Woonsocket.
East Greenwich,	Peleg G. Kenyon,	East Greenwich.
East Providence,	Rev. R. H. Paine,	Watchemoket.
Exeter,	Willet H. Arnold,	Exeter.
Foster,	George S. Tillinghast,	Foster Centre.
Glocester,	Rev. John M. Purkis.	Chepachet.
Hopkinton,	Rev. S. S. Griswold,	Hopkinton.
Jamestown,	Elijah Anthony,	Jamestown.
Johnston,	William A. Phillips,	Olyneyville.
Lincoln,	Rev. James H. Lyon,	Central Falls.
Little Compton,	Benjamin F. Wilbor, Jr.,	Little Compton.
Middletown,	John Gould,	Newport.
New Shoreham,	Giles H. Peabody,	New Shoreham.
North Kingstown,	A. B. Chadsey,	Wickford.
North Providence,	Marcus M. Cowing,	Providence.
North Smithfield,	Rev. Stephen Phillips,	Woonsocket.
Pawtucket,	Andrew Jencks,	Pawtucket.
Portsmouth,	George Manchester,	Newport.
Richmond,	Rev. G. Tillinghast,	Wyoming.
Scituate,	Rev. J. M. Brewster,	North Scituate.
South Kingstown,	N. C. Peckham, Jr.,	Wakefield.
Smithfield,	Hon. Samuel Farnum,	Georgiaville.
Tiverton,	John F. Chase,	Fall River, Mass.
Warwick,	John F. Brown,	Natick.
Warren,	Rev. S. K. Dexter,	Warren.
Westerly,	Rev. H. M. Eaton,	Westerly.
West Greenwich,	Charles F. Carpenter,	Summit.
Woonsocket,	Rev. C. J. White,	Woonsocket.

* In nineteen towns the salaries of Superintendents are fixed. Maximum salary (Providence), \$2,500; minimum salary, (Barrington), \$35; Newport pays \$2,000; Woonsocket, \$500; Bristol, \$400. One town pays \$3 per day and expenses; one town \$3 per day; one town \$2.50 per day; one town has no fixed salary; two towns no salary; ten towns compensation not reported.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society.

1874 - 5.



PROVIDENCE:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1875,

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Rhode Island Historical Society,

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1875.

1870, June 10.
First of the
Mobile Standard edition.

Committee on Publication.

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN, LL. D.
REV. EDWIN M. STONE.

PROV. PRESS CO., PRINTERS.

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OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ELECTED JANUARY 19TH, 1875.

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HON. FRANCIS BRINLEY, - - - - - NEWPORT.

Secretary.

HON. AMOS PERRY, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

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Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department.

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MR. HENRY T. BECKWITH,	- - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
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HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED SINCE JANUARY 1ST, 1873.*

July 1, 1873.	William Cullen Bryant, LL. D.,	New York City.
Oct. 7, 1873.	Hon. John Lothrop Motley, LL. D.,	London, Eng.
Jan. 20, 1874.	James Anthony Froude, F. Ex. Col. Ox.,	" "
Nov. 10, 1874.	Hon. Branzt Mayer,	Baltimore. Md.

*For complete list previous to this date, see Proceedings for 1872-73.

C O R R E S P O N D I N G M E M B E R S .

ELECTED SINCE APRIL 1ST, 1873.*

July 1, 1873.	Rev. Thomas T. Stone,	Bolton, Mass.
Oct. 7, 1873.	Col. Albert H. Hoyt,	Boston, Mass.
" "	William Chambers, LL. D.,	Edinburgh, Scotland.
" "	Prof. J. C. Holst,	Christiana, Norway.
" "	G. J. Bowles, Esq.,	Quebec, Canada.
Jan. 20, 1874.	Frederick Kidder, Esq.,	Boston, Mass.
April 7, 1874.	William J. Hoppin, Esq.,	New York City
July 7, 1874.	Hon. William Greenough,	Boston, Mass.
" "	Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.,	New York City.
" "	Col. John Ward,	" "
" "	Alexander Duncan, Esq.,	England.
Nov. 10, 1874.	Lyman C. Draper, Esq.,	Madison, Wis.
April 6, 1875.	Col. Percy Daniel,	Worcester, Mass.
" "	Charles H. Russell, Esq.,	New York City.
" "	Hon. J. Carson Brevoort,	" " "

* For a complete list of Corresponding Members previous to this date, see Proceedings for 1872-73.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

APRIL 6, 1875.

ELECTED.

1822. Allen, Zachariah
1836. Anthony, Henry B.
1844. Arnold, Samuel G.
1874. Arnold, Olney
1874. Armington, Matthew Watson
1874. Addeman, Joshua M.
1874. Aldrich, Nelson M.
1875. Aplin, Charles
1875. Ames, William
1875. Angell, Albert G.
1830. Baker, George
1831. Bartlett, John R.
1846. Bradley, Charles S.
1849. Beckwith, Henry
1857. Brown, Welcome O.
1858. Binney, William
1870. Brinley, Francis
1872. Barrows, Edwin
1872. Bowen, Holder B.
1873. Brown, Joseph R.
1873. Boone, Charles E.
1873. Blodgett, Walter
1874. Brownell, Stephen
1874. Burnside, Ambrose E.
1875. Brown, John A.

ELECTED.

1839. Caswell, Alexis
1851. Collins, George L.
1857. Chambers, Robert B.
1859. Calder, George B.
1868. Chace, Thomas W.
1872. Channing, William F.
1872. Carpenter, Francis W.
1872. Congdon, John H.
1872. Cooke, Joseph J.
1873. Carpenter, Charles E.
1873. Clark, Samuel W.
1873. Corliss, William
1873. Claffin, George L.
1874. Chace, Barnabas J.
1874. Caswell, Edward T.
1874. Cranston, Henry C.
1836. Dorrance, William T.
1838. Dyer, Elisha
1849. Durfee, Thomas
1851. Doyle, Thomas A.
1866. Diman, J. Lewis
1871. Dean, Sidney
1873. Drowne, George R.
1874. Day, Daniel E.
1874. Dailey, Albert

ELECTED.

1874. Dike, Arba B.
 1875. Dunnell, William Denton
 1856. Ely, James W. C.
 1858. Everett, Richmond P.
 1859. Earle, William
 1862. Ely, William D.
 1872. Eaton, Amasa M.
 1873. Eames, Benjamin T.
 1873. Eldridge, James H.
 1874. Earnst, Carl W.
 1875. Eddy, James
 1874. Fairbrother, Henry L.
 1844. Gammell, William
 1850. Goddard, William
 1858. Gorham, John
 1866. Greene, William
 1869. Gardner, Peleg W.
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1872. Grosvenor, William, Jr.
 1872. Grosvenor, Robert
 1874. Greene, Simon Henry
 1875. Gardner, Henry W.
 1875. Grant, Henry T.
 1875. Griswold, William A.
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1859. Hilton, William D.
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick S.
 1871. Hazard, Rowland
 1773. Hidden, Henry A.
 1873. Hidden, James C.
 1873. Howard, Henry
 1873. Hart, Charles
 1874. Harrington, Henry A.
 1874. Hopkins, William H.
 1874. Hitchcock, Albert
 1874. Hill, Thomas J.
 1825. Ives, Robert Hale
 1867. Jenckes, Albert V.

ELECTED.

1874. Johnson, William S.
 1867. Keene, Stephen H.
 1873. Kendall, Henry L.
 1874. Kellen, William
 1869. Lester, John Erastus
 1872. Lippitt, Henry
 1873. Lyman, Daniel W.
 1867. Meader, John J.
 1873. Miller, William J.
 1873. Mowry, William A.
 1873. Mason, Earl P.
 1874. Mowry, William G. R.
 1874. McKnight, Charles G.
 1875. Miller, Augustus S.
 1875. Manchester, Alexander
 1867. Nichols, Charles A.
 1874. Nightingale, Geo. C. Jr.
 1862. Ormsbee, John S.
 1865. Oldfield, John
 1847. Parsons, Charles W.
 1849. Peckham, Samuel W.
 1857. Padelford, Seth
 1858. Perry, Amos
 1867. Paine, George T.
 1870. Pabodie, Benjamin F.
 1873. Pearce, Edward
 1873. Phillips, Theodore W.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin W.
 1874. Pabodie, Benjamin G.
 1874. Paige, Charles F.
 1875. Paine Walter
 1846. Rathbone, William P.
 1866. Rogers, Horatio
 1874. Richardson, Erastus
 1848. Stone, Edwin M.
 1856. Sabin, Charles
 1857. Smith, James Y.
 1857. Smith, Amos D.

ELECTED.

1868. Steere, Henry J.
1869. Staples, William
1869. Southwick, Isaac H.
1871. Snow, Amos W.
1873. Smith, Henry F.
1873. Swan, Jarvis B.
1873. Sellew, Clinton D.
1873. Staples, Carlton A.
1874. Shedd, J. Herbert
1874. Shaw, James, Jr.
1874. Spencer, Gideon L.
1875. Smith, Edwin A.
1875. Shearman, William O.
1856. Taft, Royal C.

2

ELECTED.

1859. Taylor, Daniel A.
1873. Thurston, Benjamin F.
1874. Traver, William H.
1874. Turner, Henry E.
1874. Taylor, Charles F.
1875. Trippe, Samuel G.
1858. Williams, William G.
1861. Waterman, Rufus
1868. Westcott, Amasa S.
1868. Weeden, William B.
1874. Wales, Samuel H.
1874. Walker, John P.
1874. Whitford, George W.



L I F E M E M B E R S.

Jan. 16, 1872.	George T. Paino,	Providence.
Jan. 17, 1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	"
Feb. 21, 1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.
April 3, 1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	South Kingstown.
April 25, 1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.
July 11, 1872.	Amasa M. Eaton,	North Providence.
Jan. 29, 1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence.
July 11, 1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	"
Jan. 26, 1874.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	"
April 12, 1875.	Albert G. Angell,	"

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SPECIAL MEETING.

FEBRUARY 3, 1874.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Allen, Beckwith, Everett, Howland, Jenckes, Perry, Southwick, Stone, Williams.

Vice President Allen occupied the chair. The report of the proceedings of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Cabinet Keeper announced donations received since the last meeting as follows :

From William V. Daboll, a pair of hackles, owned and used by the wife of Joseph Williams, son of Roger Williams, more than two hundred years ago; from William G. Williams, a framed lithograph portrait of Gen. Winfield Scott, and also a large framed picture of the "Last Supper"; from J. Albert Munroe, a copy of the *Providence Gazette*, for Oct. 6, 1792; from Franklin H. Richmond, one hundred and seventy-four miscellaneous Rhode Island pamphlets; from H. T. Beckwith, History of the War with America, France, Spain and Holland, 1775-1783 by John Andrews, LL. D., 4 vol., London, 1785; from Casey B. Tyler, Warwick, Almanacks, 1795, 1797, 1808, 1812, 1814, 1819, 1821, 1822.

Rev. E. M. Stone then read a paper, entitled "A Chapter

from the Educational History of the State," giving a definite history of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, with a brief recital of the main facts and instrumentalities that led to its formation, and a reference to the work accomplished through its agency.

On motion of Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Beckwith, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the lecturer for his highly interesting, valuable, and instructive paper, tending to preserve the memory of the worthy men who have, from an early period in our history, labored to extend and perpetuate the blessings of good education, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

The paper called forth, in connection with the resolution, pertinent, critical and highly complimentary remarks from Mr. Perry and Vice President Allen. Rev. Dr. Coggeshall, of Little Compton, being called upon by the chairman, made a glowing and eloquent address in favor of popular education, reciting some reminiscences of the period referred to in the paper.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

FEBRUARY 24, 1874.

A special meeting was held at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Vice President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper announced donations received as follows:

From the Wisconsin Historical Society; William G. Williams; Mrs. Henry Jackson; E. M. Stone; City of Providence; Dr. E. M. Snow; Thomas A. Doyle; John A. Howland; Grand Encampment of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; A. V. Jenckes.

The Secretary read extracts from a paper entitled, "Brief Sketch of the Life of the late Solomon Drowne, M. D.," by his son, William Drowne, of Foster.

At the conclusion of the reading, Rev. E. M. Stone offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate to Mr. William Drowne, an expression of our high appreciation of his services in sketching the life and character of his father, the late Solomon Drowne, M. D., and solicit a copy of the paper from which we have heard extracts read, for the archives of our Society, expressing at the same time, in behalf of the Society, the hope that Mr. Drowne's health and strength may enable him to accomplish his other literary tasks, undertaken at the request of his relatives and friends in this Society, for the further illustration of our local history. Also,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be extended to the Secretary for his successful efforts to bring this paper before our Society.

The resolutions were seconded, and after spirited and pertinent remarks by Rev. E. M. Stone, Vice President Allen, and Dr. Charles W. Parsons, were unanimously passed.

It was announced that the next paper would be read on March 3d or 10th, by Rev. Dr. Coggeshall, of Little Compton, on "Joshua Coggeshall, of Portsmouth, one of the founders of Quakerism in America, with notices of contemporary persons and events."

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1874.

A special meeting of the Society was held according to notice.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Ex-Governor Padelford was elected Chairman, *pro tem.*

The record of the last meeting was read and approved, and the Cabinet Keeper announced donations from the following persons, viz. :

J. J. Cooke, William G. Williams, of Providence; O. N. Worden, of New Milford, Penn.; Edward C. Mauran, and Mrs. Abby Mauran, of Providence; Henry T. Drowne, of New York City; J. C. Hoadley of Hartford, Ct.; Thomas W. Bicknell, of Barrington; and Dr. E. M. Snow, of Providence.

Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, D. D., of Little Compton, then gave a learned discourse, first setting forth the advantages of historical and genealogical studies; second, giving some account of the Coggeshall family from the time of the crusades to the present time; and lastly, giving a sketch of the life and times of Joshua Coggeshall, of Portsmouth.

John Coggeshall, the father of Joshua, (who was then three years old), came to Boston in September, 1632, in the ship Leon, the same vessel which brought over Roger Williams nearly ten years before. John was driven from Boston, with others, for being an adherent of Ann Hutchinson, and came to Rhode Island two years after Roger Williams arrived here and settled on the Island of Aquidneck. Joshua was a Quaker as early as 1660, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the society and in the town, and his descendants, estimated at five thousand or more, are now scattered from Maine to Oregon. He died in 1689, at the age of eighty years. During the latter part of his life he was subjected to many persecutions and annoyances from the Quakers for violating their law,

which forbade a marrying within a year after the death of the former wife, and in this connection the speaker reflected somewhat severely upon the Quakers, who had themselves fled from persecution, in turn persecuting others for the violation of a law which God had not made, the same as did the Puritans. In the course of the lecture, the speaker said that Quakerism was in this State twenty-five years before Penn came to Pennsylvania, and that Penn's idea of founding a State on the principles of religious liberty was received from Rhode Island, through George Fox, who visited this State in 1673. This State was thus the first founded on that principle, religious freedom under Lord Baltimore being forced upon him by a Protestant King, and included only those who believed in Jesus Christ, while Rhode Island invited people of all faiths. He also stated that religious liberty was founded by the Quakers and the Six Principle Baptists, and not by the regular Calvinistic Baptists, who were not here in time to do it.

On motion of William A. Mowry, Esq., it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the lecturer for his instructive discourse.

William J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol, was announced to read a paper before the Society, Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., on the Wampanoag Indians.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, Sec'y.

SPECIAL MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1874.

The Society met according to notice at 7½ o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

Donations were announced to have been received since the last meeting from :

Messrs. J. M. Addeman, Merrick Lyon, John D. Austin, J. Albert Munroe, of Providence; from Joseph Story Fay, of Holmes Hole; and from Mrs. Augusta A. Rhodes, of Indianapolis, Ind.

William J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol, was then introduced by the Chairman, and read his paper upon the "Wampanoag Tribe of Indians," referring especially to their celebrated sachem "Massasoit," the first friend and ally which the Pilgrims of Plymouth colony found among the native savages, and to his renowned son "Pometacom," or King Philip. Mr. Miller's paper gave a very interesting account of Massasoit's visit to Plymouth, and his treaty made with the English settlers there in 1620, and read from "Winslow's Narrative," his quaint and graphic account of his two subsequent visits to Massasoit, at or near the present site of Warren; of the great chief's recovery from sickness and blindness, after taking the medicines brought him by Winslow; of his revealing to "Hobomok," the guide, with instructions to tell Winslow on his return, of the plot to murder all the English by the "Massachusucks," which detained Captain Miles Standish at the settlement and saved their lives, and many other very interesting events from 1622 to 1624; he also gave the names and number of Massasoit's family, and described their characters, particularly that of King Philip, who succeeded him as chief of the tribe.

Mr. Miller's ably written and well read paper was heard with deep interest by his audience, which filled the cabinet, and after quoting from the histories of Trumbull and Fay praises of the virtues and high character of Massasoit, for truth, honor and humanity, in all his dealings with the English settlers, including Roger Williams, the founder of our own State, closed with the following sentiment, which was the first toast given at the Pilgrim Anniversary, held at Plymouth, December 22d. 1769, "To the memory of Massasoit: our first and best friend and ally, of the natives."

Rev. Mr. Stone made a few remarks upon the paper, referring to the rock on the shore in Bristol with inscriptions upon it, described in Mr. Miller's paper, (a copy of which inscriptions were shown), and to those on Dighton rock, raising the question whether it was the work of the Indians or "Norsemen," and some other interesting historical points in the paper, and offered the following resolution, which, after complimentary remarks by Rev. Mr. Staples, the President, Messrs. Perry, Williams, and others, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are tendered to William J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol, for the learned and very interesting paper on the "Wampanoag Tribe of Indians," read by him this evening, with the request that he furnish a copy of the same for our archives.

Mr. Miller, in response to the general expression of a desire for him to continue his history of the Indians of our State down to the later times, informed the Chairman that he would, at some future time, read another paper upon the same subject before the Society.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, Sec'y.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

APRIL 7TH, 1874.

The quarterly meeting was held according to appointment at 8 o'clock, p. m., the President in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Cabinet Keeper being absent, the numerous donations received since the last meeting were announced by the Secretary.

At the recommendation of the Committee on Nominations the following named gentlemen were elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., Prof. Charles H. Gates, William S. Johnson, Howard Jackson, Dr. Charles G. McKnight, Daniel E. Day, John P. Walker, Henry A. Harrington, Matthew Watson Armington, Albert Dailey, General Ambrose E. Burnside, Rev. William Kellen, A. Duncan Chapin, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Dr. E. T. Caswell, Rev. Micah J. Talbot, D. D., of Providence; Dr. Henry E. Turner, Edward King, of Newport; and General Olney Arnold, of Pawtucket.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.—William J. Hoppin, Esq., of New York.

On motion of Mr. Southwick, a vote at the last annual meeting was so amended as to authorize the Committee on Grounds and Buildings to make such change in the stairway as in their judgment seems best.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the Committee on Publications was authorized to print or not, at their discretion, with the Proceedings of the last year, a paper read before the Society in the early part of this year by Rev. E. M. Stone, entitled, "A Chapter from the Educational Annals of the State."

The regular business of the meeting having been transacted, an invitation was given to the Secretary to read a paper on the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Perry said :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—I cheerfully comply with your request to communicate such information as I possess in regard to the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati. My interest in this Society was primarily awakened by the receipt of letters addressed to me from Boston and New York, asking for information which I could not furnish. It

seemed to be taken for granted in those letters that the Secretary of our Society should be able to communicate information in regard to a State institution so well known as that of the Cincinnati. Mortified at not possessing the desired information I applied to our indefatigable librarian and to numerous other intelligent and well informed gentlemen, as well as at our largest libraries. But my efforts were put forth in vain. The Society seemed to be consigned to oblivion. Despairing at length of getting on the right track here, I went to Boston, visiting the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, and the library of Harvard University. In an alcove of Gore Hall, at Cambridge, I found a neatly bound octavo pamphlet of fifteen pages entitled: "The Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, formed by the officers of the Army of the United States, for the laudable purposes therein named, with the names of the original members of the Rhode Island Society."

This document which was kindly loaned me by the accomplished librarian of Harvard, gave a practical direction to my further researches. With this list of names I called on Mr. Truman Beckwith, whose birth occurred in the very year when the war of Independence was concluded, and the Society of the Cincinnati was founded. Mr. Beckwith's recollections of men and events in Rhode Island reach back to the period of his first residence here, in 1792. Four-fifths of the men whose names are on the subjoined list were personally known to him. With several of them he was for years on terms of intimacy. His statements and observations deserve to be recorded for reference in years to come.

The annual list of officers was found in the series of Rhode Island Registers from 1820 to 1832, inclusive, and a statement of other important facts relative to this veteran band of patriots was taken from the same source. The men who fought and bled for the liberty and independence of their country deserve to be gratefully remembered by all who participate in the blessings which their valor and patient sufferings won, and any efforts to this end will awaken grateful emotions, if they do not lead to a more just appreciation of our privileges and responsibilities.

The late Thomas Coles Hoppin was the last Secretary of the Society. He succeeded in this office Captain Samuel Snow, who served in that capacity for nineteen consecutive years. The office of Messrs. B. & T. C. Hoppin, on South Water street, as well as that of Messrs Brown & Ives, on South Main street, was for years the resort of the veteran Cincinnati band. In the office of the former, the record book and all the official documents of the Society were kept, in a little trunk, under lock and key, during the last period of its existence.

The last Treasurer was Colonel John S. Dexter, who was chosen in 1832 to succeed Lieutenant Thomas Coles. The action of the Society is thus recorded.

"**Voted,** That Colonel John S. Dexter be Treasurer of this Society, as successor to Colonel Thomas Coles."

"*Voted*, That Thomas C. Hoppin be a committe to receive the books and papers and property belonging to this Society, and deliver the same to Colonel John S. Dexter, and take from him a receipt for the same."

As Colonel Dexter never furnished the bond and receipt required by the usages of the Society, the record book and all the official documents were left in Mr. Hoppin's possession, and on his death his eldest son, Mr. William J. Hoppin, of New York, who inherited his honors as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, came into possession of the valuable little trunk whose key he carefully guards, and whose contents he prizes as more valuable in an historical light than gold. It is enough to say here that Mr. Hoppin has a just sense of his responsibility as the possessor of these papers. While he does not claim them as his individual property, he maintains that the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island that gave the Society its charter of incorporation can alone relieve him of the responsibility of guarding them.

It is a truly fortunate circumstance that the papers fell into the hands of a gentleman and scholar who knows their value and where they belong. Mr. Hoppin has classified, arranged and labelled the papers, making it easy to find any one of importance. Though a resident of New York, he retains a lively interest in his native State, giving encouragement that he will, at no distant day, read a paper before our Society on some topic of general interest. The part which his ancestors took in the revolutionary struggle is one of many themes worthy of his graceful pen.

In 1824, just thirty-nine years after the close of the war and the formation of this Society, thirty-six out of the seventy-two original members were living, and their names may be found in the Rhode Island Register of that year. In 1828, only fourteen of these men were living. Who was the last survivor, and when did he pass away, are enquiries not readily answered.

Mr. John Lyman, of this city, the eldest son of the late Major and Chief Justice Daniel Lyman, is the only surviving son of an original member whom I personally know. Grandsons, and great grandsons, entitled to membership, are numerous. I wish it understood that this paper is designed rather to elicit information than to communicate it. The admirable volumes recently printed by the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and presented to our Society, reflect an honor which no words of mine can express, and I would that a like act of honor and justice might be done in Rhode Island for the military patriots of the revolution and their male descendants. I may be permitted to refer to the lively interest in this subject already awakened. Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport, a grandson of Dr. Peter Turner, a surgeon of the revolutionary army, Hon. Francis Brinley, and other gentlemen who take pleasure in historical pursuits, have promised their best efforts to trace out the families and sketch the lives of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

**NAMES OF THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.**

Allen, William, Captain	Bowen, Ephraim, Junior Major
Allen, Gabriel, Captain	Bradford, William, Major
Angell, Israel, Colonel	Brown, Zephaniah, Captain
Arnold, Thomas, Captain*	Burlingame, Chandler, Lieutenant
Arnold, Joseph, Capt., Lieutenant	Channing, Walter, Lieutenant
Barney, Jabez, Ensign	Chinn, Edward, Lieutenant
Barton, William, Colonel	Coles, Thomas, Lieutenant†
Blodget, William, Major	Cook, John, Lieutenant

*The following is the inscription on the tombstone of Captain Arnold, whose remains were interred at East Greenwich: "In memory of Major Thomas Arnold, who died May 8th, 1821, aged 81 years. An affectionate husband, a kind parent, a sincere friend, an honest man. He was Captain of a Company in the darkest days of the Revolutionary War; was in the battle of Trenton, Princeton, Fort Mercer, at the Red Bank and Monmouth. At the last he was wounded and lost a leg. For more than thirty years and at his death he was Surveyor of the port of East Greenwich."

†Thomas Coles was the son of an English Officer who was stationed in Ireland at the time of his birth. At the age of twelve years he left his home in England, and as sailor on board a merchant vessel, came to this country. After some years he joined the army, serving to the end of the Revolution. He received a Commission as Ensign in the 4th Massachusetts regiment, September 29, 1779; also, as a Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Line, November 5, 1782. He always spoke with much gratification of receiving a sword from General LaFayette. The General was reviewing the regiment of which he was a member and perceiving that his sword was broken presented him his own. The sword is at present in the possession of Frederic Hoppin, Esq., eldest son of Ex-Governor William W. Hoppin, of Rhode Island. During the latter part of the war, he was Aid-de Camp to General Patterson, receiving his commission from General Washington.

After the close of the war he for some years sailed as Captain of a vessel belonging to Clarke & Nigtingale, of this city.

April 27, 1806, he received notice from the Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, that the following gentlemen, William Latham, Thomas Coles, and Jonathan Price, Esqs., were appointed Commissioners to survey the coast of North Carolina between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear. Thomas Coles, in a letter dated Newbern, November 22, 1806, to Richard Jackson, Jr., Esq., of Providence, R. I., says: "The business of the survey of this coast has been attended with many perplexing circumstances, a great deal of risk, and no small proportion of vexations. However, it is now completed, and in this country gives uni-

Cornelius, Elias, Surgeon's Mate	Masury, Joseph, Lieutenant
Cravy, Archibald, Colonel	
Davis, Robert, Captain	Olney, Jeremiah, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant
Dexter, John S., Major	Olney, Coggeshall, Major
Dexter, Daniel S., Captain	Olney, Stephen, Captain
Douville, Peter, Lieutenant of the Navy.	
Ennis, William, Lieutenant	Parish, John, Surgeon's Mate
Garzia, John, Captain	Peck, William, Major
Greene, Nathanael, Major-General	Peckham, Benjamin L., Captain
Greene, John M., Lieutenant	Potter, William, Captain
Greenman, Jeremiah, Lieutenant	Pratt, William, Lieutenant
Hitchcock, Enos, Chaplain	Sanford, Samuel, Ensign
Hubbard, John, Lieutenant	Sayles, David, Captain
Hughes, Thomas, Captain	Senter, Isaac, Surgeon
Humphrey, William, Captain	Shearman, Henry, Lieutenant
Holden, John, Captain	Sheldon, Daniel, Lieutenant
Jones, William, Capt. of Marines	Sherburne, Henry, Colonel
Kirkby, Ephraim, Ensign	Sherburne, Benjamin, Lieutenant
Lewis, Elijah, Captain	Slocum, Edward, Captain
Littlefield, William, Capt., Lieut.	Smart, Thomas, Captain
Lyman, Daniel, Major	Snow, Samuel, Captain
Macomber, Ebenezer, Captain	Spurr, John, Major
	Tew, William, Captain
	Thayer, Simeon, Major
	Turner, Peter, Surgeon

versal satisfaction; indeed, it is the first survey of the kind ever made in America, by order of the government."

He received a commission as Commissary General of the State of Rhode Island, from Governor James Fenner, June 27, 1808. He was one of the original members of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, and Treasurer of the same for many years. His appointment upon parchment of January, 1784, signed by J. Knox, Secretary, and George Washington, President, calls him; "Thomas Coles, Esq., a Captain in the late Army of the United States."

He was Collector of the port of Providence from 1809 to 1829. He is pronounced by his contemporaries who still survive a gentleman of the old school, of commanding presence and elegant manners.

Captain Coles was born December 9, 1752. He was married to Sally Walker, daughter of Ephraim Walker, of Providence, R. I., by the Rev. Joseph Snow, pastor of the Congregational Church in Providence, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1779. He died October 13th, 1841.

Varnum, James M., Brigadier-General	Welch, John, Lieutenant
Wallen, Jonathan, Captain	Wheaton, Joseph, Lieutenant
Ward, Samuel, Lieutenant-Colonel	Whipple, Abraham, Captain of the Navy
	Whitmarsh, Joseph, Lieutenant
	Whitmarsh, Micah, Lieutenant

NAMES OF MEMBERS ADMITTED IN RIGHT OF THEIR DECEASED FATHERS.

- Jacob Carpenter,
 Peter Douville,
 Job Greene,
 John Shaw,
 Stephen Thayer,
 John Weeks,
- Dr. Horace Senter, admitted in 1801, in place of his father, Dr. Isaac Senter.
- Nathaniel Greene Senter, admitted in 1804, in place of his father, Dr. Isaac Senter.
- Pelatiah Hitchcock, admitted in 1803, in place of his father, Rev. Enos Hitchcock.
- Peter Douville, admitted in 1805, in place of his father, Peter Douville.
- Christopher R. Greene, admitted in 1809, in place of his father, Job Greene.
- Samuel Masury, admitted in 1814, in place of his father, Lieutenant Joseph Masury.
- Charles Bird King, admitted in 1817, in place of his father, Zebulon King.
- Colonel William Blodget, admitted in 1817, in place of his father, Major William Blodget.
- William Bradford, admitted in 1819, in place of his father, Major William Bradford.
- Thomas C. Hoppin, admitted in 1822, in place of his father-in-law, William Jones.
- George N. Allen, admitted in 1823, in place of his father, General William Allen.
- Joseph Hubbard, admitted in 1825, in place of his father, Lieutenant John Hubbard.
- Daniel Sheldon, admitted in 1824, in place of his father Lieutenant Daniel Sheldon.
- Colonel Enos Cutler, admitted in 1828, in place of Pelatiah Hitchcock.
- Henry Ward, admitted in 1832, in place of his father, Colonel Samuel Ward.
- Some omissions and errors are manifest in the records. Thus the names of George W. Cole and of Pardon Sayles appear in the book of records

as members present at the annual meetings; but the date of their admission and whose places they fill are not stated. It is presumed, however, that George W. Cole was the son of Captain Thomas Cole, and that Pardon Sayles was the son of Captain David Sayles. Hollis Condy is reported present at the meetings in 1816 and 1818. Who was he? Charles Bird King was admitted in 1817, in right of his father, Zebulon King. But nothing is found on the records showing who the father of Zebulon King was. Two sons of Dr. Isaac Senter, one admitted in 1801, and the other in 1804, are said to fill his place. Colonel Enos Cutler, admitted in 1828, is said to fill the place of Pelatiah Hitchcock, but what relation existed between these two members does not appear from the records. Jacob Carpenter, Job Greene, John Shaw, Stephen Thayer and John Weeks are said to be admitted in the right of their deceased fathers, but who their fathers were does not appear on record. It is to be hoped that many points of this kind may be cleared up by information communicated before the reading of another paper.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. Benjamin Bourne, admitted in 1801.

Hon. Christopher G. Champlin, admitted in 1801.

John James Clark, Esq., admitted in 1801.

Hon. Ray Greene, admitted in 1801.

Mr. Thomas P. Ives, admitted in 1801.

Hon. Francis Malbone, admitted in 1801.

George Gibbs, Esq., admitted in 1804.

Hon. Elisha R. Potter, admitted in 1810.

Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, admitted in 1814.

Gen. James B. Mason, admitted in 1817.

Gen. Albert C. Greene, admitted in 1820.

Hon. John Brown Francis, admitted in 1830.

Surgeon David Oliphant, and Lieut. John Yeomans were admitted from other State Societies on taking up their residence in Rhode Island.

In 1789 the vote was passed, that all military titles and distinctions shall, in future, be discontinued by this Society; still the titles were very generally put upon the records.

The charter or act of incorporation was passed by the General Assembly in the year 1814. In the year 1832 the following votes were passed:

Resolved, That the Charter of Incorporation of this Society be surrendered to the legislature of the State, the Society be dissolved, and the funds be divided and distributed to the surviving original members, and to the legal heirs or representatives of those who have deceased, in proportion to their several original deposits, deducting from their respective proportions any advances which may have been made by way of loans or otherwise.

Resolved, That the President, Treasurer, and John S. Dexter, be a Committee to carry the preceding resolution into effect, and that, on their completion of this business, notice thereof be given by them to all concerned.

Voted, That said Committee be empowered to sell, from time to time, such and so many shares of the Bank stock belonging to the Company as occasion may require for the complete and entire distribution of the funds.

OFFICERS OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Presidents.

- 1783. Major-General Nathanael Greene.
- 1786. Brigadier-General James M. Varnum.
- 1789. Dr. Isaac Senter.
- 1800. Colonel Jeremiah Olney.
- 1814. Colonel John S. Dexter.
- 1818. Major Daniel Lyman.
- 1831. Colonel Ephraim Bowen.

Vice Presidents.

- 1783. Brigadier-General James M. Varnum.
- 1786. Colonel Henry Sherburne.
- 1788. Dr. Isaac Senter.
- 1789. Colonel Jeremiah Olney.
- 1800. Colonel Archibald Crary.
- 1812. Colonel John S. Dexter.
- 1814. Major Daniel Lyman.
- 1818. Colonel Ephraim Bowen.
- 1831. Lieutenant Robert Rogers.

Secretaries.

- 1783. Colonel Henry Sherburne.
Major Daniel Lyman, Secretary, *pro tempore*.
- 1784. Colonel John S. Dexter.
Colonel Henry Sherburne, Secretary, *pro tempore*.
- 1789. Lieutenant Robert Rogers.
- 1803. Captain Daniel S. Dexter.
- 1806. Captain William Allen.
- 1807. Lieutenant Thomas Coles.
- 1808. Captain William Allen.

1812. Captain Samuel Snow.
1831. Thomas C. Hoppin, who was admitted a member in place of his father-in-law. Captain of the Marines, and afterwards Governor William Jones.

Treasurers.

1783. Colonel Jeremiah Olney.
Major John S. Dexter, Assistant Treasurer.
1790. Captain William Allen.
1791. Colonel Ephraim Bowen.
1818. George Olney, admitted in 1813, in place of his deceased brother, Jeremiah Olney.
1825. Lieutenant Thomas Coles.
1832. Colonel John S. Dexter.

The last meeting and election of officers recorded, took place on the 4th of July, 1835. The last words in the record book are thus: "Adjourned to meet at this place 4th July next."

Thus fifty-two years after its organization, the Society lost vitality and ceased to exist, and now, after the lapse of thirty-nine more years, its existence has almost passed from the memory of men. . The question has lately been asked by some hereditary members—May it not be revived, if not from patriotic motives, at least for social and historical purposes?

It is an open question. If the example set by the Massachusetts Society could be followed, the answer would be emphatically, yes. Let the sons be reminded of the virtues of the fathers, and the memory of noble deeds be perpetuated to the latest generation.

At the conclusion of the paper a vote of thanks was passed, and the Secretary was invited to read another paper on the same subject at an early day.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

APRIL 21, 1874.

A special meeting was held at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The President in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The donations received since the last meeting were announced.

The President then introduced Henry C. Dorr, Esq., of New York, who read an interesting paper on "The Early Town Meetings of Providence."

The social life of Rhode Island, said he, in its early days received but occasional notice by contemporary writers. At present, our information is too much of a negative character, and we are too imperfectly informed of the state of affairs to give true and complete account of the political and social events of the day.

The early constitution of Providence tended to remove the needful respect for public office, and the rotation of incumbents to office was much more frequent than now-a-days. There was for a long while after the settlement of Providence, no marked inequality of property. There was no class of rich men, such as distinguished Boston in its early days, and we find no record of any person keeping servants until the introduction of slaves.

Many of the ancient records of Providence were lost by negligence, or perished in the war of King Philip, and we have very scanty records of the proceedings of town meetings before Providence gained its charter. "The book with brass-clasps," as it was called, contained the records of about everything that was done in Providence, whether relating to property, law or business. Throughout the first century of the town, the minute and close hand writing of its documents are sufficiently suggestive of economy and narrow means. We are not without aid in recalling the primitive customs of the assemblies of the town; they were

certainly resolved not to be governed by any precedents of Massachusetts. After the little republic began its life under the charter, its inhabitants, had they possessed the means, had scarcely the means of a rigid enforcement of law, but gradually adopted the forms of regular government. The great days of assembling the freeholders were those of the elections and the "great town quarter days," as they were styled. In the earlier years of the town its meetings were held in the open air, commonly under a wide-spreading button-wood tree in the town street. These assemblies of the freeholders were duly warned by the Town Sergeant by beat of drum. At first it was hard to get the freeholders to attend these meetings and fines were imposed upon those that stayed away. It was voted at one of them that a quorum should consist of ten men, but it was difficult to get even ten men together, and finally the number was reduced to seven. The men could not afford to leave their day's work for such purposes. The pacific policy of Williams was injured by the aggressions of the neighboring colonies and the traffic in rum with the Indians. The liquor business became a burden to the town at an early day. As respected white men, whatever privation they endured, there was no lack of liquor. The primitive townsmen were anxious that no man should have better drink than his neighbors, and that perfect equality in this respect should be enforced. The effect of liquor importation was soon manifest, and that some restraint upon it was necessary may be shown by a vote of the citizens in 1656, when it was ordered that a cage should be made for the imprisonment of inebrates.

The same bitterness of feeling with which the early settlers regarded the neighboring colonies was manifest in the contests between the citizens. Henry Vane charges the town with tumults, disorders and discouragements in 1653. These early meetings of the town were not wanting in boisterous scenes, such as are found in some of the frontier towns in that day. The old records show that the town had no lack of pugnacious disputants and men more likely to make laws than to enforce them. Until one hundred and forty years after the charter we do not find any mention of public schools supported by public money. Town meetings, too, in those days, created at will new offences and new measures for their punishment, but the authority of the first charter decade the records give evidence of a better condition of affairs. There was more regularity in public proceedings and greater care in the preservation of evidence of property. The sense of insecurity was ever present with the good people of the town, and in 1664 it was ordered by the town that the farmers should have liberty to leave one man at home on training day. Quarrels about matters of local concern, and with the Massachusetts people were silenced by King Philip's war, so disastrous to the town. The houses were burned, many of the best inhabitants left never to return, public records and public deeds were lost, and surveys perished. The most hopeless depreciation of the number of inhabitants must indeed have made town meetings gloomy. For many years after

Philip's war few new roads were made, and but little attention was paid to the improvement of waste land. The laxity of the early town government had made Providence the asylum of many disagreeable emigrants. The re-enactment of ancient votes seems to show that not much attention was paid to them.

But scanty materials remain for sketches of village politicians of the primitive Democracy. In the generation succeeding Roger Williams was Pardon Tillinghast. However prominent as a preacher, he was not less so as a politician. In 1672 he was one of the disputants in the debates with George Fox at Newport. He held several public offices, but all these vocations he found not incompatible with the care of the small religious society of which he was a minister. When Massachusetts was filled with the terrors of witchcraft, when families were broken up and scattered, not the slightest trace of excitement appears recorded in the old documents of Providence. The early days of the eighteenth century found the town in an unprosperous condition; but as years rolled on, and a new generation forgot the sorrows and losses of Philip's war, prosperity returned. Population covered the valleys of the Blackstone and Pawtucket. The great town quarter days which had been at first so great a burden, became public holidays. The people assembled at the taverns, and ample store of the primitive drinks of New England—rum and cider—were laid in by the landlords for the occasion, before hand. The first business of the meeting was the reading of the most recent acts of the General Assembly, and statutes of more than usual interest were also published by the Town Sergeant, at the street corners. It is evident, from the records, that the old controversies had passed away in these later days. No mention is made of religious differences or troubles with Massachusetts. All the jealousies had passed away, and new ones, less rankerous, perhaps, had taken their places. In 1756, when the seven years war commenced, the townsmen found new enterprises to engage their attention. It appears that during this war that one citizen of the town lost one hundred and sixty-three sloops and schooners, mostly privateers. But many were much richer when the war ended than when it began. With the increase of wealth and population some of the old evils passed away, but there was still much division among the people on some questions, and in 1763 so rooted were the dislikes of the citizens on each side of the river, toward each other, that it was proposed to create a new town on the west side, to be called Westminster. Westminster street remains as a memento of the disintegrating influences that were then at work. The effect of the seven years war was to make a great many persons, previously poor, rich, and the town meetings were now enlivened by men dressed in scarlet and sky-blue broadcloth, and wearing immense cambric ruffles, silk stockings, and silver shoe buckles. The increase of population gave a better tone to the town meetings and did much to remedy their evils.

As town after town was established, Providence at last gained a con-

trol of her own forces, and could make improvements, without hindrance, from obstinate tax-payers from the country.

At the conclusion of the reading, Prof. J. Lewis Diman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Henry C. Dorr, Esq., for his interesting and critical lecture, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

The motion was seconded by Rev. E. M. Stone, and was passed unanimously.

It was announced that the next meeting would be held on the 5th of May, when a paper would be read by William A. Mowry, Esq., on "Who Invented the American Steamboat?"

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, Sec'y.

SPECIAL MEETING.

MAY 5, 1874.

A special meeting was held at 8 o'clock, p. m., the President in the chair.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting, a letter from the Secretary of the Franklin Society was read, communicating an offer of that Society of the use of their rooms for the meetings of the Historical Society.

The Secretary was instructed to reply to this letter, ex-

pressing the thanks of the Historical Society, and the probable acceptance of their offer at some future time.

Mr. William A. Mowry then read a well considered and carefully prepared paper in answer to the question, "Who Invented the American Steamboat?"

The paper was followed with critical and complimentary remarks by the President and Vice President.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Mowry, for his interesting and valuable paper and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society.

A special meeting was announced to be held on the 19th inst., to listen to the reading of a paper on Rhode Island Privateering.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

MAY 19, 1874.

A special meeting of the Society was held at the Cabinet at 8 o'clock, P. M., the President in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper announced numerous donations received within the last month.

The President of the Society then read a paper entitled "Exploits of a Rhode Island Privateer," which he read from advance sheets of the "*Overland Monthly*."

A conversation followed the reading in regard to some topics suggested by the paper.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, Sec'y.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

JULY 7, 1874.

The quarterly meeting of the Society was held this evening, at 8 o'clock, the President in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Cabinet Keeper reported numerous donations received since the last meeting.

The Committee on the election of members recommended the following names, and they were accordingly elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Edwin M. Snow, George E. Mason, Robert Miller, Charles F. Taylor, James Shaw, Jr., of Providence; Simon Henry Greene, of Warwick; Erastus Richardson, of Woonsocket; and Preserved W. Arnold, of Pawtucket.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.—Hon. William W. Greenough, of Boston; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., of New York City; Colonel John Ward, of New York; and Alexander Duncan, Esq., of England.

The committee having in charge the change of stairway, was authorized to draw on the treasury for the balance due.

The same committee was authorized to purchase a glass case for the protection and display of numerous curious and valuable articles belonging to the Society.

A committee consisting of the President, Dr. Collins, and Messrs. B. F. Pabodie and I. H. Southwick, was appointed to devise some plan for the arrangement, classification and cataloguing of all the books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and objects of every nature belonging to the Society, and report at some future meeting.

It was voted that the reading of a genealogical account of one branch of the Greene family, prepared by Hon. Simon Henry Greene, of Warwick, be deferred till the next quarterly meeting.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

QUARTERLY MEETING.

OCTOBER 6, 1874.

The quarterly meeting was held at 8 o'clock this evening, the President in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read, together with letters of acceptance and thanks received from the corresponding members elected at the last quarterly meeting, viz. :

Hon. William W. Greenough, Hon. Alexander Duncan, Col.
John Ward, and Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.

Mr. Duncan's letter is as follows :

SCOTLAND, July 31st, 1874.

"**M**Y DEAR MR. PERRY :—I had yesterday the pleasure of receiving your esteemed favor of the 10th, informing me that the Rhode Island Historical Society had honored me by electing me a Corresponding Member thereof. It is most gratifying to me to receive this mark of respect from the members of the Historical Society, the more so, as it is an evidence that, though circumstances have made it necessary for me no longer to be a resident amongst them, my old friends have not forgotten me.

If I can in any way be of use to the Society, it will afford me great pleasure to serve them to the best of my ability. Please assure the members of this. I remain,

Yours faithfully,

ALEX'R DUNCAN.

The Cabinet Keeper announced numerous donations received since the last meeting.

Hon. Simon Henry Greene then read a paper containing a valuable and interesting account of that branch of the Greene family to which he belongs, together with a statement of many facts pertaining to the life and character of the late John L. Hughes, and several other distinguished Rhode Island citizens.

At the conclusion of the reading, which occupied an hour's time, the following resolution, offered by Rev. E. M. Stone, and seconded by Vice President Allen, was unanimously passed :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. Simon Henry Greene, for his valuable and interesting paper, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

Pending the passage of the resolution, appreciative and complimentary remarks were offered by the President, the Cabinet Keeper, and the Secretary.

• The meeting was then adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, Sec'y.

ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING.

NOVEMBER 10, 1874.

An adjourned quarterly meeting was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Secretary and the donations received were announced by the Cabinet Keeper.

Rev. E. M. Stone then read a paper vindicating the claims of the late Thomas A. Tefft, to special honor for propounding the system of universal currency whose main features have since been approved by an international congress and promise to be generally adopted.

Rev. E. M. Stone presented, in behalf of Mrs. Lucy D. Bucklin, a collection of silver and copper coins which once belonged to the late Thomas Alexander Tefft, of Providence, and which were used by him in Europe while working out the problem of a universal currency.

In presenting these coins, Mr. Stone said :

I wish to offer a few words of explanation. It is well known to those who have read a brief memoir of the late Thomas Alexander Tefft, which I had the honor to read before this Society, and which was subsequently printed, that before visiting Europe in 1856, he had devoted much thought to the question of a universal currency. On arriving in London he found the subject engrossing the attention of the scientists of England and of the Continent.

Combe, Yates, Meekins, Jones, Franklin, Slater, Professor Hennessy, Mann, and others, had written learnedly upon this theme, but neither of them had succeeded in winning, to their respective schemes, a support that would ensure the adoption by the government of either of them. Professor J. H. Alexander, from the United States, was also in London, endeavoring to secure the favorable action of the House of Commons, upon a plan of 'identity of coinage' between Great Britain and the United States; but he failed to make the desired impression. It was at this juncture that Mr. Tefft presented his scheme, which he had embodied in a paper read by request before the Institute of Social Science at Liverpool, Lord Brougham presiding. He proposed as a preliminary step to harmonizing the currencies of all nations to harmonize that of the United States, Great Britain and France, on principles that would at once render it easy for the German, Spanish, Russian and Italian countries to adopt, thus giving a uniform currency to two hundred and thirty millions of people. His ideas may be best presented in his own language. In the paper before mentioned he says:

"A plan for attaining this universal currency, to be successful, must have regard to the prejudices and types of coins of the principal nations. The English, or American, or French method alone, does not meet the case. The plan I propose, which to me appears to be the most perfect and practicable, employs the oldest, the most widely known, and the most economical unit, with the French metrical system as the basis. It being thus connected with the decimal system of weight, it would inevitably lead to uniformity in weight and measures.

"I propose the metrical dollar as a standard monetary unit; its value to be 1-6 grammes of gold, 9-10ths fine, the value of the present standard of 5 francs, 9-10ths fine, being 1.6129 grammes. Such a unit, thus established on an enduring basis, will allow the principal types of coins of the leading nations to remain undisturbed, and offer at the same time similar inducements for all nations to join in its adoption. My plan has reference to France, England and America, because it is much more feasible to obtain the desired legislation, at first, from a limited number of States than from all; and any plan of currency adopted by the three nations foremost in arts, in manufactures, and in commerce, would, without doubt, become the currency of the world. The reasons for selecting the dollar as the unit of this general system are as follows: It is the oldest of existing money units, being coined at Joachimsthaler (hence the name) in 1519. The present franc was introduced in 1799, and the present pound in 1816. The dollar is also best known of all western units in the East;

in some parts of India and China, it being the only well-known unit. At the same time this unit has been very permanent in its value, and it is the intermediate unit between the franc and the pound. It exists in a large and increasing currency, Canada having recently adopted it. It exists in name, or as a money type, in all America, in the German, Spanish, Russian, and Italian countries, thus circulating among two hundred and thirty millions of people; and in the standard I have proposed it renders the re-coining necessary on about the same conditions in each country. The dollar is the most economical unit, because it starts with the commonest small coin in use for its cent or hundredth part. The kopek in Russia, the bajoccho in Italy, the kreutzer in Austria, the sou or piece of five centimes in France, the cent in America, and the half penny in England, are the smallest coins of most frequent circulation. A unit with cents smaller than the ordinary coins makes unnecessary figures, and a unit so large that the cent is above the common coin, incurs the use of the mill or a third decimal, and thus becomes a heavy, unwieldy system. The unit of the franc is so small that the "centime" is rarely met with, and yet all French money accounts are uselessly swelled out from this reason.

"I propose then, the gold dollar, the same as the present five-franc piece in form, connected with the metrical system and of the following standard, as the universal monetary unit. Its value to be exactly the same as five francs of the French or four shillings of the English currency, under the new system.

"The cherished national types of coins, the Napoleon, the sovereign and the eagle—the half-dollar and the florin—the quarter, the shilling, and the franc, the penny, the cent or sou, and the present centime, would thus remain undisturbed; although *they would all bear their numerical value in dollars and cents.* On one side of each coin would be the national medallion, name of country and date; on the other side in the centre would be the numerical value the same as now stamped on the French coinage, viz.: 25 cents, 1 dollar, 5 dollars, etc.; *and on the border of this side should be added the decimal weight and fineness.* The equivalent of the new unit, in francs or shillings, might be added in smaller figures if deemed necessary. By this means, distinct nationality of coinage would be preserved as much as at present, while the common language on each coin would be recognized everywhere and be a means of education wherever it should go. Indeed, this plan, while it would give internationality and the advantages of the most economical of decimal systems to those who desired them, would leave others the liberty of retaining the present system, if they desired it.

"In this re-stamping of money, the French coins now issued should be regarded as the models of taste and excellence; as a high artistic quality and the perfection of the most expensive machinery are the best safeguards from counterfeiting. According to this plan, then, France could adopt a more economical unit without change of system, and England

obtain a decimal currency founded on the decimal system of weight, employing at the same time their most familiar types of coins; a condition essential to any change of currency.

" It is this practical view of the subject which has led me to propose the smallest possible change from the present weight of coinage, in order to obtain harmony in the currencies. But let it be distinctly understood that the proposed depreciation of weight would be so slight that it would not be known in all the ordinary commercial transactions. The value of the franc, the dollar, and the pound, would remain the same in their respective countries in ordinary trading intercourse. The old gold and silver coin of America, or the silver of France, would only obtain premium rates when taken for exportation or in large specie trades, and then this premium would always be highest at the Mint, and, therefore, the old money would, without expense to government, soon be replaced by the new. It would also be easy to change the present currencies, whether in money or account, into the new unit. Pounds multiplied by 5 would be dollars; shillings divided by 4 would be dollars and cents. Francs divided by 5 would be dollars and cents. To change the English into the French currency is much more difficult. In weight there would also be an advantage over the present French system. Gold is chiefly used for very good reasons in balancing exchanges. Very little silver is brought to the weight-test compared with gold; and yet fifty francs at present weigh 16.129 grammes. I propose ten dollars, or fifty francs, should weigh 18 grammes, and, consequently, twenty five dollars would = forty grammes, fifty dollars = eighty grammes, etc. The kilogramme of standard gold would be six hundred and twenty-five dollars: at present it is nearly three thousand one hundred francs.

" For the feasibility of changing the standard in America, where the change would be greatest, I would refer to the change of $7\frac{1}{4}$ grains of fine gold per five dollars in 1834, while I propose less than five grains.

" In the adoption of such an international currency there would of course be obstacles to encounter, but these would soon disappear in the educational and commercial advantages that would follow.

" Should England, in view of this change, adopt the American rate of seignorage of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent., and France increase hers to the same amount, then the actual difference between the old and new gold coins would be very nearly in America .044, in England .012, and in France .003 per cent.

" In the adoption of the universal currency, and thereby inaugurating it in other countries, France would obtain a more economical unit, would simplify the weight of her gold coinage and bring her silver to the gold standard. She would at the same time be extending, almost immediately, the benefits of the decimal system of weight to the rest of the civilized world.

" A congress of commissioners from France, England, and America, during the coming year, to be called by the Emperor Napoleon, is sug-

gested as the most immediate and certain mode of bestowing upon the commercial nations the boon of a universal currency.

"In silver, the English shilling would be twenty-five cents, and the florin would be fifty cents—the largest silver piece in the new currency. The five-franc and two-franc pieces would be dispensed with, and the half-dollar employed in their stead. The franc would be retained, from its long established name and associations, as twenty cents, instead of dividing the half-dollar into quarters, as in England and America.

"In copper coin, the two-cent piece, the same as the two-centime piece now used in France, would be the penny in England, and the cent, or centime, as it would be called in France, would be equal to five centimes of the present French money, or nearly the half-penny in England. The half-cent would represent the farthing and the quarter cent, or $\frac{1}{4}$ mill piece, would be required to make the *exact* change for six-pence and three-pence of present English money, (the new penny being four per cent. less than the old); while the one-fifth cent., or two mills, would be precisely the same as the present centime in France."

This paper was printed in London, and passed through two editions. It was republished in Belgium. A translation of the essential parts into French was made by M. Richy, in Paris, which he caused to be published at Brussels. It thus obtained a wide circulation on both sides of the channel, and immediately attracted the attention of the leading monetarians of the British Isles and of the continent. The plan thus devised by Mr. Teft was everywhere received with marked courtesy, and generally with approval. The American Minister at Paris, Hon. J. Y. Mason, writing to Mr. Teft, says:

"Your plan of giving harmony to the units of the pound sterling, the franc, and the dollar, by a very slight change of the quantity of precious metal used in coinage, appears to be wise and practical. It does not rudely interfere with habits long established, and will give a coin whose value will be understood by all whether they use money of one or the other denomination. The same piece of coin will represent, on its face, and may be used as of its true value, as Sterling in England, Francs in France, and Dollars in the United States. The system may with equal facility, if not with greater advantage, be extended to Germany, Italy, and the countries of Northern Europe, to Asia, and the whole world."

In a note of acknowledgment, written by the late Count Cavour, then Prime Minister of Sardinia, he says:

"I have read with interest your pamphlet on Universal Currency. I consider your project as useful and easily applicable in the countries where the French system prevails. The equalization of currency is a measure of which the necessity will soon become evident. . . . I wish you may succeed in convincing your countrymen and the English of the expediency of such a measure."

And Professor Henry Hennessy, of the Catholic University of Ireland,

who, as already mentioned, had written learnedly on the subject, wrote to Mr. Teft these approving words:

"Although I should prefer to see the present French system of coinage as well as of weights and measures established for universal usage, by all mankind, I cannot hesitate in saying that your proposal is the best of those in which any new features are presented. Indeed, I should be quite in favor of accepting it if no difficulties should arise among continental countries, and especially in France."

These testimonials of approval are only specimens of the many Mr. Teft received, but which time will not permit me here to read.

It will be noticed that, among other measures, Mr. Teft proposed a Congress of Commissioners, representing France, England, and America, to meet at Brussels, to determine upon some plan, like the one he had projected, and by means of international treaty, secure its adoption by different governments. For such a Convention, to be held in Switzerland, preliminary steps were taken under the sanction of the American Ministers to Switzerland and France, but the sudden death of Mr. Teft, at Florence, December 12th, 1859, prevented the consummation of that purpose. How much the labors of Mr. Teft contributed to the formation and development of a public opinion in Europe which ultimated in an International Congress at Berlin, in 1863, the Trade Conference at Frankfort, in 1864, and the International Conference at Paris, in 1867, it is not needful now to consider. It may be sufficient to say, that the latter Conference, in which nineteen nations were represented, after a session of nine days, decided upon and recommended a plan for "the unification of the money systems" of all nations, which, in all its essential features, is identical with the one devised by Mr. Teft, and circulated in print seven years before, all over England, Continental Europe, and the United States. It is to be regretted that so large and influential a body should have failed to recognize the merits of one whose system of unification they in substance appropriated. It is not claimed for Mr. Teft that he was the first to conceive of a universal currency; but it is claimed that he was the first to demonstrate the practicability of unifying the currencies of the world, without changing the names of coins, or in any way interfering with the long established habits of nations, or stirring up jealousies among them. And now, that civilized nations are more than ever turning attention to a question of such importance, it seems due to the memory of one who presented to all Europe the "American idea" of a gold standard, and who bridged over the difficulties that for centuries had stood in the way of a harmonized universal currency, that his name should be enrolled high among the distinguished scientists of the age. For, to use words uttered on another occasion, it is something deserving of remembrance, and to be spoken of, that a young man, unheralded by the press, without the adventitious support of wealth or of influential patrons, should, by the force of his intellect, the quickness of his perceptions, and the power of adaptation, have simpli-

fied an intricate subject, supplanted doubt with faith, and won to an acceptance of his ideas, the eminent economists of his day. Of such an achievement Rhode Island, whose son he was,—this Society, of which he was a member,—and Brown University, of which he was a graduate, may justly be proud.

At the conclusion of the paper remarks were offered by Rev. Dr. Caswell, Hon. William Grosvenor Vice President Allen and others.

On motion of Dr. Collins, Rev. Mr. Stone received the thanks of the Society for his interesting and valuable paper, and was requested to lay before the Society such action as he deemed advisable in support of Mr. Tefft's claims to honor as a monetarian.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Nominations, Mr. Lyman C. Draper, of Madison, Wis., and Rev. William Barry, of Chicago, Ill., were elected corresponding members, and Hon. Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, was elected honorary member.

The thanks of the Society were presented to Mrs. James C. Bucklin for the donation of the coins once belonging to the late Mr. Tefft.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING.

NOVEMBER 24, 1874.

An adjourned quarterly meeting was held this evening at 7½ o'clock. Vice-President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Secretary communicated to the Society a letter from Rev. E. M. Stone, stating his inability to be present, on account of indisposition, enclosing the fragment of a plan of the town of Providence as it existed in 1717, expressing an interest in the subject of the evening's discussion, and suggesting that the information elicited should be recorded and preserved.

On recommendation of the standing committee on membership, Messrs. Charles F. Page, Arba B. Dike, and Frank G. Allen were elected resident members.

The Secretary then read an ordinance which was passed by the town council of Providence in the spring of 1806, giving the old and the new names of seventy-six different streets, and was printed in the Providence *Phoenix* on the 14th of June of the same year. The paper was loaned for the occasion by Mr. William G. Williams.

Vice-President Allen explained at length the plan originally adopted in laying out the town.

The meeting was unusually large and much interest was manifested in the subject under consideration, many members and other gentlemen asking questions and communicating in-

formation. Among those who contributed to the interest of the occasion were Vice President Allen, Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Hon. George L. Clarke, and Messrs. John E. Lester, Jonathan Angell and Christopher Burr. The session continued nearly two hours, and at the adjournment, numerous individual applications were made to the Committee on Lectures and Papers that one evening might be devoted in the course of the winter to "the men, manners and customs of olden times."

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, Sec'y.

SPECIAL MEETING.

DECEMBER 8, 1874.

A meeting was held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, the President in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

On motion of the Secretary, the following resolution, after having been seconded and remarked upon by Vice President Allen, was unanimously passed :

Resolved, That Drs. George L. Collins and Charles W. Parsons, of Providence; Hon. Francis Brinley, of Newport; William J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol; and John G. Clarke, Esq., of South Kingstown, be a committee to devise and carry out measures for the observance of the bi-centennial anniversary of King Philip's War, reporting to the Society early the ensuing year the result of their deliberations.

The President then introduced Erastus Richardson, Esq., of Woonsocket, who read a paper entitled, "A Providence Plantation." It was really a succinct history of the early settlement in the northerly part of the State, particularly of those made in and about Woonsocket, with critical notices of the men, manners, and customs of the times.

At the conclusion of the paper, on motion of Vice President Allen, seconded by Mr. Williams, the thanks of the Society were presented to the lecturer for his elaborate and highly interesting paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society.

While speaking in support of this resolution, the Secretary read part of a letter from Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport, expressing a lively interest in genealogical studies, and his wish to appeal to the State for aid in carrying out the work which he has in view.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

DECEMBER 22, 1874.

The meeting this evening was called to order at 7½ o'clock by Vice President Allen.

After the reading of the record of the last evening, the Chairman offered a few brief remarks in favor of free com-

munication in a conversational way on various topics that come up for consideration. Then calling the Secretary to the chair he occupied an hour and a half, to the delight of the numerous audience, explaining the manners, fashions and usages of earlier times. He was assisted in illustrating several antiquated fashions by Mr. Charles T. Miller, who also recited a humorous poem relating to early scenes in Providence.

Among the gentlemen who participated in the exercises by offering brief remarks, were Messrs. J. Erastus Lester, Geo. T. Paine, James H. Read, General James Shaw.

Mr. J. H. Atwater presented to the Society a compass set in a stand turned from an oak log that probably formed a part of the first Weybosset Bridge, built about the year 1660.

It being the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, a reference was made to that event, and a tribute of honor was paid to the fathers who laid the foundations of our liberty in this western world.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

ANNUAL MEETING.

JANUARY 19, 1875.

The attendance is unusually large. The President calls

the meeting to order at 7.45 when the record of the last meeting is read, and also that of the last annual meeting.

The Treasurer reads his report, showing a balance on hand of \$1,477.44. The report is received and placed on file.

A letter is read from the Librarian and Cabinet Keeper regretting his inability to attend the meeting on account of severe illness, and expressing the hope that he would be able to present his report at the next meeting.

The officers of the Society were then elected as follows:

President,	-	-	-	Samuel G. Arnold.
Vice Presidents,	-	-	-	Zachariah Allen, Francis Brinley.
Secretary,	-	-	-	Amos Perry.
Treasurer,	-	-	-	Richmond P. Everett.
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Northern Department,	-	-	-	Rev. E. M. Stone.
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Southern Department,	-	-	-	Benjamin B. Howland.
Committee on the Nomination of New Members,	George L. Collins, William G. Williams, Albert V. Jenckes.			
Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers,	William Gammell, Amos Perry, Charles W. Parsons.			
Committee on the Publications of the Society,	John R. Bartlett, J. Lewis Diman, Edwin M. Stone.			
Committee on Grounds and Buildings,	Isaac H. Southwick, Joseph R. Brown, Albert Dailey.			
Audit Committee,	Henry T. Beckwith, Walter Blodget.			

It is

Resolved, That a tax of three dollars be assessed on each resident member of the Society, to defray the current expenses the ensuing year.

On recommendation of the Committee on Nominations, the following persons are elected resident members on the usual terms:

Walter Paine, Dr. William F. Hutchinson, Edwin A. Smith, Newton Dexter, Frank M. Burroughs, Dr. Ossian Sumner, Henry W. Gardner, James Eddy, Henry T. Grant, Frederic M. Sacket, Albert Holbrook, William Aplin, Charles Aplin, all of Providence; John G. Clarke, of South Kingstown.

It is

Voted, That the committee appointed last July to devise some plan for the classification and cataloguing of the objects of the Society, be requested to report at the next meeting.

The Secretary announces, in behalf of the Cabinet Keeper, several donations to the Society.

Mr. J. Erastus Lester reads a very interesting description that was given about two centuries ago, of the Boston and Providence of that early period.

It is

Voted, To adjourn to the call of the Secretary.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

The adjourned annual meeting is called to order at 7½ o'clock, p. m., by the President.

The record of the last meeting is read and approved.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Nomination of New Members, the following named gentlemen are elected resident members :

Edward P. Knowles, Nelson W. Aldrich, Thomas J. Hill, John A. Brown, Augustus S. Miller, Alexander Manchester.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Rev. E. M. Stone, who is detained at his home by indisposition, submits his annual report through the hands of the Secretary, and copious extracts are read.

It is

Voted, That the Committee on Publications be authorized and instructed to print five hundred copies of the records of the Proceedings of the Society the last year, embracing the reports of the Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department, an abstract of the Treasurer's report, and a Necrology of the members of the Society, who have died during the year, and present their bill to the Treasurer for settlement.

At 8 o'clock, Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport, is introduced, and reads a carefully prepared paper, showing the importance of collecting, classifying and arranging all the genealogical material to be found in all the town clerks' offices, church records, and grave yard inscriptions of the State. His paper also embraced a notice of the toryism of Newport, during the Revolutionary War.

The purpose of the paper was stated, "to make to appear the very intimate connection between the families in different parts of Rhode Island, and more especially between those of Newport and every other part of the State, and to suggest such action on the part of this Society as shall with the countenance and aid of the State government, preserve all the procurable records in the State, both public and private, and put them in such form as shall be available to those who have or shall become interested in the elucidation of family histories, a taste for which is very rapidly advancing, and in which all the surrounding states are making great progress, and in which (unless some strong effort is soon

made) we shall be left very far in the lurch." After speaking of the wealth and commercial importance of Newport before the revolution had given a death blow to her fortunes, and robbed her of her Metropolitan position, and showing that very many of the towns in the State were settled and to a great extent populated by people from that city, the writer says:

" And here allow me to diverge for a few moments, to say a few words in contravention of the prevalent idea that Newport, at the beginning of the Revolution, was a nest of tories; in relation to the mass of its inhabitants the truth is the exact contrary; as early as 1765 a riot occurred in which a boat belonging to His Brittannic Majesty's armed vessel, the 'Maidstone,' was burned as an expression of popular feeling on the part of the community of Newport against the arbitrary impressment of seamen from among the citizens, by Captain Charles Antrobus, of said vessel, in consequence of which Captain Antrobus seized and carried on board his vessel various persons; the manly and dignified manner in which Governor Ward intervened for them, inducing the gallant captain to release his prisoners, nor does it appear that the royal government ever procured any redress or inflicted any punishment. This transaction does not argue that public sentiment was influenced at that time by suprivative loyalty. It appears by a letter of Governor Ward to Captain Antrobus, that the Captain had complained to the Governor that a certain Mr. Champlin had been prevented, or intimidated by the mob, from furnishing his vessel with supplies.

" In August, 1765, John Robinson, Collector of Customs, John Nicoll, Comptroller, and Nicholas Lechmere, Searcher, took refuge on board His Majesty's sloop 'Cygnet,' from apprehensions of personal danger from a Newport mob which threatened them with violence unless a sloop loaded with molasses, which had been seized and placed under charge of the 'Cygnet,' was delivered up.

" In August, 1765, Augustus Johnson, appointed by the King distributor of stamps, with Martin Howard and Dr. Thomas Moffat, who were obnoxious on account of their interest in the projected enforcement of that odious measure, the 'Stamp Act,' were visited by a mob, their household goods thrown out of their houses, their papers scattered, and they themselves having been with great difficulty rescued by their friends, were compelled to find refuge on board of the Cygnet. Mr. Johnson, in a letter to Mr. Nicoll, says: 'I was obliged for the security of my life and property to sign a paper purporting that I would not execute said office without the consent of the inhabitants of the Colony.' For all these outrages, as appears by the complaint of the King's officers, no redress could be had in the courts of the Colony, by reason of the adverse public sentiment."

It further appears, by correspondence of Governor Ward with the Earl of Shelburn, that the king's government remembered with some acrimony the undutiful conduct of the Newport rioters and the Rhode

Island Courts, and refused to pay a bill of the Colony for expenses incurred in the French war, in 1766, (as they repeatedly did), until indemnity was assured to the sufferers by the Newport riots, and no settlement was ever had.

In Vol. VI, Col. Rec., page 593, Mr. Bartlett says: "The first open and forcible resistance in the colonies against the acts of the British government, which led to their final separation from the mother country, took place at this time."

The transaction to which this refers occurred on Wednesday, July 19, 1769. The sloop Liberty, in one instance called a sloop-of-war, but really in the revenue service, commanded by Captain William Reid, came into Newport having in charge a sloop and brig belonging to Connecticut, which had been seized on pretext of having contraband goods on board, or other infraction of the revenue laws. On Friday, two days after, on some dispute between Captain Packwood, of the captured sloop, and the officers of the Liberty, Captain Packwood was fired on as he was leaving his vessel; Captain Reid being on shore, was compelled to order all his men on shore except the mate. In the meantime the populace took possession of the Liberty, cut her cables, brought her in and run her ashore at the Point, cut away her mast, threw everything overboard, scuttled and sunk her; then, taking her two boats, marched in procession through the principal streets, and burned them on the common at the head of Broad street.

All honor to the gallant spirits who illustrated the patriotic sentiment of Providence on the 9th of June, 1772, in the destruction of the Gaspee; and of Boston, in November, 1773, at the celebrated "Tea Party;" but let it be remembered that all these acts of defiance against the royal authority transpired from three to eight years before either of those events; and that, too, in a community which has been rather carelessly than with intentional injustice, stigmatized as a "Hot-bed of Toryism."

The writer then refers to the purpose of the paper, and says: "A very important consideration is, that a vast amount of information which might now be obtained is rapidly being obliterated; the private places of sepulture, which are the sources of much important information not elsewhere to be obtained, are giving place to public cemeteries, and are daily and hourly disappearing under the vandal hand of so called improvement, or by the wasteful process of neglect or decay. It is mournful to witness the evidences of loss of material of this kind in the large burial places of Newport, and the still more mortifying dilapidation of those scattered all over the island; on farms they are so entirely disregarded by new occupants that in a generation or two they will have become extinct. Thousands of Bibles, containing records of immense value, are probably scattered over the country, from the Rio Grande to the Aroostook, which would be of inestimable value to us, could they be recovered; other thousands have experienced the fate of all perishable things, and these processes must continue. We cannot retrieve the

ground lost, but we may do a vast deal of good by taking such measures as will lead to a transcription of every tombstone now to be found, and of every bible record which can yet be reached, and making them a matter of public record, as well as other matters, to which I shall direct your attention. The value of old documents cannot be fully appreciated by any except those who have made archaeological studies a specialty, and they whose taste lies in that direction are alone qualified to exercise the diligence and discrimination necessary in finding and preserving those of value, if, indeed, any can be said to be without it. Every student of history, and especially genealogical history, knows from what improbable sources links of vital importance are constantly derived, and by what trivial accidents the most essential papers are frequently rescued from destruction. It is, therefore, imperative on us, not only as a matter of taste and judgment, but of conscience, to lose no time and to forego no opportunity in impressing these considerations on the minds of others, and prosecuting to the extent of our abilities those measures which may avail in redeeming the most minute facts from oblivion."

The writer then alludes to his own genealogical researches, and gives some interesting facts showing the wonderfully intimate connection of one part of the State with all the others, and the importance of collecting and preserving these records while they are yet available. His plan for thus preserving them is to apply to the Legislature for the enactment of a law directing each town or city to take measures to embody all the records of births, marriages and deaths which can be obtained within their precincts, classify them according to their sources, reduce them to alphabetical order, and publish them in one or more volumes, at the expense of said town or city, and supply the Town Clerk of each other town or city with one or more copies, and also the Secretary of State and public libraries. There would, of course, be a necessity for supplementary volumes at intervals. Or this result might be reached by the Legislature adopting a plan for the publication of one or more volumes supplementary to the Colonial Records, embodying the same material, annually, which plan would involve more time and probably more expense, and might, under certain circumstances, fall into neglect and fail of completion.

At the conclusion of the reading, on motion of Mr. Gam-mell, it is

Voted. That the thanks of the Society be presented to Dr. Turner for his interesting and instructive paper, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

After various remarks on the subjects of the paper and the best method of compassing the object in view, it is

Voled, That Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport, Rev. Carlton A. Staples and Mr. J. Erastus Lester, of Providence, be a committee to ask the General Assembly to appoint a committee to devise means of collecting and publishing all the genealogical material of the State in accordance with the suggestions made in the paper of this evening.

Adjourned two weeks to hear a paper read by Hon. Thomas C. Amory, of Boston.

AMOS PERRY, Sec'y.



TREASURER'S REPORTS.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1874.							
Jan'y 20.	To cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	\$708 26	
1875.							
Jan'y 18.	To taxes from ninety-five members, at \$3,	-	-	-	-	285 00	
	" admissions, twenty-nine members, at \$5,	-	-	-	-	145 00	
	" subscriptions from members for removing stair case, as follows:—						
	W. G. Williams,	-	-	-	-	\$10 00	
	Z. Allen,	-	-	-	-	10 00	
	H. T. Beckwith,	-	-	-	-	10 00	
	H. J. Steere,	-	-	-	-	10 00	
	B. G. Pabodie,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	I. H. Southwick,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	R. H. Ives,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	John Oldfield,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	J. R. Brown,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	P. W. Gardiner,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	S. G. Arnold,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	Stephen Randall,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	James Y. Smith,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	H. Anthony,	-	-	-	-	2 00	
	W. O. Brown,	-	-	-	-	2 00	
	W. D. Hilton,	-	-	-	-	2 00	
	Charles Sabin,	-	-	-	-	2 00	
	R. B. Chambers,	-	-	-	-	2 00	
	Interest on the same,	-	-	-	-	1 00	
						96 90	
	To cash for sale of books,	-	-	-	-	3 00	
	" interest from City Savings Bank for July and January,	-	-	-	-	60 59	
						\$1,297 85	

Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1875.

Jan'y 18.	For repairs on building and ground,	-	-	\$51 64
	" removing stair case,	-	-	147 96
	" printing and advertising meetings,	-	-	91 94
	" stamps and expresses.	-	-	45 40
	" fuel and gas,	-	-	22 21
	" balance of account, cash on hand,	-	-	938 70

There is on deposit in the City Savings Bank, this amount, Jan. 18, 1875, \$938 70

\$1,297 85

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1875.

The undersigned have examined this account with the vouchers and find the same correct; the balance to new account being \$938.70.

HENRY T. BECKWITH, { *Auditors.*
WALTER BLODGET,

PROVIDENCE, 18th January, 1875.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1874.

Jan'y 20.	To cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	\$440 83
26.	" Benjamin G. Pabodie, for life membership,	-	-	-	-	50 00
July 1.	" interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	-	-	-	-	16 27
Jan'y 1.	" interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	-	-	-	-	17 74
						<hr/>
						\$524 84

Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1875.

Jan'y 19.	By cash on hand, deposited in Providence					
	Institution for Savings, - - - - -					\$524 84
	There is on deposit in Providence Insti-					
	tution for Savings, - - - - -					\$524 84
						—————
						\$524 84

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 19, 1875.

The undersigned have examined this account and find it correct; balance to new account, \$524.84.

HENRY T. BECKWITH, { *Auditors.*
WALTER BLODGET,

PROVIDENCE, 18th January, 1875.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY FUND.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1874.

Jan'y 20.	To cash on hand, - - - - -					\$77 36
July 15.	" interest from Mechanics Savings Bank, - - - - -					2 27
						—————
						\$79 63

Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1874.

April 4.	G. A. Sweet, for picture frames, - - - - -					\$11. 50
July 2.	Books for library, - - - - -					22 00
August 1.	H. M. Coombs & Co., for binding, - - - - -					32 20

1875.

Jan'y 19.	Balance of account, cash on hand, - - - - -					13 93
	There is on deposit in the Mechan-					
	ics Savings Bank, - - - - -					\$9 00
	Cash on hand with Treasurer, - - - - -					4 93
						—————
						\$13 93
						—————
						\$79 63

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 19, 1875.

The undersigned have examined this account and find it correct; balance to new account, \$13.93

HENRY T. BECKWITH, { *Auditors.*
WALTER BLODGET,

PROVIDENCE, 18th January, 1875.

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
1874.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper for the Northern Department respectfully reports that contributions, including purchases, have been received from the following sources:

Massachusetts Historical Society,	Boston Public Library,
New England Historical and Genealogical Society,	Lawrence Academy,
Essex Institute,	Wilmington Institute,
New Jersey Historical Society,	Richmond P. Everett, Providence,
Delaware Historical Society,	Henry E. Whipple,
American Antiquarian Society,	"
American Philosophical Society,	William G. Williams,
Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F.,	"
Mass. Society Cincinnati,	Royal C. Taft,
New York N. England Society,	William V. Daboll,
Wisconsin Historical Society,	J. Albert Monroe,
Iowa Historical Society,	Franklin H. Richmond,
Minnesota Historical Society,	Amos Perry,
Maryland Historical Society,	Henry T. Beckwith,
Minnesota Academy Natural Sciences,	Edwin M. Stone,
Natick, (Mass.) Historical Society,	Edwin M. Snow,
Massachusetts Board of Health,	Thomas A. Doyle,
Smithsonian Institute,	John A. Howland,
	Albert V. Jencks,
	Edwin Baker,
	Abby Mauran,
	Edward C. Mauran,

Joseph J. Cooke, Providence,	John L. Hayes, Boston,
Joshua M. Addeman, "	Albert H. Hoyt, "
Merrick Lyon, "	James Campbell, "
John D. Austin, "	Alfred T. Turner, "
B. G. Pabodie, "	William W. Greenough, Boston,
Miss Caroline M. Read, Prov.,	Alexander Williams, "
Mrs. J. S. Peckham, Providence,	J. C. Hoadly, Hartford, Ct ,
Mrs. Adeline Mauran, "	O. N. Worden, New Milford Pa.,
Amasa M. Eaton, "	Mrs. Augusta A. Rhodes, Indian-
E. A. Capen, "	apolis, Ia.
A. G. Hurd, "	Joseph Story Fay, Woods Hole,
Miss Mary W. Armington, "	Mass.,
John R. Bartlett, "	Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York,
William F. Channing, "	Henry T. Drowne, "
Reuben A. Guild, "	William J. Hoppin, "
Horatio G. Nightingale, "	Thomas H. Wynne, Richmond, Va.
Akerman & Co., "	George N. Preble, U. S. N., Phila-
Mrs. Lucy D. Bucklin, "	delphia,
H. M. Coombs, "	Frederick Muller, Amsterdam,
Samuel H. Webb, "	Holland,
Stephen Randall, "	Isaac Smucker, Newark, O.
John P. Walker, "	Mrs. Sarah S. Stafford, Trenton,
Stephen R. Weeden, "	N. J.
Mrs. Henry Jackson, "	A. A. Livermore, Meadville, Pa.,
David Benedict, Pawtucket,	Elbridge S. Goss, Melrose, Mass ,
Casey B. Tyler, Warwick,	T. S. Drowne, D. D., Brooklyn,
John Holden, "	N. Y.,
Thomas W. Bicknell, Barrington,	Evangelical Alliance, New York,
R. C. Bodfish, East Greenwich,	P. Cudmore, St. Paul's, Minn.,
R. I. State Board of Charities,	John W. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.,
R. I. State Auditor,	Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven,
State of Rhode Island,	Conn.,
City of Providence,	William W. Morris, Louisville,
Samuel A. Green, M. D., Boston,	Kentucky,
E. H. Derby, Boston,	O. P. Hubbard, New York,
Samuel G. Drake, Boston,	Wendell P. Garrison, Orange, N. Y.

The contributions for the year number 2,706, being 1,101 more than in 1873. Of these 219 are bound volumes of books, 58 volumes unbound

books, 126 bound volumes of newspapers, and 2,234 pamphlets. The residue comprise manuscripts, engravings, broadsides, maps, coins, relics, etc. Eighteen volumes of history and biography have been purchased and paid for from the semi-centennial fund. Quite a number of books and files of newspapers have been bound, the expense being defrayed from the same fund. Exclusive of the volumes purchased, the contributions have been partly voluntary, and partly the result of personal solicitation by the Librarian. Twenty-two resident members have remembered us with acceptable donations during the past year—an example which it is hoped will become universal.

From Mr. Henry T. Beckwith have been received seventy six bound volumes of books, including ten quarto volumes of the Plymouth Colony Records, and six quarto volumes of the Records of the Massachusetts Colony. To these he has added seventy-eight bound volumes of newspapers, which will be found of great value to students of the history of the times they cover. Mr. William G. Williams has presented to the library thirty-four bound volumes of books, fifty pamphlets, and three framed engravings. From Mr. Joseph J. Cooke have come four hundred periodicals and miscellaneous pamphlets. Twenty-three volumes of the Providence Directory received from Dr. George L. Collins, has enabled the Librarian to nearly perfect the series of that publication from 1824, in which year the first number was issued from the press of Brown and Danforth, in this city. The donations of other members, though fewer in number, have enhanced the usefulness of our collections.

To Messrs. Akerman & Co. we are indebted for six hundred and thirty-six pamphlets, mostly relating to the schools, religious associations, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns of Rhode Island. A donation of a similar character has been made by Mr. H. M. Coombs. From Mr. Franklin H. Richmond has been received one hundred and seventy-four miscellaneous pamphlets, and from Dr. Rouben A. Guild, Librarian of Brown University, a fine copy of his history of that Institution,—a work of great value, and now out of print. To the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati we are under obligations for an elegantly illustrated copy of the history of that body, and to Hon. Alexander Williams for a volume comprising a list of members of the same. Both works were prepared by Francis S. Drake, Esq., of Boston, and bear evidence of the thoroughness which has marked all his publications. Apart from the intrinsic value of these volumes as repositories of names and doings of men conspicuous in the War of the Revolution, the fact that the edition

of each was limited and that no copies are in the market for sale, render them important acquisitions.

Colonel Almon D. Hodges, formerly of this city, and for many years past a resident of Boston, has presented to the Society a volume of Records of the Second Regiment of Rhode Island Militia, from 1825 to 1837. Of this regiment he was successively Adjutant and Colonel. An earlier volume of records, extending back to 1793, is missing. As a memorial of the regiment for a period of thirty-two years, and giving completeness to its history, it is hoped it may yet be recovered. Fortunately the names of the Colonels and Adjutants from 1793 to 1837 have been preserved, and with the record of the volume under consideration, makes the list complete.*

Mr. Frederick Muller, of Amsterdam, Holland, continues to be one of the Society's most attentive foreign correspondents. Besides earlier valuable contributions there have been received from him the present year a Bibliographical and Historical Essay on Dutch Books, and pamphlets relating to New England, 4to, by G. M. Asher, LL. D.; Mémoire Bibliographique sur les Journaux Navigateurs Néerlandais, etc., 4to, 1867; a catalogue of books, maps and engraved plates on America, etc., 4to, 1872; catalogue of autographs of eminent persons; catalogue of Dutch portraits. Mr. Muller's industry in the department to which he is

*RECORD of the Past Commanders of the Second Regiment Rhode Island Militia, commencing in 1793. (there being no record previous to that date,) with the time they held command. Also a list of their Adjutants.

COLONELS.	TIME.	ADJUTANTS.
Philip Martin.....	1793 and 1799.	Jeremiah Whiting.
Stephen Abbott.....	1797 "	George Jenkins.
Jeremiah Whiting.....	1801 "	Thos. Sessions & Thos. S. Webb.
Thomas Sessions.....	1804 "	Moses Richardson.
Thomas S. Webb.....	1807 "	Josiah Keene.
Samuel Pearson.....	1809 "	Henry Bowen.
Sanford Branch.....	1810 "	Samuel Brown.
John S. Eddy.....	1811 "	Benjamin D. Jones.
Gardner Daggett.....	1813 "	Joseph Sweet.
Caleb Drown.....	1815 "	Joseph Sweet.
Abraham S. Goulding.....	1816 "	Luther Pearson & N. S. Draper.
Henry G. Mumford.....	1818 "	Charles F. Tillinghast.
Leonard Blodget.....	1820 "	Daniel T. Goodhue.
Job Angell.....	1822 "	Joshua H. Rathbone.
Earl Carpenter.....	1824 "	Joshua H. Rathbone.
John Church.....	1825 "	Almon D. Hodges & Ed. Carlile.
Almon D. Hodges.....	1828 (No. Col.)	Jas. G. Anthony & Geo. W. Hallett.
Capt. Comdg' Samuel Jacobs.....	1830 "	Americus V. Potter.
Almon D. Hodges.....	1831 "	James N. Olney.
" "	1832 "	" "
Thomas J. Branch.....	1833 "	James S. Lincoln.
" "	1836 "	" "
" "	1837 "	" "

devoted is in the highest degree creditable, and that he should have prepared and published one of the most extensive catalogues of books relating to America anywhere to be found, is a fact that will be hailed with satisfaction both by students of American history, and by those forming libraries of this class of works.

Among the accessions to the Cabinet are seven geological specimens from the Hoosac Tunnel, presented by Mr. John P. Walker; a set of silver and copper coins, used by the late Thomas A. Tefft, a native of Rhode Island, while in Europe, working out the problem of a universal currency, the gift of Mrs. Lucy D. Bucklin; a small trunk brought from England by Joshua Winsor in 1638, two years after Roger Williams left his disturbed home in Seekonk and found rest on the western slope of Prospect Hill, in full view of the meadows of the Moshassuck and the Woonasquatucket, presented by Mrs. Abby Mauran; a pair of Worsted Combers, used by the wife of Joseph Williams, son of Roger, presented by Mr. William V. Daboll; mementoes from the graves of President Jackson and Polk, and wood from the Consumptive House in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, presented by Mr. Richmond P. Everett; specimens of table linen and toweling, manufactured by the slaves of Abraham Houghtaling, of Kingston, N. Y., in 1790, the contribution of Mrs. Augusta A. Rhodes, of Indianapolis, Ind.; a hair-necklace made for and worn by a Sandwich Island Princess, presented by Mrs. Law, through Miss Mary W. Armington; a bead belt said to have belonged to King Philip, of Pokanoket, presented by Miss Caroline M. Read; a sculptured block of stone, brought from Mexico by Hon. John R. Bartlett, and presented by him; an eagle's head which once surmounted the hilt of one of Washington's swords, presented by Mr. Charles H. Merriam.

The necklace above mentioned, resembling in form an article of modern head-gear, bearing the name of "rat," was manufactured from hair contributed as a token of respect by each female native of one of the islands. It was presented to Mrs. Law by its Royal owner, and was brought by her some years ago to Providence.

Accompanying the King Philip belt is the following statement: "This bead-belt was once the property, according to a clearly defined family tradition, of Philip, of Pokanoket. It was given to Miss Read by her grandmother, the late Mrs. Molly Bowers, who was born in Seekonk, August 15th, 1740. Mrs. Bowers removed to Pawtucket when that village contained only five houses, and died in George street, in Providence,

in October, 1840, in her 101st year. Her husband, Asa Bowers, of Connecticut, was a revolutionary soldier, and died during the war."

That Philip, during his life time, was the possessor of several of these ornamental belts is unquestionably true. After the capture of the "great captain" Annawon, that warrior presented to Captain Church two belts, which he said had belonged to Philip. One was "curiously wrought with wompom, being nine inches broad, wrought with black and white wompom, in various figures, and flowers and pictures of many birds and beasts. This, when hanged upon Captain Church's shoulders, reached his ankles." The other was "wrought after the former manner, which Philip was wont to put upon his head. It had two flags on the back part, which hung down on his back, and another small belt with a star upon the end of it, which he used to hang on his breast, and they were all edged with red hair, which Annawon said they got in the Mohog's [Mohawk's] country."* The editor of "The History of Philip's War," says that the first mentioned belt, "and some other of Philip's ornaments are now [1829] owned in a family at Swansey, as I was informed by an inhabitant of the place." Assuming the tradition concerning the belt preserved in the family of Mrs. Bowers to be correct, it requires no severe stretch of imagination to believe that the "small belt with a star upon the end of it," worn by Philip upon his breast, resembled the one presented to our Society by Miss Read, if indeed, it be not the veritable article despoiled of its aster ornament. However this may be, the belt under consideration belongs to an early period in the history of Plymouth Colony and of Providence Plantations, and naturally recalls the not very favorable descriptions historians have given of one who believed that the salvation of his people was the stake for which he was contending.

It should be borne in mind that the most we have hitherto known of Philip and of his characteristics, comes to us from the pens of prejudiced writers. It was the misfortune of the aborigines of this country, in its early settlement, (as it has been since,) that they were too generally treated by adventurers and settlers as having no rights which white men were bound to respect.

"It must be admitted," says an eminent modern historian, who evidently holds Philip in low estimate, "that the sense of obligations imposed by a common humanity was not in all respects so operative in those times as it is now. Before their departure from their native coun-

*Church's History of Philip's War, pp. 141, 142. Ed. of 1829.

try, the emigrants had known no men of other blood than their own. Controlled by a habit of mind which an insular position and other circumstances have formed in Englishmen, they were capable of only a very imperfect sympathy even with men of Italy or France. How much more feeble would the tie of fraternity be felt to be between themselves and a race which, even as to outward aspect, would seem to them to have little of humanity beyond the likeness of a human shape, and which, as to reason, conscience, and affections, corresponded to no idea of humanity to which they had been used." "They brought from England and transmitted to the children born to them in America, the Puritan habits of thought and of expression which reproduces and perpetuates thought" "To them the Amorite and the Moabite reappeared in the Wampanoag and the Nipmuck; and whenever harsh measures of repression had been dictated by better reasons, the approval of a severe sentence was apt to be made more cordial in many minds by reflections on its analogy with what was recorded in Scripture respecting the doom of ancient enemies of God." "It cannot be denied that even the justice and kindness of the settlers in New England towards the natives had an alloy of contempt." "It were to be wished that the Colonists had borne their superiority with more meekness."^{*}

Hutchinson says: "There have been many instances of abuses offered to particular persons among the Indians, by evil minded Englishmen, and the inhabitants of some parts of the province which have suffered most by Indian cruelties, may have been under too strong prejudices, and, by this means, offenders when brought upon trial, may have been acquitted by too favorable juries. We are too apt to consider the Indians as a race of beings by nature inferior to us, and born for servitude. Philip was a man of high spirit, and could not bear to see the English of New Plymouth extending their settlements over the dominions of his ancestors; and although his father had, at one time or other, conveyed to them all that they were possessed of, yet he had sense enough to distinguish a free voluntary covenant from one made under a sort of duresse, and he could never rest until he brought on the war which ended in his destruction."[†]

Philip undoubtedly felt all this, and it is not surprising that he should resent it. That he had cause for complaint there can be no doubt. The numerous wrongs he suffered at the hands of the whites as related by

* Palfrey's Hist., N. E., iii., pp. 218, 219.

† Hist. Mass. ii. 283.

him to his friend, John Borden,* were every way calculated to inflame his mind, and to move him to engage in a war of extermination—a terrible, yet a natural course for a savage chief to adopt for the preservation of his people and a domain stretching from the eastern shore of the Narragansett Bay to Cape Cod.†

There is a tone of sadness in the recital which appeals with no little force to the sympathy of the reader, while the calm and positive statements suggest the possibility of Philip being less in the wrong than has been generally supposed. His words are these:

"The English who came first to this country were but an handful of people, forlorn, poor, and distressed. My father was then Sachem. He relieved their distresses in the most kind and hospitable manner. He gave them land to build and plant upon. He did all in his power to serve them. Others of their own countrymen came and joined them. Their numbers rapidly increased. My father's counsellors became uneasy and alarmed, lest as they were possessed of fire-arms, which was not the case with the Indians, they should finally undertake to give law to the Indians, and take from them their country. They therefore advised him to destroy them before they should become too strong and it should be too late. My father was also the father of the English. He represented to his counsellors and warriors that the English knew many sciences which the Indians did not; that they improved and cultivated the earth, and raised cattle and fruits, and that there was sufficient room in the country for both the Indians and the English. His advice prevailed. It was concluded to give victuals to the English. They flourished and increased. Experience taught that the advice of my father's counsellors was right. By various means they got possessed of a great part of his territory. But he still remained their friend till he died. My elder brother became

*Foster Papers, R. I. Hist. Soc.

†"Repeated sales of land had narrowed their domains, and the English had artfully crowded them into the tongues of land, as 'most suitable and convenient for them.' There they could be more easily watched, for the frontiers of the narrow peninsulas were inconsiderable. Thus the two chief seats of the Pokonokets were the necks of land which we now call Bristol and Tiverton. As population pressed upon other savages, the west was open; but as the English villages drew nearer and nearer to them, their hunting-grounds were put under culture; and as the ever-urgent importunity of the English was quieted but for a season by partial concessions from the unwary Indians, their natural parks were turned into pastures; their best fields for planting corn were gradually alienated; their fisheries were impaired by more skillful methods; and as wave after wave succeeded, they found themselves deprived of their broad acres, and by their own legal contracts, driven, as it were, into the sea."—*Bancroft, ii. p. 99.*

Sachem. They pretended to suspect him of evil designs against them. He was seized and confined, and thereby thrown into sickness and died. Soon after I became Sachem they disarmed all my people. They tried my people by their own laws, and assessed damages against them which they could not pay. Their land was taken. At length a division was agreed upon between the English and my people; I, myself, was to be responsible. Sometimes the cattle of the English would come into the cornfields of my people, for they did not make fences like the English. I must then be seized and confined till I sold another tract of my country for satisfaction of all damages and costs. Thus tract after tract is gone. But a small part of the dominion of my ancestors remains. I am determined not to live till I have no country."

Notwithstanding all that has been said of the vindictiveness of Philip, there is reason for believing that he was more pacific in his disposition than contemporaneous and later writers have given him credit for. Indeed, it would be strange if the gentle spirit and counsel of his father had failed to modify and put under some restraint a strong and positive nature. Callender, who wrote sixty-four years after the death of the Wampanoag chief, mentions as a tradition of the war of 1675, that Philip entered into it reluctantly, and that "he was forced on by the fury of his young men, sore against his own judgment and inclination," and adds, that when he "could no longer resist the importunity of his warriors, he, like a wise man, took the most proper measures to make their enterprise effectual." The annotator of Callender* also says: "there is a constant tradition among the posterity of the people who lived next to him [Philip] and were familiarly conversant with him, as also with the Indians who survived the war, that both Philip and his chief old men were utterly averse to the war."† And does not this pacific disposition find confirmation in the offer he made to the Court in Plymouth, August 6, 1660, of his brother as an hostage, and at the same time promising not only to fulfill the engagement of amity contracted by his father, Massasoit, and his brother, Alexander, but also to "endeavor in all things to carry peaceably and inoffensively towards the English?" Certainly this and subsequent agreements with Plymouth, strengthen the probability of the above tradition. That Philip possessed a lofty mind is shown in the closing sentence of the list of grievances before referred to: "I am determined not to live until I have no country"—an utterance worthy

* Prof Romeo Elton.

† R. I. Hist. Soc. Coll., vol. iv., pp. 126, 128.

of Leonidas;—and that he was susceptible of kindly sentiments and warm friendships, there are, fortunately for his fame, numerous proofs. The late General Guy M. Fessenden, a close and careful student of aboriginal history, in his history of Warren, relates the following:

"From his contiguity of residence, Philip was intimate with the first settlers of Warren, (then Swansey). In 1669 he sold to Hugh Cole and others, five hundred acres of land in Swansey. This tract was on the west side of Cole's river, which took its name from Hugh Cole, who resided thereon, previous to 1675. At the breaking out of the Indian War, two of Hugh Cole's sons were made prisoners by the Indians, and taken to Philip's headquarters at Mount Hope. Philip, from his friendship for their father, sent them back with a message that he did not wish to injure him, but as his younger warriors might disobey his orders, advised him to repair to Rhode Island for safety. Mr. Cole immediately made ready and started with all his family. They had proceeded but a short distance when he beheld his house in flames." He undoubtedly embarked in a boat down Mount Hope Bay. Fessenden further adds: "Philip also performed a similar act of kindness in protecting the family of Mr. James Brown, one of the constituent members of the Swansey church."

In Colonel Church's History this incident of Hugh Cole is also recorded, and as a tradition preserved in the family is there entitled, "A proof of King Philip's humanity." It says that Cole settled at Tuisset, a neck of land on the east side of the Keekamuit river. "He in time became acquainted with Philip, and always lived in habits of friendship with him. In June, 1675, Philip informed him that his young men were eager to go to war against the English; but when he could no longer restrain them he would let him know. Accordingly on an evening previous to the fatal 24th, canoes arrived from Mount Hope with advice from Philip that Mr. Cole and his family must go over to Rhode Island, as his people would begin the war. They embarked, and the next morning their dwellings were burned."*

Clark, in his "History of Norton," which was originally a part of Taunton, says:

"It is well known that Taunton suffered less than almost any town from the Indians during Philip's war. Near Philip's summer residence, in what is now Raynham, then Taunton, the Leonard family had established their iron works. From them Philip had received many favors, and been on terms of great intimacy; and this fact is supposed by Mr. Baylies† to have been the reason why Taunton was so little molested. Mr. Baylies says:

* Philip's War, pp. 339, 340.

† Baylies' "History of Plymouth Colony."

"In his (Philip's) excursions he had made himself acquainted with the Leonards. They repaired his guns, and supplied him with iron and with such tools as are most prized by savages; and uniformly treated him with kindness and attention. He had become more attached to this family than to any of the English; and he gave his Indians, at the commencement of the war, the strictest orders that they should never injure a Leonard. As he knew, that, in a general attack on the town, this favorite family might be exposed to dangers equal to those of the other inhabitants, it becomes, therefore, extremely probable that his attachment to the Leonards prevented the destruction of Taunton."

Clark, after quoting Philip's kindness to Cole and family, as related by Church, comments as follows:

"In these instances we have exemplified one of the noblest traits of character belonging to civilized life; which clearly indicates that Philip was not so terrible a monster as many supposed he was. In fact, we do not believe he was; but we regard him as one of the most patriotic and truly noble men that ever lived in any country. Had he been an Englishman, and manifested the same firm resolve and unfaltering devotion to the interests of his country, he would have been raised to the rank of a demigod."^{*}

In the attack by the Indians on Lancaster, Mass., February 10th, 1676, the wife of Rev. Joseph Rowlandson was taken prisoner and sold to Quinnapin, a Narragansett chief, the third husband of Weetamoe, Queen of Pocasset, whose slave she became. Weetamoe's first husband was Alexander, Philip's brother. During a captivity of eleven weeks and five days, Philip saw Mrs. Rowlandson several times and manifested a friendly interest in her. At his request she made a shirt for his boy, for which he gave her a shilling. Afterwards she made him a cap, for which she was invited to dinner. She was ransomed for £20, and joined her husband in Boston. The glad news of her release was announced to her in pleasant words by Philip. The Indians held a great dance after the close of the negotiations. "Soon after the dance, (says Abbott,) King Philip, who was present with his warriors, but who appears to have taken no part in the carousals, sent for Mrs. Rowlandson, and said to her with a smiling face, 'would you like to hear some good news? I have a pleasant word for you. You are to go home to-morrow.'"[†]

Contrast this conduct of Philip with the treatment his wife (the gentle Wootonekanuske) and son received from the Colonists,—shipped out of

* Clark's History of Norton, p. 55.

† History King Philip, p. 290.

the country and sold into slavery in one of the West India islands,—and the humanity seems in favor of the savage.

The "Swamp Fight" at *Mont Haup*, June 20th, 1676, will ever be memorable as closing the career of one of the most famous of New England Sachems. When, by the treacherous hand of a recreant follower, he was slain, it remained for his white foes, certainly not less vindictive than himself, to deny his decapitated and quartered body a burial.* The four parts of the mangled remains were hung upon trees, a prey for carrion birds. One dissevered hand was given to Alderman, the Indian by whom he was killed, who exhibited it for money; the other was sent to Boston as a trophy, and for a score of years the head found a resting-place on a gibbet in Plymouth! History should be written impartially. Perhaps the coming historian with a better knowledge of facts, a deeper insight into Indian character and the influences which stirred up the hostility of Philip of Pokonoket, will speak a more kindly word for one who saw his power waning and who "could no longer brook the wrong and outrage heaped upon him by the whites."†

The appointment of a committee to make arrangements for an excursion to Mount Hope on the 21st of June next, it being the ninety-ninth

* On being shot, Philip fell upon his face in the mud and water of the Swamp, from which he was removed to the upland by order of Captain Church, who says, [Hist. Philip's War, p. 125, Drake's ed., 1829,] that he looked like "a doleful, great naked, dirty beast." In the use of this language he evidently referred to Philip's personal appearance as he lay upon the ground covered with mud, and not to obliquities of character, as some have applied the expression. Colonel Church was an able and successful warrior, and performed the duties of his position promptly and faithfully in obedience to the public authorities, and in conformity with the customs of the times. But he was humane to the Indians beyond anything shown by the authorities of Plymouth Colony, and strove to save Annawan, Tispaquin, and others, but without avail. In the Swamp Fight in South Kingstown, December, 1684, when an order was issued to fire the five or six hundred wigwams within the Indian fort, occupied by women, children, old men, and wounded warriors, Captain Church, then bleeding from his wounds, remonstrated against the "horrible order," as inhumane and impolitic, for which he received violent abuse from two blood-thirsty officers—one a Captain and the other a Surgeon.—*Baylies' Plymouth*, ii., 97, 98. *Pulfray's N. E.*, iii, 179. *Potter's Narragansett*, 85-90.

† Arnold's R. I., i, 87. Since this report was written, William J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol, R. I., has read two learned papers before the Rhode Island Historical Society on Philip and the Wampanoags, which place the character of that Chief and his people in a truthful light. A third is promised, and it is to be hoped that they may be given to the public through the press.

anniversary of the Swamp Fight and the death of King Philip, suggests the propriety of then and there taking steps to honor the memory of the great chiefs who received the founder of Rhode Island with words of welcome, and who ever maintained a kindly feeling towards the early settlers.

It was a favorite idea with the late Judge Staples, and one in which he improved every suitable opportunity to enlist the sympathy of others, to commemorate the friendly deeds of these sons of the forest, by erecting to each a simple and inexpensive monument. He frequently conversed with me on the subject. His plan was to place upon a suitable foundation, a massive boulder, bearing upon its side, in deep-cut letters, the name of a Sachem. This was to be done for each. Such a plan he thought would best symbolically represent their natural endowments. The place selected for these rude monuments to Canonicus and Miantonomi, designs for which the Judge had prepared, was the open space at the south entrance of the North Burial Ground in this city—a location every way appropriate for the purpose.

The unexecuted plan is worthy still to be entertained. The thoughtful student of the history of Rhode Island cannot recall the services of the friendly Massasoit, "the sagacious and venerable Canonicus," the noble and high-toned Canonchet, and the brave and generous Miantonomi, without feeling that these are names which deserve to rank with many recorded high on the rolls of civilized nations. In what way can this Society better show respect for one of its principal founders than by taking up and finishing a work thus conceived? It is true the murdered Miantonomi has, by the generous exertions of a citizen of another State,* been honored with a monument erected on the spot where he "was brought to die." But this stands on foreign soil, and does not militate against honoring him in like manner, on the soil of which he was once a Sachem. A plan like this of Judge Staples is certainly within the province of our Society, and should it be consummated, would declare to future generations that the aboriginal friendship and faithfulness manifested to the founder of our State and its early settlers have not been forgotten by their posterity.

Of the eagle's head which once ornamented the hilt of one of Washington's swords, the donor, Mr. Merriman, gives the following account:

* William C. Gilman, Esq., of Norwich, Conn. The monument is a square block of granite, bearing the inscription, "MIANTONOMO, 1643."

"In the year 1861 I was at Washington, acting as Adjutant of the first regiment of troops that went from this State. Our advent there caused a good deal of excitement in social circles, owing to the social position of many of our rank and file, and the headquarters of the regiment was visited daily by some of the best people in Washington.

This relic was presented to the regiment by the Carroll family through Governor Sprague, who brought it to me, and left it in my keeping as Adjutant. I understood then, and still understand, that family to be descendants of the family of same name of revolutionary fame, and it seemed to me at the time the most natural thing in the world that they should possess such a relic, as their ancestors were the intimate friends or relatives of Washington, and the enthusiasm created by the first regiment naturally called forth such a tribute as this.

When the regiment came home and was disbanded, I went to Governor Sprague, reminded him of this relic, and asked him what I should do with it. He told me to keep it until it was called for, and it has been in my possession uncalled for until this time. I presumed he had forgotten it and feeling it ought not to remain in my hands longer I gave it to your Society, thinking you would value and preserve it."

A CURIOUS OLD MANUSCRIPT VOLUME.*

From the estate of the late Stephen Randall has been received through Mr. Stephen R. Weeden, a manuscript volume of 476 pages, comprising the substance of a series of expository sermons on the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistle to the Romans, delivered in the First Church in Boston, "upon ye Lordes dayes in ye afternoones," from 1643 to 1646, by Rev. John Cotton. The volume also contains a sketch of a sermon by Rev. John Wilson,† delivered "mo. 2. 20. 1645," and another by Rev. Mr.

*The volume bears a number of general titles, of which the following are specimens:

- I. "Mr. Cotton, his Exposition upon ye Actes of ye Apostells begininge at ye 20 chapter v 24, ye rest of ye Booke beinge gone ouer by him and written in other Bookes: at this x [exposition] he beganne in his Sermons upon ye Lordes Dayes in ye afternoones, no. 12. 12. 1643."
- II. "By Mr. Cotton at Boston. N. E. his exposition. one [on] ye 3 chapt: of ye Epistell of Pawle to ye Romans. in his Sermons. one [on] ye Lordes dayes in ye afternoones, begininge. on. ye mo. 12, 8. 1645."

Twelve leaves have been mutilated, partly by carelessness, and partly from the corrosion of the ink. The residue of the volume is perfect, and can be, with little difficulty, read by those familiar with the penmanship of two centuries ago.

†Rev. John Wilson was born in Windsor, England, in 1588, and was educated at King's College, Cambridge. He came to New England with Gov. Winthrop, and

Cobbet, [probably of Ipswich, Mass.,] delivered "at Boston, N. E., mo. 5 13. 1645." The book is bound in leather, and was originally protected by brass clasps. A blank leaf bears the name of the owner, thus: "Robert Keayne of Bost: New England his Booke 1643. Price. 6.s." The color of the ink and the chirography, afford circumstantial evidence that these "expositions" were reported by him.* The contents of the volume present a fair specimen of the style of sermonizing two hundred and thirty-two years ago. They also give an insight into pulpit methods of that period, and the manner of treating in open assembly, delinquent church members.

A CASE.

A sermon preached "mo. 6. 4. 1645," from Romans 1: 24, had special reference to a scandal caused by the "wanton" conduct of a member of the church, who on this Sabbath was brought before the congregation to give him an opportunity to explain or confess, or to be proceeded against in the form then usual in such cases. At the close of the sermon, the drift of which may be inferred from the text, the culprit was "called to an account," for his mis-behavior, and the subject was discussed by the pastor, Elders Oliver and Leveret, and two other brethren of the church. But the accused while admitting that he had been "guilty of some unseemly carriages," denied having been guilty of all that was laid to his charge; and failing to make a satisfactory acknowledgment, his case was adjudged "sufficient for ye church to proseed agaynst." The pastor, "after prayer," "proceeded to declare ye consent of ye church and ye cause of his [the offender] castings out." The sentence of excommunication was then delivered in the following words:

"Seinge ye Lord hath thus left you to yourselfe to such horrible wick-edness, and we see little or no repentance in you, I doe therefore in ye

was ordained pastor over the church in Charlestown in 1629. In 1630 he became pastor of the first church in Boston. He died August 7, 1677, in the 79th year of his age. He was a devout and fervid preacher.

*Captain Robert Keayne was a wealthy merchant of Boston, and prominent in public affairs. He was for several years a Deputy in the General Court. He was brother-in-law to Rev. John Wilson, each having married a daughter of Sir John Mansfield. He was a member of Mr. Cotton's church, and is represented as "deeply religious," but not conciliatory in manners and sharp in trade. The latter two characteristics rendered him unpopular with the common people. He died March 26, 1665-6. He left a legacy to build a Town House, and £100 towards erecting an Almshouse.—*Drake's Hist., Boston.*

Name of Ch. [Christ] and by yt power wch ye church hath committed to me, I doe turne ye Keyes of ye church agaynst you, and deliver you up to ye power of Sstan for ye destruction of your flesh. yt. your Spirit may be healed in ye day of Ch. [Christ.] and therefore we doe cast you out of ye fellowship of ye church, and from ye enjoyment of his ordinances, and from henceforward doe account you as a Heathen and a Publican."

"Make way for him to goe out."

The guilty parties had previously been tried before the Magistrates on a capital charge, but for lack of eye-witness testimony they escaped the death penalty. They were, however, sentenced to stand upon the ladder at the place of execution with halters about their necks one hour, and then be whipped, or each of them to pay twenty pounds.*

Public ex-communication continued to be practised in some churches in Boston until about 1830.

A PROPOSITION.

A sermon preached "mo. 2. 27. 1645," from *Romans 1:7*. "Grace to you and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ," closes as follows:

"I am to make a motion to the church and to our Brethren. I understand by many o ye Towne yt come to me yt that thear is some differ- ence of opinion amongst Neighbors, and it may be amongst Brethren too, though yt is not certayne, nor so playne; therefore, I propound this to you: whether you do not thinke it meete that in some publike meetinge we may handle such doctrines as may tend to ye resolving of doubtes, and settlinge peace and truth amongst vs? For if you keepe truth, you will preserve your peace; and because we do not make this meetinge to be a snare to discouer mens judgments, and soe to bringe you into trouble, if any desiar to conceale thear judgments, therefore it shall be free for any Brethren or neighbors to propound thear doubtes or objections unto any thing yt shall be delivered, either then, or if they think good they may present their objections in wrighting, and we will not require yt they should put thear names to it; and these objections may be spoken to ye next meetinge-day, and yt may be the subject of ye discourse [at] yt meetinge; and this to continue once in a fortnight while any differences doe apear; for we have no daye in ye week free but ye 6th daye of ye weeke once in a fortnight, and on yt day thear is a priuat meetinge of Bretheren wherein for some time I have bine admited to haue my st. [seat] to my owne edification and benefit. Now they are willinge that

*The curious reader will find a relation of this case, except the colloquy to the church, and the above-quoted sentence of excommunication, in Winthrop's History of New England, ii. 305, 306.

theare priuat may be convirted to a more public exercise for ye time, for a more generall benefit for ye establishing of truth and peace, to teachers; and to preuent disturbance in wch meetinge we shall not so much attend to preachinge as to handlinge some groundes and principles of Religion, or such as tend to resolve doubtes; and if any be not satisfied with what shall be deliuered, any of ye neighbors or brethren may object, and if ye Ansor doe not satisfie they may have libertie to replye agayno, and if that Ansor doe not fully clear ye doubtes they may make a third replye in wrightinge or otherwise, that we may labor to preserue vnitie and to preserue peace. Therefore if you doe aproue of it, consider of it till ye next Lord's day, and then give us your answer accordinge to wch we shall proceade."

Following this proposition was "ye baptizinge of a child." At this service the pastor is reported as making the following address:

Pastor. "Beloued, we have herd what a blessinge of God peace is. Therefore look up to God for it; this very ordinance hath bine accompanied with singular peace when it hath bine rightly administered, as at ye Baptisinge of ye Eunuch, yo Baptisinge of Lydia & her House, of ye Taylor & his House, yea all his House & all in his House. Thear was great peace to ye parents, & soe to ye children Baptized in time; & ye neglect of this ordinance is far from peace; for Moses when he neglected to circumcise his children God was about to kill him.

But what Benefit is it to children to be baptized? What Benefit had David by his circumsission when he was circumcised ye 8th day of his age? I say he had much benefit by it, & ye virtew of his circumcision did much strengthen him. When he was to encounter with Goliah he comes agaynst him in ye confidence of his circumcision. And Ch. [Christ] sayeth, 'Suffer little children to come to me;' therefore thear is a rebuke & blamie belonginge to those yt kepe little children from cominge to Ch. Js. in this ordinance of Baptisme. Ch. Js. will blame & reprove them, & I know not what peace such fathers & mothers cane have that keepe thear children from this ordinance; & though they may pretend peace & comfort in it, yet I fear it will prove but a rotten & counterfet peace in ye end."

Mr. Cotton was born in Derby, England, December 4th, 1585, was educated at Trinity and Emanuel Colleges, and commenced his ministry at Boston, in his native land. He came to Boston, New England, in 1633, and was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Mr. Wilson, over the First Church. He died December 23, 1652, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. During the nineteen years of his ministry in Boston, his influence was widely felt in the ecclesiastical and civil affairs of the Massachusetts Colony. His controversy with Roger Williams was noticed in the Proceedings of last year. Of his profound learning Rev. Cotton Mather

speaks in glowing terms. He was "a most *universal scholar*, and a *living system* of the liberal arts, and a *walking library*." He could "discourse" in Hebrew, was an accurate critic in the Greek, and wrote and spoke Latin "with a most Ciceronian elegancy." In logic "he was completely furnished therewith to encounter the subtlest adversary of the Truth." But it was in "his *theologie*" and "his *textual divinity*" that "his greatest *extraordinariness*" appeared, while "his abilities to expound the Scriptures caused him to be admired by the ablest of his hearers."*

TWO EPOCHS.

The period covered by Philip's war, before referred to, belongs, properly, to the first epoch in the history of Rhode Island, while the second embraces the American Revolution. The part taken by our State in that exciting drama has found its appropriate record in our school and general histories. Yet the story has not all been told. While the hard experiences of Captain Dring and of Christopher Hawkins, of Howland, Angell, Thayer, Barton, Olney, Greene, Ward and Varnum, have become familiar to the public, the services, trials, and hair-breadth escapes of many during that eventful era, remain to be recited. The adventures of Captain Hoysteed, Hacker, of Captain Christopher Whipple, of William Waterman, of the doomed Gavot, and of other sons of Rhode Island, if preserved, would prove rich fragmentary contributions to our revolutionary history. To the list here named, may be added Thomas Weld Philbrook, of Providence, well remembered by many of our citizens.

Thomas Weld Philbrook, son of Jonathan and Dorothy Weld Philbrook, was born in Boston, Mass., May 9th, 1760. His father, born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1721, was Captain of a trading vessel which sailed from the port of Boston to the West Indies and South America, and at the time of the birth of his son had sailed for Demarara. He afterwards settled in Maine.

At two years of age Thomas was sent to his grandfather, Rev. Habijah Weld,† of Attleboro, Mass., by whom he was educated as his son. He

* *Magnalia*, I. 273, 274.

† Rev. Habijah Weld, was born in Dunstable, Mass., July 2, 1702. He was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1723; was ordained pastor over the First Congregational Church in Attleboro, October 1, 1727, and died of apoplexy, May 14, 1782, in the 80th year of his age, after a useful ministry of nearly fifty-five

prepared for and entered Harvard University about 1775, but fired by the spirit of the times, followed the example of his class and enlisted in the army. During the war he was in the Penobscot Expedition, having previously and subsequently engaged in privateering. He was taken prisoner and for eight months confined on board the Jersey Prison Ship. Here his sufferings were extreme. An attempt to escape proved unsuccessful and he was put in irons, the scars made by which he carried to his grave. He was finally released in a cartel for exchange, by taking, at the suggestion of his friendly guard, the name of a man on the list who had died. August 28, 1782, he married Abigail Mason, daughter of Noah and Lydia Lancaster Mason. She was born December 2, 1758.

After the war Mr. Philbrook engaged in business in Providence, but owing to the misconduct of his partner he failed. He honorably gave up all his property to his creditors, and ultimately paid his entire indebtedness, principal and interest.* He then went to Maine where land had been given him, covering the site of the present city of Bath. This he commenced clearing, but unfortunately for him the deed was re-called, and he was again afloat in the world. After teaching school a short time in that vicinity, he went to sea as supercargo, and spent a number of years in that employment, but with no permanent success. Disaster followed him. He was four times wrecked, and after the last calamity he returned to Providence in broken health, and was never after able to follow any settled business. In 1833 he made an unsuccessful effort to obtain a pension from the government for his revolutionary services,

years. He married Mary Fox, by whom he had fifteen children, four sons and eleven daughters.

On the Sabbath previous to his death Mr. Weld preached two sermons on the text: "He that believeth and is baptised, shall be saved; and he that believeth not shall be damned." So well were his secular concerns arranged for his departure that the settlement of his estate cost less than five dollars. He was dignified, polite, and hospitable. Dr. Dwight says he was "more eminently holy than any man whom I ever knew."

"In the pulpit and out of it, you all know he was zealous for God; a faithful and close reprobate of sin, not fearing the faces of men. God hath been pleased to honor him much in his labors for the good of souls." *Rev. Peter Thatcher's Funeral Sermon.*

* In this he was nobly assisted by his wife, who opened a school in Providence which she continued forty-two years, and which at the age of seventy years she resigned.

being unable to support his memorial by the required testimony. Only one person was to be found (General Grosvenor, of Connecticut,) who could testify to his services. All his other companions in arms were gone.

The children born to Mr. Philbrook were Mary Kennedy, wife of Mr. George Hoppin, now living in Philadelphia; John, who died young; Harriet, who married the late Mr. Henry Cushing; and Anna Weld. Harriet and her sister Anna were popular teachers of a private school, and were distinguished for their musical talents. They were prominent members of the Psalonian Society, as were Thomas Smith Webb, Oliver Shaw, Moses Noyes, William H. Smith, Charles Holden, Oliver Kendall, Samuel Eddy, Henry Cushing, and Silvanus and Samuel Tingley. Harriet Philbrook possessed a voice of remarkable compass and sweetness. It was for her that Oliver Shaw composed his popular sacred songs, "There's nothing true but heaven," and "Mary's Tears," both of which were rendered by her with unsurpassed effect. After her marriage with Mr. Cushing her sympathies and labors were enlisted in works of philanthropy, and at the time of her decease she was President of one of the most valued charitable institutions of Providence.

In the later years of his life Mr. Philbrook resided in the family of his son-in-law, Mr. Cushing, and died August 2d, 1841, aged 81 years, 2 months and 23 days. His widow died at the age of 92 years. He was a gentleman of urbane manners, and highly respected for his probity. The story of his adventures and sufferings from 1776 to 1781, including the expedition against Ticonderoga and his sojourn in the famous Jersey Prison Ship, is here given from a manuscript written by himself, which recently came into my possession:

MR. PHILBROOK'S NARRATIVE.

"In May, 1776, I arrived at that age which the law required to enter the army. I very soon availed myself of the highly esteemed privilege, and before the expiration of the month, I became a soldier in Captain Elderkin's company, Colonel Mott's regiment, of Connecticut State troops, destined to join the army at Ticonderoga. We soon commenced our march which was a very pleasant one considering the badness of the roads and the uninhabited coun'ry we had to pass through. Our first encampment was at Skeensborough, (now White Hall.) We remained here several weeks, how many I cannot recollect, sufficient time however, for the most of us to be taken down with the fever and ague, myself among others. We next went to Ticonderoga, and were landed at

Mount Independence on an eminence separated from the main Fort by a very narrow strait in the Lake. Here we cleared a place for our Camp, and for sometime were employed in building our huts (for we had no tents.) Spruce poles and hemlock bark were fortunately very plenty in this part of our country at that time.

Though fever and ague still followed me yet I was able to do duty most of the time. Our Orderly Sergeant being sick, I was ordered to do his duty because I could write a little better than the rest of the boys. This duty I performed to the end of the campaign as well as I could, and found but little difficulty as some of the younger officers of the regiment were very friendly to me. At the expiration of our term we were carried in flat bottomed boats to Fort George, where we were discharged and left to get home as we could. With great difficulty (being very weak) I arrived in Pomfret, which was then my place of residence.

After getting recruited I visited my friends in Attleborongh. This summer we had but very little fighting, none in this department except an affair with General Waterbury, who went to Crown Point with a number of row gallies, gunboats, and to take care of some English vessels of the same description; but it seems they rather chose to take care of themselves. After having some sharp-shooting, in which our people came off second best, they were glad to return and take shelter under the guns of our Fort.

Though I was rather tired of being a soldier my disposition for roving had not abated. In the spring of 1777 I went to Boston and engaged as Captain's Clerk on board the Brig General Stark in the privateering business. We had a pleasant cruise, but not a profitable one. We exchanged some shots with a very large English Letter of Marque of twenty guns, and as we had but ten, and those very small, we certainly had no business with her. Though we pelted away at her with our pop guns for more than an hour, she took but little notice of us, once in a while complimenting us with one or two of her heavy guns. With one of her shots she killed one man and wounded two others, which put an end to this foolish affair. In the fall of 1778 I entered on board the ship Rebecca, a merchantman, bound to Holland. Though a dull sailing ship, we were fortunate enough to escape the British cruisers. Homeward bound we had a very long passage, being ninety-three days. Our provisions fell short, and the last thirty days we were on an allowance of two ounces of meat and two of bread for twenty-four hours. This was indeed a short allowance and when we arrived in Boston we were reduced almost to skeletons.

In the spring of 1779 I engaged with Captain Hacker, to go as Acting-Lieutenant of Marines, on a cruise in the continental sloop Providence, but before we could get ready for sea the Penobscot Expedition was fitting out and we were ordered to join that fleet. All the movements were slow and tardy, and it was near the last of June before the fleet could be got together. The armed force consisted of the Warren Frigate

thirty-six guns, and Providence sloop, fourteen guns. These were the only continental vessels. The rest were all private property belonging to Boston and Salem, and hired by the State of Massachusetts. They consisted of nine ships of from twenty-two to eighteen guns, six brigs of sixteen and eighteen guns, and forty coasting sloops of about one hundred tons each, employed as transports. The fleet was commanded by Commodore Saltonstall, of New London, and the land forces by General Lovell, of Hingham.

We sailed from Boston (I think the last of June). The next day we anchored in Portland harbor to receive on board a part of the troops. We tarried here several days and then sailed for Broad Bay, where we were to receive the remainder of the militia. Here we wasted several more days, seemingly for no other purpose but to give the enemy sufficient time to prepare for us. We however got to Penobscot at last, having been twelve or fourteen days in making the passage, which we certainly might have done in four or five. We sailed up the bay until abreast of the British garrison, where we anchored, taking special care to keep out of the reach of their guns.

The Fort was situated on a point of land formed by the junction of the Bagaduce and Penobscot rivers, on a gently elevated piece of land which appeared to have been cleared and cultivated for a number of years. The Breastwork or Fort was rather a rough looking concern, built with logs and dirt and not more than three or three and a half feet high, which our long-legged militia men would have straddled over without much difficulty.

We expected that the troops would have been landed the next morning after our arrival, but the morning came and the day passed without any movement. Some hard speeches were handed round at the expense of the General. The next day passed as the former but not without much grumbling. The British had two ships of twenty-eight and twenty-four guns laying in the mouth of Bagaduce river. This was all the naval force they had.

Our Captain and the Captain of one of the armed brigs, thought to have a little diversion and drive them from their moorings. This they got liberty to do. At sunset I landed with thirty marines from the Providence with as many more from the brig, all under the command of Captain R. Davis, of the Continental army. We landed on a small island of two or three acres, lying in the mouth of the Bagaduce, about a mile below the ships. The island was thickly covered with wood and under brush. We soon found our way to the summit, which was not very much elevated, and commenced erecting a Breastwork.

We were very industrious through the night, making as little noise as possible that we might not be heard on board the ships. Before the break of day we had our works completed, and received from one of the ordnance transports three long 18-pounders, which we soon had mounted. As it began to grow light we trimmed up a small spruce tree on which

we hoisted our flag and saluted our neighbors with the well-loaded guns. This I believe was the first they knew of our being so near them, as they appeared to be perfectly still and quiet, and by the time it took them to get ready to return our morning call, a brisk fire was kept up from us and from the ships. We could frequently see our shot hull them so that we must have done them considerable damage. They generally overshot us, but unfortunately one of their shot struck the top of our Breast-work and killed two men and wounded three others.

After about three hours of firing the ships slipped their cables and moved up the river out of the reach of our shot. We next went to work cleared a piece of ground and built us some comfortable huts to lodge in until further orders. Our little settlement we called Hacker's Island. We had now been here five or six days and the troops were not landed. A general uneasiness pervaded all ranks, both among the sailors and soldiers. Something must be wrong. Our General was said to be a very good sort of man, but these good sort of men very seldom make good Generals. I recollect that I thought then, and I still think, that Mr. Lovell would have done more good, and made a much more respectable appearance, in the Deacon's seat of a country church than at the head of an American army. It was, however, at last agreed upon to land the troops. I think it was the morning of the seventh day after our arrival. The place selected for landing was very injudiciously chosen, being a high bank covered with small trees and shrubs with an ascent of at least forty-five degrees, whereas about half a mile distant was a fine level cleared spot sufficiently large to hold the whole army, where we might have landed under the cover of the guns of one or two of our ships without the loss of a man. This appeared very strange to us all at the time, but I believe that all were of the opinion afterwards that the old general had agreed to go snacks with the Commodore in whatever they were to have for defeating the expedition. We were, however, landed at the place appointed. The marines were first set on shore on the beach. Some musket shot were fired at us from the brow of the hill, but we were at too great a distance from them to receive any damage.

When the marines were all landed and about half the militia, we began our ascent which was indeed a very difficult one. Had it not been for the shrubs growing on the side of the hill we might have lost half our men before we gained the height. Though I was not encumbered with a musket I found it difficult to keep my footing. When we had ascended about one-third of the distance the British from the brow began a brisk fire upon us which they kept up 'til we were within a few rods of the top. They then courageously fled and left the ground to us. In this ascent we had forty men killed and twenty wounded. Among the killed was Captain Welch of the marines, on board the Warren Frigate, a very amiable young gentleman and a brave officer. Our brave General did not lead the van in their ascent, neither did he bring up the rear.

Probably he and the commodore were walking the Warren's quarter-deck with their spy-glasses to see the fun. I saw him two hours after on the hill giving orders about building huts, for which he probably was well calculated.

With the Marines belonging to the Providence and brig Tryall we returned to our little isle where we found good cheer and comfortable quarters. In three or four days the Militia were comfortably housed as if we had come to spend the summer with our English neighbors whom everybody knew, that knew anything, that an express had been sent to Halifax and that they would be prompt in sending a reinforcement which might be expected in a very short time. Councils of war were held every day on board the Commodore's ship. The result commonly was, the Commodore and General could not agree. Probably they had agreed in one point and engaged not to agree in any other. Thus day after day passed away without anything being done. Some of the Captains of the fleet frequently landed on the Bagaduce shore, either to amuse themselves by rambling in the woods, or to reconnoitre the enemy. In one of these excursions, the Commodore being with them, they spent the most of the afternoon. Towards evening they were discovered from one of the English ships, and immediately a boat with a company of soldiers was sent on shore. On seeing the boat put off from the ship they each made the best of their way for their boat, which they had left waiting for them. They all reached the boat nearly at the same time, but the Commodore was missing. They waited, but he came not; it began to grow dark; the British boat had returned to the ship, and finally at 9 o'clock they concluded to leave him to his fate and take care of themselves. The next morning at sunrise he was seen on the beach and a boat immediately sent to take him off. He said he was closely pursued and in making his escape he had got so far into the woods that he could not find the way out in the dark; but it was generally believed that he found a very good birth on board one of the British ships.

Tumults now ran high. The General was hissed and hooted at wherever he made his appearance, and the Commodore cursed and execrated by all hands. Captain Hacker offered with the Providence and the six brigs that if the General would attack the Fort all the men from the ships would gladly join him. He (Captain Hacker) would enter the river with these small vessels and engage to bring out the English ships. But not it was not feasible.

According to the best accounts we could get the British had only five hundred effective men in their garrison. Their naval force we knew was only two small ships. We had between three and four thousand Militia, with sixteen ships and brigs well armed and manned. It is strange that these spirited fellows were kept peaceable so long. The sailors indeed talked hard of leaving their ships, and under a commander of their own choice, pushing forward and storming the Fort. A single word of encouragement from any of the Captains in the fleet would have

set them in rapid motion, and I have no doubt but they would have succeeded. But we had dallied away our time too long.

More than thirty days had been spent in idleness since our first anchoring, and not a single movement made to annoy the enemy. On a fine summer's morning five lofty ships were discovered in the offing. All knew who they were, for all had expected them for some time. It was now all hiltier-skilter. The men from the shore were ordered to embark as soon as possible and the fleet to weigh anchor or slip their cables, and proceed up the river. We were soon under sail with a fair wind. The English ships were not more than three miles from us, but the wind so favored us that we kept clear from their shot. As we came towards the head of navigation the Warren Frigate grounded, and was immediately cleared of her men and blown up. The other ships soon followed her example and as fast as they could land their men and some stores, set fire to their vessels and left them.

Our retreat was as badly managed as the whole expedition had been. Here we were, landed in a wilderness, under no command, those belonging to the ships unacquainted with the woods, and only knew that a west course would carry us across to Kennebeck, whereas there were hundreds of the Militia that were old hunters and knew the country. Some of these ought to have been detained as pilots and we might all have got through in three days; but we had no one to direct, so every one shifted for himself. Some got to their homes in two days, while the most of us were six and seven days before we came to an inhabited country. I got through on the seventh day, after keeping a fast of three days.* From Portland I took passage in the Frigate Boston, Captain Tucker, and was treated with much politeness by him and his officers.

My stay in Boston was short. My next adventure was in the ship America, a fine Letter of Marque of twenty guns, bound from Boston to Virginia, and thence to France; but when we were off the Capes of Virginia we fell in with two of John Bull's canoes, who took us under their protection, and altered our course for New York. Here I was a prisoner

*One company came out on Mr. Jonathan Philbrook's farm. Mrs. Philbrook fed the starving men, and on hearing that others were coming, cast about in her mind as to what she could prepare in the largest quantities. The *big pot* was brought out, and some pork and beans were bubbling over the fire. Some one called her by name, when one of the men sitting by said "Philbrook? why, there is a young man in the company back of us of that name." She said, "is his name Tommy?" The reply was "Yes." The mother's heart was at once alive, and her thought was he is starving and must be delicately fed. A chicken must be killed. The thought no sooner came than another followed. These were all somebody's sons, and not only one, but many of the feathered race were sacrificed, and the starving men made welcome. Soon the second detachment came, and sure enough "Tommy" emerged from the woods on to his father's farm.

eight months. As the history of the Old Jersey and the Good Hope Prison Ships is pretty well known, I shall only say that during my stay on board, I suffered everything but death, and thousands of my fellow prisoners suffered that. In the spring of 1780 I engaged in a six months campaign on Rhode Island in Colonel Mitchell's regiment, of Massachusetts State troops. In this tour of duty there was scarcely anything occurred worthy of notice. We had no enemy nearer to us than New York. The men were well fed, and employed in working very moderately on the fortifications at Butt's Hill. I next went to Salem and engaged on board the brig Montgomery, Captain Carnes, a privateer of sixteen guns. In this cruise we captured several small prizes, and had an engagement with a large English ship, in which we lost our First Lieutenant and three men killed and several wounded, and our brig much damaged in sail and rigging. I went a second and a third cruise in the same brig under the command of Captain Hobbs. On our third cruise being only twenty-four hours at sea, we fell in with the noted King's brig, the Wild Cat. Mowat, commander. She was well known to Captain Hobbs and many of our men. Having been taken by her but a short time previous, we knew her to be of superior force, but did not hesitate to engage her. We did not make children's play of it. We stood for each other until we were almost yard arm and yard arm before a gun was fired by either. We then commenced with a good will, and for about forty minutes we lay within pistol shot of each other hammering way with all our might. In this time we were so much cut to pieces that it was difficult to keep the vessel under command. Our opponent was the first to show that he was tired of the business. He up helm and made sail from us, and we were too much disabled to follow if we had wished to renew the combat. Our worthy commander was the first who fell in this short but sanguinary engagement. Eight brave fellows shared his fate and about the same number were wounded. A few days after, we fell in with a British frigate, were made prisoners and taken to St. Johns, Newfoundland. At the end of four months we were released and sent in a cartell to Salem, in October, 1781. I now hung up my fiddle and went no more a cruising during the war.

I find I have been sixteen months in the State and continental service, twelve months a prisoner, and about two years and a half in the privateering and merchant service.

IMPROVEMENTS.—OUR TREASURES.

The removal of the stairs to their present position, and other improvements made by the Committee on the building and grounds, is a pleasant feature of the year, and has greatly facilitated the work of the librarian.

The show case provided enables us to exhibit a portion, (and but a small portion) of our rare treasures, the examination of which has much interested visitors. Another case, of a similar kind, would put it in our power to increase the interest, and help us to secure other desirable contributions to our Cabinet, by displaying to admiring eyes many of our smaller (and rare) relics and articles of *vertu*. Many persons by seeing what we have would be led to contribute from their own treasures desirable articles such as we have not. The rapid increase of books and pamphlets will soon render the supply of additional shelf room necessary. An additional alcove could be used at this moment with great advantage.

Of our printed treasures we name the newspaper department as embracing some of the most valuable. The collection numbers upwards of four hundred bound volumes, and not far from one hundred volumes unbound. Over three hundred of the bound volumes are Rhode Island publications. The value of one series of these (*The Providence Gazette*) cannot be determined by any money standard, simply because no amount of money could duplicate them were they to be destroyed. These and other files of the collection are being constantly resorted to from every part of the State, and from other States, for historical, genealogical and legal purposes. So that I may repeat, in substance, what was said on another occasion, viz.: the Society is continually giving back to the public of that which it has freely received.

AN APPEAL.

In several preceding reports I have spoken of the fragmentary materials, useful for general or local history, in the shape of old books, newspapers and manuscripts stowed away in the closets or in the attics of many dwellings in different parts of the State, which are of little or no value to their owners, but which, if possessed by this Society, might be helps to establish some disputed historical fact, or to supply a missing link in a genealogical chain. The importance of instituting measures to secure such materials for future use, has been urged on the ground that, year by year, they have been diminishing, either through neglect, the ravages of vermin, or through the agency of the all-devouring pulp vat. To this end the labors of the Librarian have, to some extent, been directed. But "many hands make light work," and I would again urge

the members of the Society to assist in rescuing these unappreciated memorials of the past from the destruction which, in a majority of instances, awaits them, and thus enrich our collections with what may hereafter prove to be of great worth to the historian, the genealogist, and the archaeologist. A little effort in this direction on the part of each, would, without doubt, secure to us numerous additions. I would also earnestly solicit from all persons throughout the State, who may read this paragraph, to aid the objects of our Society by donations to its collections of ancient books, newspapers, almanacs, (interleaved or otherwise,) pamphlets of every description, old account books, diaries, letters, (especially of the revolutionary period and earlier,) records of extinct associations, will's, deeds, contracts, apprentice indentures, receipts, transcripts from family bibles of births, marriages and deaths, genealogies, town and county maps, plats, engravings, portraits, Indian implements, and other relics; in a word, anything and all things which may serve to illustrate historic events, or throw light upon the manners and customs of early times.

Besides upwards of seven thousand manuscripts which should be mounted, bound and indexed, before they can with safety be laid open to the public, or even be satisfactorily inspected by our members, our library contains about thirty-five thousand pamphlets relating to education, science, art, agriculture, horticulture, discoveries, internal improvements, theology, history, biography, finance, law, politics, general literature, and various other subjects. These, when bound, will make about three thousand volumes. Until prepared for binding, they cannot be properly indexed nor catalogued. That they should be bound, to save them from the risk of surreptitious removal, or being otherwise lost, is self-evident; and pecuniary means to ensure both to manuscripts and pamphlets this sort of security, is an obvious necessity. But, as the whole subject is now in the hands of a committee competent to devise and recommend judicious measures for securing this desirable result, I forbear further remarks.

There are several topics bearing upon the continued prosperity of the Society, of which I had purposed to speak, but time and space admonish me to forbear, and I will only add that since the last annual meeting, fifteen meetings of the Society have been held. At eleven of these, care-

fully prepared papers have been read. In addition to these were two meetings of a conversational character, by no means the least interesting of the number. Such a record argues well for the future.

The necrology for the year embraces the names of John Carter Brown, Stephen Randall, Henry W. Lothrop, Rev. David Benedict, D. D., and John Kingsbury. Notices of these gentlemen will be found in the appendix to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. STONE,

Librarian Northern Department.

JANUARY 20, 1875.



NECROLOGY
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
For 1874.

JOHN CARTER BROWN descended from Rev. Chad Brown, who came over from England in the ship Martin, in July, 1638, and became the "first elder" of the First Baptist Church in Providence. He was the second son of Nicholas and Ann Brown, and was born in Providence, August 28th, 1797. He died in the city of his birth, June 10th, 1874. He was educated at Brown University, and graduated in the class of 1816.

A few years after his graduation, Mr. Brown spent three years in European travel, and on his return entered the counting room of Brown & Ives, and was at the head of that eminent mercantile house at the time of his death. He early manifested a taste for historical studies, and in the course of his life collected the largest and most complete library of books relating exclusively to America, to be found in this country. Of this library, amounting to not less than 10,000 volumes, a catalogue in four imperial volumes was printed a few years ago. It is gratifying to know that this invaluable collection is to be preserved unbroken in the family, and will continue to be extended.

Mr. Brown became in 1828 a Trustee, and in 1842, a Fellow, of Brown University, of which he was a liberal benefactor. He was a member of the Board of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and gave liberally to

that institution, as he did also to the Rhode Island Hospital. Donations were also made by him to the Providence Athenaeum and to the Redwood Library at Newport. Though not a politician, he served one year in the General Assembly, as a representative from the city of Newport. In the anti-slavery contest in Kansas he took an active part, and supported the movement with his influence and money. He caused to be re-printed for free circulation, shortly before the late rebellion, an almost forgotten pamphlet written in 1796, by Judge St. George Tucker, Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, Virginia, in favor of gradual emancipation.

The essential traits in the character of Mr. Brown are such as are well illustrated in the serene and unobtrusive life which he always led. His manners, though formal and reserved to strangers, were at all times those of a courteous and high bred gentleman of the elder generation. His tastes were unusually simple and his spirit was that of genuine modesty, without self-seeking or any element of arrogance. He had firm convictions, but he was always tolerant of dissent on the part of others. He was through life unusually fond of society, and in the ancestral mansion where his father had lived before him, his social entertainments were distinguished for a generous and elegant hospitality, such as few have it in their power to equal. But, in his daily life, he was especially averse to anything like ostentation or display, and, though always accustomed to the use of large wealth, he cared nothing for any kind of luxurious indulgence.

Mr. Brown married Sophia Augusta, daughter of the late Hon. Patrick Browne, of Nassau, Bahama Islands. Three children, two sons and a daughter, survive him.

Mr. Brown became a member of this Society July 19th, 1825, and was a Trustee under the old organization, from 1834 to 1845. He at several times made contributions to its collections.

STEPHEN RANDALL, son of Doctor Stephen and Lucina (Winsor) Randall, was born in Providence, October 22, 1793. He received his school education in "Whipple Hall,"—as the building which then occupied the present site of the Benefit Street Grammar School, was formerly called. In 1818 he became connected with Mr. Henry Stone, under the firm of Randall & Stone, and commenced the manufacture of candle wick in a small factory which had been erected by his father, and which

is still standing on Branch Avenue, in the tenth ward of this city. He continued in the same business until October 1, 1871, when he surrendered it to a nephew, who had been a partner with him since 1846.

Mr. Randall was married in September, 1831, to Miss Susan (Hopkins) Arnold, who died in February, 1870. Early in life he entered heartily into politics, and for many years the affairs of the town of North Providence, where he resided, were largely directed by Edward S. Wilkinson and Stephen Randall. Amongst his old papers one was recently found bearing the address of "Governor of North Providence." It is safe to say, however, that the affairs of the town were never more economically or wisely managed, than while those two gentlemen had control of them. He was for many years a member of the General Assembly, and although never a speech-maker, he was generally found on important committees, and was regarded as a man of sound judgment in matters of public concern.

After the revolution in politics which succeeded the extension of suffrage, in 1842, Mr. Randall (as well as many other old political leaders) was permitted to go into "retiracy;" and he soon ceased to feel much interest in public affairs,—although he always kept himself acquainted with the course of events in the State and nation.

During the latter years of his life, Mr. Randall became somewhat noted for his zeal in behalf of the claims of Roger Williams to the respect and gratitude of the people of Rhode Island. His efforts to procure the erection of a monument to his memory are well known. Some years before his death, he deposited in a Providence Bank \$1,000, as the foundation of a fund to accumulate for that purpose. He had previously (March 22, 1860) caused the dust of Roger Williams and his wife to be exhumed from their graves in the orchard of the late Sullivan Dorr, and deposited in his tomb, to be placed beneath the monument when erected.

It was mainly through Mr. Randall's influence that the State is represented in the National Capitol by a statue which serves to perpetuate the memory of its founder. Through his exertions, and at his expense, some of the writings of that distinguished man have been rescued from oblivion, and given to the world in a permanent form; and his persistent agitation of the subject has had the effect to awaken an interest in historical studies in many who had scarcely given attention to them before.

Mr. Randall died on the 30th of July, 1874, after an illness of three weeks. He was elected a member of this Society, July 14, 1844.

HENRY WOOD LOTHROP was descended in the sixth generation from Mark Lothrop, who first appears in America in 1636, in Salem, Mass. In 1643, he removed to Duxbury, and in 1658 to Bridgewater, where he lived until his death in 1686. Mark Lothrop was probably a near kinsman of Rev. John Lowthorpe, who was baptised in Etton, Yorkshire, December 20, 1584, and who belonged to an old family which took its name from Lowthorpe in the West Riding of York. The name Mark occurs several times in the family to which John belonged, a younger brother of his bearing the name. His appearance in Massachusetts so soon after the immigration of John, and his settlement in the same vicinity, strengthen the supposition. As early as 1682 we find this Mark with his two sons, proprietors in Bridgewater.

Henry W., the subject of this notice, the sole remaining representative of eleven children, was born in Providence, R. I., January 5th, 1802. His father, Zebadiah Lothrop, was a native of Bridgewater, Mass., and his mother, Sarah (Adams) Lothrop, was a daughter of J. Adams, of Northbridge, Mass. They were married October 1st, 1795.

Mr. Lothrop received his education in the public schools in Providence, and at an Academy in Wrentham, Mass., and at an early age became a clerk to his father and grandfather, then doing business in the West India trade under the firm of Adams & Lothrop. His father died when he was but sixteen years of age, which event threw great responsibility upon him. On the dissolution of the firm of Adams & Lothrop, Thornton & Lothrop succeeded to their business, adding to it the Western produce trade. Stafford & Lothrop succeeded this firm, but engaged chiefly in cotton and manufacturers supplies. They were also agents for Oliver Ames & Son, and Lazell, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater, Mass. This firm ceased to be in active business about the year 1865, but was not dissolved until the death of Mr. Lothrop. From 1865 to his death Mr. Lothrop was senior partner in the firm of Henry W. Lothrop & Son, engaged in the cotton trade in the city of Providence.

Although Mr. Lothrop refused to enter into political life, he was honored with many important trusts. He was chosen a director of the Pawtuxet Bank; of the Franklin Mutual Fire Insurance Company; of the American, afterwards the Newport Insurance Company; and of the Providence National Bank, offices which he held until his decease. He was also for many years a director in the People's Savings Bank, treasurer of the First Congregational Benevolent Society, treasurer and vice president of the Rhode Island Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry,

vice-president of the Providence Aid Society, during the nine and a half years of its existence, treasurer of the State Bounty Fund established for soldiers' families, and a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, his trustworthiness and sound judgment peculiarly qualifying him for these offices.

Mr. Lothrop was married August 9th, 1827, to Louisa Thornton, of Providence, who, with only one of their four children, survives him. He was for many years an exemplary member of the First Congregational Church, and died October 9th, 1874, after a protracted and painful sickness, borne with Christian fortitude, in the assured faith of a happy immortality. He became a member of the Historical Society April 10th, 1856, and held an official position from 1858 to 1874.

DAVID BENEDICT, S. T. D., eldest son of Thomas and Martha (Seudder) Benedict, was born in Norwalk, Conn., October 10th, 1779, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to a shoemaker in New Canaan, Conn. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to New York and worked one year as a journeyman. In December, 1799, he united with the Baptist Church in Stratford, and his mind was turned to the ministry. After suitable preparation at Mount Pleasant Academy, now the seat of Sing Sing Prison, New York, he entered Brown University in 1804, and was graduated in 1806, with an oration on "Ecclesiastical History," which attracted much attention. Immediately after his graduation he was settled over a Baptist Church in Pawtucket, of which he was pastor twenty-five years, and resigned in 1828. He never sought any other settlement. May 4th, 1808, he married Margaret Hubbel Gano, daughter of Rev. Stephen Gano, D. D., of Providence, by whom he had twelve children. His taste for ecclesiastical history was early developed, and during more than half a century he diligently pursued its study, particularly in reference to his denomination. In collecting materials for the works he afterwards published, he traveled extensively through all the States and Territories of the Union. Of his numerous publications, his History of the Baptists takes a leading rank. The last of his printed works, published in 1860, entitled "Fifty Years among the Baptists," is replete with interesting personal reminiscences. For ten years he held the office of Postmaster in Pawtucket.

In 1818 Mr. Benedict was elected a Trustee of Brown University, and for more than fifty years was absent but once from any meeting of the Board. In 1851, Shurtleff College, Illinois, conferred upon him the hon-

orary degree of S. T. D. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and attained to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason. He wrote copiously for various periodicals and papers, and after the close of his regular ministry he performed a large amount of missionary labor. Indeed, few men equalled him in the industrious employment of time. The last twelve years of his life were engaged in compiling a "Compendium of Church History," and he left in manuscript, ready for the press, a history of the Donatists. The ministry of Dr. Benedict was marked by seasons of special religious interest. He was remarkable for his energy, zeal and cheerfulness. He died peacefully, December 5th, 1874, in the midst of scenes with which he had been familiar for nearly three-quarters of a century, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. Four sons and a daughter survive him.

Dr. Benedict was elected a member of this Society July 19, 1825, and was a trustee from 1827 to 1840. Though long withdrawn from active participation in its transactions he, by occasional contributions to its collections, manifested his continued interest in its objects.

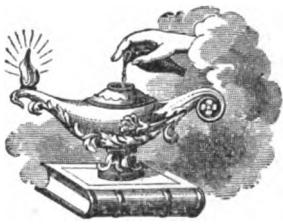
JOHN KINGSBURY, son of John and Dorothy (Leavens) Kingsbury, was born in South Coventry, Conn., May 26th, 1801, and died in Providence, R. I., December 31st, 1874, after a confinement by paralysis of about six months, aged 73 years and nearly 7 months. He came to this city as a student and entered Brown University in 1822, and was graduated in 1826. A few weeks before that event he formed an engagement with Mr. G. A. DeWitt, to assist in the instruction and management of a private educational institution known as the "Providence High School." Subsequently the school passed into his entire control, and took the name of "Young Ladies' High School." Under his management it attained an unusual popularity and success. In 1858, when Mr. Kingsbury retired from a position he had held for thirty years, five hundred and fifty-seven young ladies had been his pupils. The occasion was commemorated by a pleasant re-union. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, and its first President. He held the office of State Commissioner of Public Schools a little more than one year, and in 1859 was elected President of the Washington Insurance Company, the duties of which office he discharged until disabled by disease. For several years he was President of the Franklin Society, and also of the Young Men's Bible Society. In 1844 he was chosen a Trustee of Brown University, and in 1853 was placed on the Board of Fellows, and chosen

Secretary of the Corporation. From the University he received, in 1856, the honorary degree of LL. D. The same year he was made a director of the Butler Hospital for the Insane. He was the first President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and took an active interest in the Providence Dispensary, and other benevolent institutions.

On coming to Providence he united with the Pacific (Richmond Street) Congregational Church, and in 1853 was associated with others in establishing the Central Congregational Church, of which he was a deacon at the time of his death. Mr. Kingsbury was highly respected by the entire community for his personal qualities. Christian purity and integrity marked his whole career. In 1834 he married Mary Mackie, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Burgess, Judge of the Municipal Court. Mrs. Kingsbury died in 1872. Of nine children by this union, three only survive.

Mr. Kingsbury became a member of this Society July 19, 1836.





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